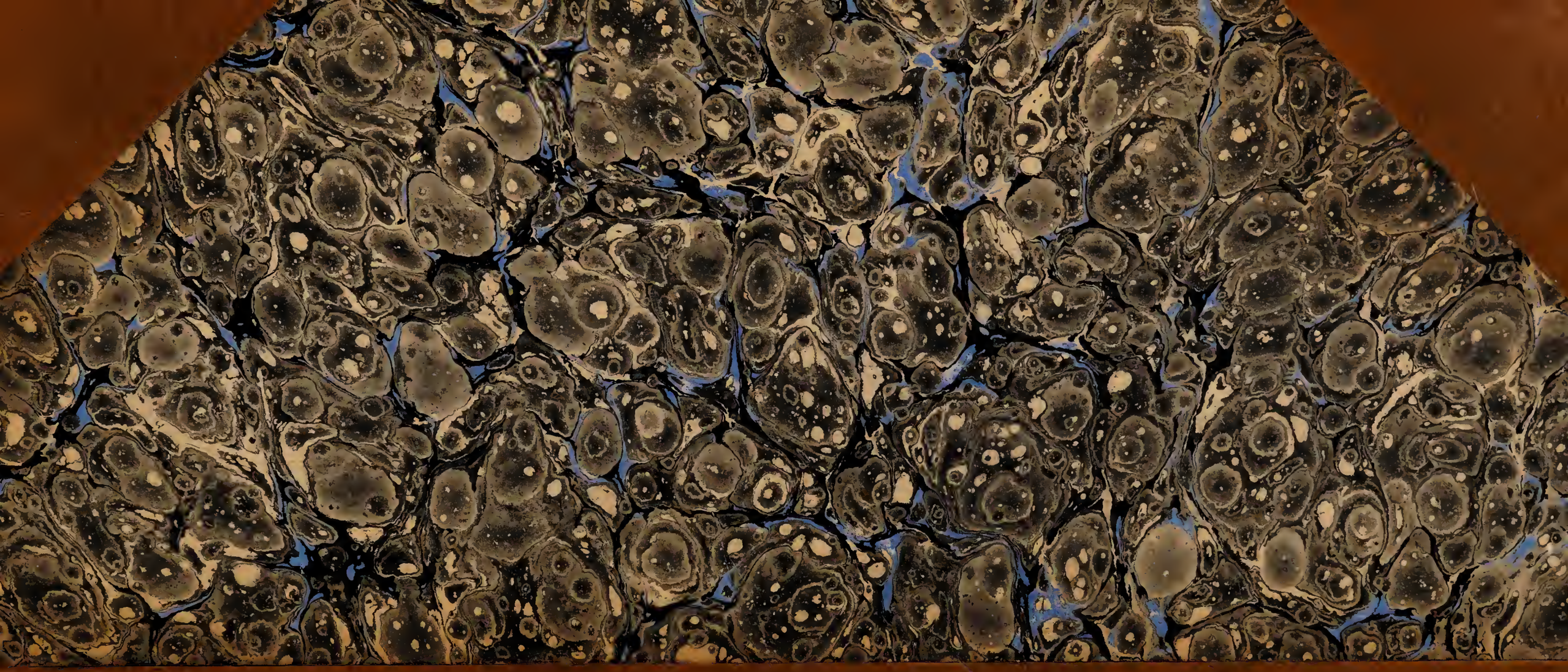




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THE

Gentleman's Magazine,

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

VOLUME XL.

For the YEAR M.DCC.LXX.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON:

Printed at St. *John's Gate*, for D. HENRY; and ſold by F. NEWBERY the Corner of St. *Paul's Church Yard*, *Ludgate Street.*

72253

To Mr. URBAN, on completeing the XL^th^ Volume of th GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

POET, Philoſopher and Sage,
Unhurt by Envy or by Age,
URBAN his annual Courſe renews
And claims new Tribute from the Muſe.
Whether thro' dark and winding ways,
Thou tread'ſt the *Metaphyſic* Maze,
(Where oft Preſumption, Doubt, and Pride,
The raſh Advent'rer's Feet miſguide)
With gen'rous Aim, on Reaſon's Plan,
" To juſtify GOD's Ways to Man ;"
Or on the Pinacle of Fame,
Do'ſt nobly rear the PATRIOT's Name,
And bid him live in ſpite of Death
Till TIME himſelf ſhall gaſp for Breath ;
Or whether humbler Cares incite,
And, blending Profit with Delight
Thou point'ſt to Youth's enraptur'd Eyes
The coy retreat where Science lies;
O, taught by thy Example fair,
May *We*, with each revolving Year,
Long as the circling Years ſhall laſt,
Add new Improvements on the paſt!
URBAN, proceed,—by VIRTUE led,
Thy well-ſelected Treaſures ſpread,
Grow brighter as thou journey'ſt on,
Like Rivers, wid'ning as they run.
VIRTUE and FAME ſhall join to ſave
Thy Labours from the greedy Grave,
And cold OBLIVION, in whoſe Gloom
Fade Vict'ry's Wreath, and Beauty's Bloom,
With ſilent Awe *Thy* Works ſhall ſee,
Nor caſt her envious Veil o'er *Thee*.

London, Dec. 26,
1770.

B. E.

PREFACE.

AS the beſt pledge that a Steward can give for his fidelity in the year to come, is a fair account of the year paſt; we think we can do nothing that is ſo likely to gain us confidence with the publick for deſerving their favour in our next volume, as a ſketch of what our Correſpondents have furniſhed, and our diligence collected in the volume that is now finiſhed.

JANUARY. An account of Political Debates, which, except occaſionally, has been long interrupted, is reſumed. A critical diſquiſition into the political character of Lord Cambden. An account of cruel and oppreſſive effects of the Game Laws. A deſcription of an hitherto unknown Foſſil. A ſcheme for eſtabliſhing one weight and one meaſure; and the Hiſtory and Antiquity of Berkeley-Caſtle.

FEBRUARY. Debates continued. An account of one Perrot, a pretended Baronet, who preſented the Flint Petition. The plan of a new American Town. Letters between Voltaire and the late Pope. Between the King of Pruſſia and the Empreſs Queen. Directions for conſtructing water mills, ſo as to have the greateſt poſſible power, &c. A letter from the late Miſs Talbot to a new-born child.

MARCH. Debates continued. An account of the perſons and characters at Mrs. Cornely's maſquerade. The whole proceedings relative to the City Remonſtrance collected into one view. Political anedotes, and a letter to Archbiſhop Secker for taxing publick diverſions.

APRIL. Debates continued. A deſcription of a new-invented Way-wiſe rewarded by the ſociety for encouraging arts with a ſilver medal. And anecdotes of Pope, Swift, and other celebrated perſons. Obſervations on the uſe of caſtor-oil. An account of the change of climate in Italy by the Hon. Daines Barrington. And an account of a burning iſland that has lately riſen out of the ſea.

MAY. Debates continued. A remarkable cure by Engliſh hemlock. An unnoticed corruption in Virgil. A deſciption of the ruins of Dalkey in Ireland. An account of the life and genius of Macklin the player. A deſcription of a new-invented loom; and remarkable characters on an oak plank.

JUNE. Debates continued. Antiquities at Hackington in Kent. A new invented regiſter for regulating heat. Proceedings in council againſt Sir Francis Barnard; and an attempt to refute Mr. Barrington's account of a change of climate in Italy.

JULY. Debates continued. A ſhort, but full and plain account of the Lord's Supper; an account of a preternatural animal: A deſcription of the Morea, and its cities. Method of preſerving animal ſubſtances. Query and problem concerning a bullet diſcharged with gun-powder. Report of the Arguments, the King againſt Woodfall, for publiſhing Junius's letter. A pretended revelation concerning the ſufferings of Chriſt, printed by the Popiſh Prieſts in Ireland, and ſold for a guinea. A letter from the King of Pruſſia to the Pretender. An account of the intrigue between the Duke of Cumberland and Lady Groſvenor, and a letter of Miſs Vernon's.

AUGUST.

AUGUST. Debates continued. Excellency and beauty of the wood of the Laburnum. Caution againſt the effects of Lightning. Authentick account of the fire at Portſmouth. Of the trial between Onſlow and Horne. A remarkable cure of the palſey by lightning. Natural Hiſtory of Biddenden in Kent; and a curious letter from Sir Walter Raleigh to Prince Henry.

SEPTEMBER. Debates continued. An account of a ſingular ſpecies of Monkeys. A curious and learned diſſertation on ſigns, their origin and uſe. Goodluck's ſecret of diſcovering lucky numbers in lottery tickets revealed. An account of M. Courtenveaux's voyage; with machines for diſcovering the longitude. A receipt to make what is called the vinegar of the Four Thieves, to prevent infection; and a Plan of a ſociety for the benefit of Age.

OCTOBER. Debates continued. Critical remarks on ſome paſſages in Voltaire. Hiſtory of a remarkable diſtemper, in which the ſkin of the hand was drawn off like a glove; and an account of the proceedings at the county meeting at York.

NOVEMBER. Debates continued. An account of foreign literature. A miſtake of Mrs. Macaulay's corrected. Critical remarks on Tranſlations. Mr. Wilkes's account of the proceedings at Weſtminſter. King's Speech and Addreſſes; inſtances of the hardſhip of ſailors and tyranny of officers.

DECEMBER. Debates continued. An account of the Trial of Captain Preſton at Boſton. A collection of more than eighty phraſes to expreſs drunkenneſs. Authentic memoirs of the late Biſhop Mawſon. Oddities of a late popular Preacher. Explanation of the expreſſion *Run a muck*; and the Mediums of births at Canterbury for four years, with remarks.

MANY very curious particulars, will alſo be found in every month, under the title of Huatiana. Beſides an account of the following

BOOKS.

A Fair Trial of the Important Queſtion, the beſt book on the Middleſex election. The falſe Alarm, by Dr. Johnſon. A letter to him. An Abridgment of the Philoſophical Tranſactions. The Trial of Mungo Campbell, for killing Lord Eglinton. The Trial of the Welch Murderers. The life of the late Peter Collinſon. Burke's Thoughts on the Cauſe of the preſent Diſcontents. Mrs. Macaulay's Anſwer. Dr. Goldſmith's Deſerted Village. Sermons by a Lady. Baretti's Journey through Spain. Reflections on the Engliſh Language. Guthrie's Geographical Grammar. Blair's Life of Louis XV. Proceedings in the Groſvenor Cauſe. Thoughts on the Iriſh Penſion Bill. Langhorne's Plutarch. Voltaire's Confeſſion of Faith, with all the dramatic Entertainments of the Year; and many other literary Performances.

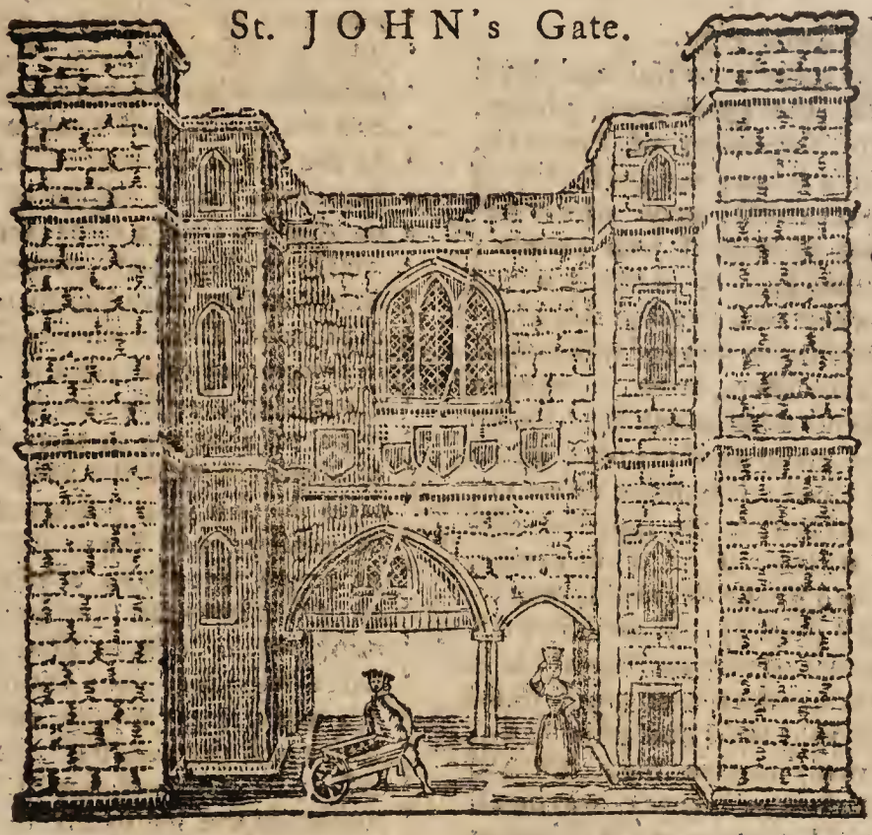
A Meteorological Diary for the Year. An Hiſtorical Account of Foreign and Domeſtick Occurrences, and the following CUTTS,

A new Foſſil. A Double Plough, and two Drills, with the Inſtruments of Huſbandry. A Perſpective of Aſgarth Bridge; and many others that will appear in Directions to the Binder.

SUPPLEMENT

The *Gentleman's Magazine*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
PublicAdvertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
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Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
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Newcaſtle 2
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Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
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Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For JANUARY, 1770.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Liſts, as uſual.

Embelliſhed with an elegant Copper Plate, exhibiting a very curious undeſcribed Animal Petrefaction.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, by J. LISTER, at St. John's Gate; and Sold by F. NEWBERY, at the Corner of St. Paul's Church Yard.

Authentic Copy of the Corniſh Petition.

The humble Petition of the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Cornwall.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign.

WE, your majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Cornwall, truly zealous for the honour and proſperity of your majeſty's government, upon which depend the peace and welfare of your people; and at the ſame time ſenſibly alarmed at the impending evils which now threaten this kingdom, through a train of errors and miſconduct of your majeſty's miniſters, even to an open breach of that conſtitution which has hitherto been defended and maintained inviolate at the price of ſo much blood; lamenting as we do, with the moſt loyal hearts, the ſpirit of diſcontent, which ariſing out of theſe cauſes, augments daily, and has by degrees ſpread itſelf to the remoteſt parts of your majeſty's dominions; yet perſuaded that your royal ear is ever open to the remonſtrance of your faithful ſubjects, and that your mild and amiable diſpoſition is ever ready to give them full and ſpeady redreſs of their grievances, we in all humility, and in full confidence, lay them at your majeſty's feet. The freedom of election we conſider as the baſis of our liberties, and the very eſſence of that part of our wiſe conſtitution which gives the people a ſhare in the legiſlative authority. The right of voting at elections, and the right of being capable of election within the bounds preſcribed by law, we conceive to be inherent in the freeholders of this kingdom, and of thoſe rights we ſhall ever eſteem it our duty to be more tenacious than of the freeholds themſelves upon which they depend, and which without them we ſhould juſtly conſider as poſſeſſions inſecure and precarious; it is therefore with inexpreſſible concern, that under your majeſty's auſpicious reign we have ſeen miniſters bold enough to adviſe your majeſty to confer upon Co'onel Luttrel a trifling office, avowedly for the purpoſe of vacating the ſeat which he then held in parliament, and enabling him to offer himſelf a candidate againſt Mr Wilkes for the county of Middleſex, in conſequence of which he has been obtruded upon the freeholders of that county as their repreſentative, though rejected by a numerous majority of legal and undiſputed votes; a precedent whereby the freedom of election may be utterly aboliſhed, and the houſe of commons, inſtead of being the free choice and repreſentative of the people, may become the creatures of miniſters, and the inſtruments of their illegal power. We humbly conceive that Mr Wilkes having a great majority of voices upon the poll, and not being under any legal incapacity at the time of his election, was duly elected: that no incapacity declared afterwards, even by a law, could in juſtice have affected him with a retroſpect ſo as to have cancelled thoſe votes, and rendered them null and nugatoty, much leſs any prior or ſubſequent declararation of one branch of the legiſlature, not only founded upon no ſtatute or uſage, but contrary to law and precedent: that by the Bill of Rights, the ſolemn confirmation of our liberties is declared, "That election of members of parliament ought to be free." That by Magna Charta "no freeman can be diſſeized of his freehold, or liberties, or free cuſtoms, but by lawful judgment of his peeas, or by the law of the land:" That the law of parliament is part of the law of the land, but that nothing leſs than a clear and well-eſtabliſhed courſe of uſage and precedents does or can conſtitute the law of parliament: that an uſage founded upon no precedent is a ſoleciſm in terms: that the right of judging finally in matters of election does by no means imply a right to abrogare or alter the law in matters of election: that the keeping ſeperate in all caſes the two great powers of government, that of enacting new laws, and that of declaring judgment upon laws enacted, is one of the chief b r iers againſt arbitary; power that nothing would be more fatal to liberty than to judge individuals upon laws occaſionally enacted, and ariſing ſuddenly out of the heat of the times and the peculiar circumſtances of the caſe under contemplation: that the claim of one branch of the legiſlature to the powers of the whole in making laws as once already ſhaken this conſtitution to it's foundation, and that every exerciſe of ſuch claim, more eſpecially in judgment, muſt tend to the ſame ruinous and deplorable confuſion: that to affirm that both houſes of parliament, or either houſe of parliament, have or hath a legiſlative power without the king, or any other words to the ſame effect, is contrary to an expreſs law, and ſubjects the offender to the danger and penalty of a præmunire. Alarmed therefore at this late violent, dangerous, and unprecedented proceeding, which ſtrikes, as we conceive, at the root of law, of parliament, and of all our moſt ſacred privileges, and dreading the conſequences which a ſpirit of almoſt univerſal diſſatisfaction, and want of confidence in the exerciſe of government, muſt produce, if not prevented by ſeaſonable remedies, we ſhould be wanting not only to ourſelves and our poſterity, but that loyal zeal for the glory and proſperity of your majeſty's reign, with which our hearts are warmly animated, if we neglected at criſis moſt earneſtly to call on your majeſty's royal and paternal care to avert the common danger, by removing for ever from your truſt and favour thoſe evil counſellors, whoſe baneful influence has been the occaſion of thoſe miſchiefs, and by interpoſing thoſe powers which the conſtitution has entruſted to your majeſty's royal wiſdom in ſuch manner as may moſt effectually redreſs the paſt, remove all apprehenſions for the time to come, reſtore confidence to your goveroment both at home and aboad, and rivet your majeſty in the heart and affections of your faithful ſubjects, whoſe moſt ardent wiſh is, that your majeſty may be known to the lateſt poſterity by the moſt glorious of all titles, the farher of a free and happy people.

The

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
JANUARY, 1770.

A ſhort ſketch of the Debates in the Upper Chamber, January 10, 1770.



THE ſpeech was moved for by L-d and ſeconded by Lord D——re, a Scottiſh peer. L-d C—— was the next of conſequencewho ſpoke: He condemned in the ſtrongeſt and moſt emphatic terms, the incapacitating vote of the Houſe of Commons, by which they had rejected Mr W—s, and ſeated Mr L——ll in his place, in direct violation of the laws of the land, and to the utter ſubverſion of our free conſtitution. (See p. 27.)

He was followed by the L—d Ch-l-r, who declared that he had accepted the ſeals at firſt without any conditions; that he meant not, therefore, to be *trammelled* by his *M—y*, I beg pardon, ſaid he, by his *miniſters*; that he had ſuffered himſelf to be ſo too long; that, for ſome time, he had beheld, with ſilent indignation, the arbitrary meaſures which were purſuing by the miniſtry; that he had often drooped and hung down his head in council, and diſapproved, by his looks, thoſe ſteps, which he knew his avowed oppoſition could not prevent; that, however, he would do ſo no longer, but would openly and boldly ſpeak his ſentiments. That, as to the incapacitating vote, he was of the ſame opinion with the noble Lord, who ſpoke before him; that he conſidered it as a direct attack upon the firſt principles of the conſtitution; and that if, in giving his deciſion as a j—e, he was to pay any regard to that vote, or any other vote of the Houſe of C——ns, in oppoſition to the known and eſtabliſhed laws of the land, he ſhould look upon himſelf as a traitor to his truſt, and an enemy to his country; that the mi—y, by their violent and tyrannical conduct, had alienated the minds of the people from his majeſty's government, he had almoſt ſaid, from his majeſty's perſon; that in conſequence, a ſpirit of diſcontent had ſpread itſelf into every corner of the kingdom, and was every day increaſing; and that if ſome methods were not deviſed to appeaſe the clamours that ſo univerſally prevailed, he did not know but the people, in deſpair, might turn their own avengers, and take the redreſs of their grievances into their own hands. In a word, he accuſed the M——y, if not in expreſs terms, yet by direct implication, of having formed a conſpiracy againſt the liberties of their country.

Lord M—— was the next that ſpoke, and he began in ſuch a manner, that many people imagined he was going to make the ſame declaration as the Ch——r. He owned, indeed, that as to his character as a j—e, he was perfectly of the ſame opinion, and that if, in giving his deciſion in any court of juſtice, he was to have an eye to the incapacitating vote of the C——s he ſhould look upon himſelf as the greateſt of tyrants, and the greateſt of traitors; that, nevertheleſs, with regard to this vote in *another view*, he would ſay nothing; that he had often been aſked his opinion of it, in public and in private, by friends and by ſtrangers, within doors and without; that he had never given his opinion, that he would not now give it, and he did not know *but he might carry it to the grave with him*; that if the C——s had paſſed an unjuſtifiable vote, it was a matter between God and their own conſciences, and no body elſe had any thing to do with it; and that, at all events, for their L—d-ſh—s to take notice of this vote in their addreſs to his majeſty, was to carry up to the throne a railing accuſation againſt the C——s, which, perhaps, might excite a flame between the two H—s, that might not be ſo eaſily allayed; and that he therefore diſapproved of the propoſed amendment.

Upon this, Lord Ch—— roſe up a ſecond time, and obſerved, that it plainly appeared from what the noble Lord had ſaid, that he concurred in ſentiment with

with the oppoſition; for had he concurred with the mi——y, he would no doubt, have avowed his opinion; that it now behoved him equally to avow it in favour of the people; that he ought to do ſo as an honeſt man, as an independant man, as a man of courage and reſolution; that to ſay, that if the C-mm—s had paſſed an unjuſtifiable vote, it was a matter between God and their own conſciences, and no body elſe had any thing to do with it, was ſuch a ſtrange aſſertion as he had never heard, and involved a doctrine ſubverſive of the conſtitution. What! If the C-mm—s ſhould paſs a vote aboliſhing this H—ſe, aboliſhing their own H—ſe, and ſurrendring to the c—n all the rights and liberties of the people, would it only be a matter between God and their own conſciences, and would no body elſe have any thing to do with it? You would have to do with it—I would have to do with it—every man in the kingdom would have to do with it—and every man in the kingdom would have a right to inſiſt upon the repeal of ſuch a treaſonable vote, and to bring the authors of it to condign puniſhment. I therefore again call upon the noble L—d to declare his opinion, unleſs he will lie under the imputation of being conſcious to himſelf of the illegality of the vote, and yet being reſtrained, by ſome unworthy motive, from avowing it to the world.—Lord M——— replied not.

After this the M——s of R———m got up, and moved, that all the members of the Club ſhould be ſummoned to attend next day, as he had a propoſal of great national importance to lay before them. A mi———l L—d roſe up and ſaid, that he ſhould be extremely glad to hear the M——s's propoſal at a proper time; but that he had a previous motion to make, which was, that the Club ſhould be adjourned till that day ſe'nnight.

Several remarks were made upon this motion by ſome L—ds in the minority. Earl T——e ſaid, that the Club well knew for what purpoſe the mi—ſtry wanted an adjournment: it was to ſettle the diſordered ſtate of the adminiſtration, which was now ſhattered in a moſt miſerable manner, and in all likelihood, would ſoon fall to pieces; and particularly to diſmiſs the virtuous and independent L—d who ſat on the w—lp—k, and to ſupply his place with ſome obſequious tool that would do as he was commanded. Lord Sh———n ſaid nearly the ſame, and added, that after the diſmiſſion of the preſent worthy Ch———r, the ſ—s would go a-begging, but he hoped there would not be found in the kingdom a wretch ſo *baſe* and *mean ſpirited*, as to accept of them on the conditions on which they muſt be offered.

☞ *Debates in the Lower Chamber will be reſumed in our next.*

SIR,

WHEN miniſters dare not declare their ſentiments without endangering the tenure of their offices, 'tis a ſure preſage that times are near the worſt. We now ſee the firſt officer of the law removed for daring to aſſert the dictates of his conſcience. In good times open integrity would be reverenced in a judge; but now—Shall a Chancellor of England preſume to declare that to be law, which does not ſuit the politics of adminiſtration?

Conſidering the very exalted ſtation that Lord Camden has long ſtood in, *in times like theſe* it muſt be matter of admiration, how very few, and how very frivolous the attacks are, that have been made upon his character.

As Lord Chancellor he could not be aſſailed; the whole body of the law would bear teſtimony of his rectitude. In his political character no man ſtands before him. As Attorney General, he never failed to be an advocate for, and protector of the liberties of the people. As the law officer, to whom the exerciſe of the prerogative was delegated, the mandate of a treaſury board was regarded as waſte paper. On a ſingular occaſion his anſwer to ſuch a mandate was, his majeſty has delegated that part of the prerogative to me, and I will exerciſe it in ſuch a manner as I can anſwer to the king, my conſcience, and my country.

In the laſt war, after the Engliſh army had been ſome time in Germany, they were reduced to great diſtreſs for proviſions; to remedy that inconveniency for the future, it was propoſed to appoint a Commiſſary General, and Th—— O—y H——r was the man for whom a commiſſion was to be made out by the ſtile and title of Intendant General of the Britiſh arms. Of this famous commiſſion Mr Prat refuſed to certify his approbation. The premier raved and threatened, the Attorney General remained inflexible, and the premier acquieſced. This Mr Prat did at the riſque of his office, but it ſeems he is verſatile and ambitious.

Turned out from this important office, and placed in an obſcure hole on one

ſide

ſide Weſtminſter Hall (the court of Common Pleas) becauſe there his inflexible integrity, and love of the conſtitution, could never be ſuppoſed to militate with miniſterial politics, a great and national queſtion came on to be decided in the perſon of Mr Wilkes, the impartial determination of which, is engraved on the breaſt of ever honeſt and unbiaſſed Engliſhman.

The public have heard ſomething about his adviſing his noble friend the E. of Chatham to iſſue a warrant for apprehending a perſon and ſeizing his papers; the following is the fact; a gentleman who called himſelf Count de St Germain, came from the French court pretending to have had a quarrel with the miniſter of that country, and to have had a great partiality for this. Being perfect maſter of the European languages, a fine muſician, and an entertaining companion, he found eaſy acceſs to the tables and parties of the great. Mr Pitt, then ſecretary of ſtate, had his eyes upon him, and was ſoon ſatisfied that the Count's quarrel was a fineſſe, and that he was no other than a ſpy; but being unable to procure evidence to convict him legally, he conſulted Mr Pratt about iſſuing a warrant for ſeizing him, it being abſolutely neceſſary to ſecure, or rid the kingdom of ſo dangerous a man. The Attorney General gave his opinion that the warrant would be illegal, but that a warrant might be made out, and intelligence of it privately intimated to the Count. If he was guilty, he would probably fly; if innocent, and brought his action, the ſecretary muſt anſwer for his temerity. The iſſue was, the Count took wing immediately, and ſaved any farther trouble. For this has Lord Camden been upbraided as once an abettor of general warrants for the ſeizure of perſons and papers.

The ſtory of a forty days tyranny has been another ſubject of miniſterial miſrepreſentation; the Poor remember the ſcarcity of corn during the mayoralty of Alderman Nelſon; the price was then ſo high, they could not purchaſe it; in ſeveral parts of England they fed on grains. The Lord Mayor, at that time the moſt conſiderable cornfactor in England, apprized adminiſtration, that unleſs an immediate ſtop was put to exportation, an univerſal famine would enſue. Adminiſtration at that preſſing criſis, the parliament being neither ſitting nor ſummoned, adviſed his majeſty to ſtop the exportation, and to detain in the ports the ſhips already laden. The proclamation iſſued, and the poor found immediate relief. This meaſure Mr Pratt ſupported when the parliament met, upon the ground, that the public good ſuperſeded every other conſideration; and upon ſome of the *outs* calling it an act of tyranny, he replied, if it was tyranny, it was but for forty days, for in that time the parliament was called, and when met, they approved the act.

Were it poſſible to forget his paſt ſervices as a lawyer and a ſtateſman, his conduct upon a late queſtion of the laſt importance to our liberties would endear him to his country. On this queſtion it has been affirmed that his Lordſhip gave his vote, but aſſigned no reaſon for ſo doing. 'Tis however notorious, that he ſpoke long, and in expreſs terms declared, that it was illegal and unconſtitutional; but 'tis not the firſt time that the words of Lord M——— have been put into the mouth of Lord Camden, and uſed to miſlead the people. 'Tis true a certain Lord declared his opinion ſhould go to the grave with him, but from the general tenor of his conduct, people ſhrewdly ſuſpect that if it had differed from that delivered by Lord Camden, his Lordſhip would have had the good nature to have favoured the public with it.

That a full conviction of his being right was the only motive of Lord Camden, no honeſt man can doubt. He was in the firſt office the crown could beſtow, he could be no greater, and was liable to be removed at pleaſure. He riſqued all, and could gain nothing, but the bleſſings of a grateful people. A penſion of 1500 l. a year upon the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, and a reverſionary grant of a tellerſhip to his ſon is all that this this great man has for ceaſing to be Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, an office for life of between 4 and 5000 l. a year, and which office, had his Lordſhip held a few months longer, would have put 7000l. into his pocket for the ſale of the Prothonotary's place on the death of Mr Cook; which brings to mind another inſtance of his Lordſhip's diſintereſtedneſs that does honour to his public character; for being powerfully applied to about the time of his accepting the ſeals, for leave to place young Mr Cook in the room of his father, he generouſly refuſed a conſiderable ſum for that indulgence, and gave the ſon another office without fee or reward.

When the queſtion relative to general warrants was in agitation he was then traduced

traduced, as he is now, as an incendiary, as factious, and as no lawyer; yet did the lawyers of the firſt rank for eminence at that time, who had loaded him with calumny, ſhrink from their opinions, and unanimouſly confirm his judgment. Thus will it ultimately be upon the preſent queſtion.

The above Panegyric upon Lord Camden's Character has produced many malevolent anſwers; of all which the following is the ſubſtance.

THERE is not, ſays one writer, in the whole circle of politics a more deſpicable character than a double minded man, who endeavours to trim between duty and intereſt, and makes his conſcience bow down to the ſhrine of Mammon.

The late Chancellor, ſays another, was remarkable only for his verſatility. True to no point but ſelf intereſt, he always varied his courſe as that guiding ſtar changed its poſition. Inconſiſtent in his opinions, but ever conſiſtent with his ruling paſſions, the love of money and vanity, [*witneſs his quitting* 12,000l. *a year and the higheſt office in the ſtate for* 1200l. *a year and obſcurity.*] except when his fears prevailed over every other conſideration. His late behaviour did not proceed from compunction, or a diſregard to emolument, but from the impreſſion of fear, from the diſpleaſure of the E. of Chatham.

We have ſeen this man, ſays a third, at one time all for freedom; at another time keen for prerogative; one day talking loudly in behalf of the ſubject, and afterwards with equal violence aſſerting the diſpenſing power of the crown; in one place affirming that no ſufficient compenſation could be made to an Engliſhman for half an hour's loſs of liberty; in another place ſtanding forth the avowed advocate of deſpotiſm, and talking lightly of forty days tyranny.—Is it a wonder that ſuch a man ſhould loſe all influence now that he is known.

If the attacks upon his Lordſhips character have been few, ſays a fourth, he is more indebted for that happy circumſtance to the indulgence of his opponents, than to his own conduct. He roſe into notice upon the wings of faction—taking advantage of the yielding diſpoſition of a wretched c———t, he who ought to have protected the ſtate, endeavoured to ſhake its whole frame by abetting riots and tumults.—He is a ſingular inſtance that puſillanimity itſelf aſſumes a boldneſs that may be ſucceſsful when the reins of the executive power are ſhamefully relaxed.—Into the merits of his deciſions where faction is not concerned, is not the deſign of this writer to enquire. Prone to change in his politics, intereſt was his ruling paſſion. Bleſſed with the diſpoſition of mind that ſuited the unprincipled policy of the times, he reconciled contradictions in his own character, as they were overlooked by the ignorant and abandoned. His ſucceſs is a ſevere ſatire on the times; for his ſudden ſtrides from a pretended regard for liberty to deſpotiſm, would be too groſs to impoſe on a more virtuous age.

He vindicated a moſt dangerous and arbitrary exertion of the prerogative upon the ſame abſurd doctrine of ſtate neceſſity, which in the caſe of general warrants he condemned. He made uſe of the opportunity of condemning general warrants merely to ingratiate himſelf with the mob, that he might ride on their backs to preferment. His conduct in Wilkes's caſe is of all others the worſt foundation to eſtabliſh his character as a lawyer. To extend the privilege of parliament, is the moſt ſerious grievance in this country—his Lordſhip found in the Common Pleas that privilege extended even to ſeditious libels. Happily for the conſtitution, the parliament was of another opinion.

It is aſked by one writer, was he not in council when the affair of the Middleſex election was deliberated, and did he then remonſtrate againſt it? If he did, and his remonſtrances were diſregarded, why did he not inſtantly reſign his office, and throw the ſeals at their feet; a truly honeſt man would have ſcorned to have been of councils which he could not approve. The truth is, ſays this writer, the late Chancellor did approve the meaſure, while his friend (meaning Lord Chatham) lay wrapt up in flannel; but as ſoon as that peſtilent man had declared his intention of oppoſing it though carried to the Houſe on a horſe litter, the very conſiſtent chancellor changed his tone.

It is affirmed by another, that he was ſilent when the meaſure was agitated in council, and his aſſociates in office had a right to conclude, that his ſilence was acquieſcence, as in private converſation he had declared, that the whole proceeding was perfectly legal and conſtitutional.

With reſpect to the boaſted commiſſion, his merits were merely negative, for

his

panegyriſt only ſays, he was not a raſcal, becauſe all he pretends is, that he who is the proper and ordinary council to the crown in all new patents and commiſſions, and takes an oath to perform his duty according to his conſcience, did not ſign a certificate contrary to his real ſentiments.

In the caſe of Count de St Germain, it was ſurely criminal to adviſe the exertion of the power of iſſuing general warrants in one inſtance, and afterwards to ſtep forth as one of the principal magiſtrates of the kingdom, and declare that any exertion of that authority was contrary to the law of the land. But Count de St Germain, was a ſpy, and Lord Chatham's eye ſo penetrating, that without any proof he could perceive it. It was therefore upon this ocular ſcrutiny highly meritorious in the great lawyer, and great ſtateſman, to iſſue out a general warrant, and drive the poor culprit out of the kingdom.

As to the diſcuſſion of the famous, or rather infamous declaration (ſqueezed out of him like a harlot's tear when ſhe has nothing to ſay for herſelf) that if the meaſure he had ſupported in council was a tyrany, it was only a tyranny of forty days; my indignation riſes at the very mention of the queſtion, and I will ſay for the preſent, that if once the parliament of England ſhall allow the crown upon any pretence whatever to exerciſe a tyranny of forty days, forty hours, forty minutes, or forty ſeconds; a prince who aims at arbitrary power, will be very weak, if on theſe grounds he does not eſtabliſh a tyranny of forty years, and ſo for ever.

His conduct upon the late queſtion has fixed his character: He was known before to be changeable; he is now found to have added deceit to the catalogue of his virtues. In vain has he endeavoured to derive reputation, from declaring in public againſt the meaſure which he had approved in private.

The popularity of the firſt will never avail for the ſiniſter views implied in the ſecond. If the meaſure was really bad, why did not his Lordſhip oppoſe it in the cabinet; the truth is, the man was for once deceived. During the courſe of the laſt ſummer, it was his opinion, as well as that of other pretended patriots, that riot and clamour would open the doors of the cabinet to the excluded faction; but his profeſſions to thoſe without, were no ſecret to thoſe within. He was conſcious of having injured, and could not forgive. Caught in the ſnare of his own artifice, he made a virtue of neceſſity, and from being a ſecret enemy became an open foe. He knew that he could not hold the ſeals long, and he ſo far neglected his intereſt, that he preferred a ſhort burſt of fictious applauſe, to the emoluments of his office for a few months.

A. B. C. D. E.

Mr. URBAN,

AMONGST all the acts of the legiſlature, none have been more inſulted and abuſed than thoſe relative to the *preſervation of the game*. Under a falſe exertion of thoſe laws, private property is invaded, families ruined, murders committed.

As we ſeem to be on the eve of redreſſing grievances, it is much to be wiſhed that the champions of liberty would endeavour at healing this deep wound in the conſtitution, and eaſe the country of the tyrannical oppreſſions that are daily experienced by multitudes from powerful Lords, and Lords of Manors; royal prerogative muſt be cramped, but the prerogative of many of theſe is exerciſed at diſcretion. If a country fellow kills, or is ſuppoſed to have killed a Hare, or any other animal that affords the Lord diverſion, he ſtands but a degree in a better ſtate than if he had killed, or was ſupected to have killed a man; for the gamekeeper, of his own authority, enters his houſe, ranſacks it for the gun, and deſtroys his dog, the ſafeguard of his cottage, and the poor man is threatened ſo as to be obliged to fly the country, frequently leaving a family an incumbrance upon his pariſh. If a qualified perſon, happens either ignorantly, or inadvertently, to ſtraggle over any part of theſe Lordſhips, twenty to one but he is inſulted by a gamekeeper, and his dogs killed, or ſhot at. It is needleſs to enumerate the many illegal and arbitrary acts of violence which are daily committed under theſe laws. Animoſities between families have frequently ariſen to ſuch a height, from the petty treſpaſſes on each others game, that they have been kept burning even by their poſterity. When laws concerning the killing of game were primarily made, it is not to be doubted but that the legiſlature had at that time more political views for enacting the ſame, than aroſe merely for the preſervation of birds and hares, the property of nobody; but as theſe laws are now reduced into that uſe; it is much to be

wiſhed

wiſhed that they were enforced with more propriety without leaving it to the mercy of an oppreſſive and powerful Lord to ruin his leſs powerful neighbours. *Yours, &c.* W.

Mr. URBAN,

I Shall be much indebted to ſome of your learned correſpondents, if they will favour me with the foundation of an opinion almoſt univerſally adopted, of Conſtantine the Great being a Chriſtian. The queſtion may ſeem, perhaps, ſomewhat ſingular, yet I have not had the hap of meeting with any one that was able to give me a ſatisfactory proof of it; and I could not reconcile the opinion with the number of Pagan Deities we meet with upon the reverſes of his medals, as *Soli invicto Comiti, ſolis typus. Marti Patri conſervatori, Mars armatus. Beata Tranquillitas. Arâ cui Sphæra impoſita. Principis Providentiſſimi. Columna in qua inſcripta eſt Sapientia, cui inſidet Noctua, adjacent galea, clypeus, & haſta (Minervæ attributa.) Genio Populi Romani, Deus Genius coram arâ accenſâ. Vota publica. Anubis dextra Syſtrum ſiniſtra caduceum.* And the medals ſtruck after his Apotheoſis. *Divo Conſtantino*, rev. *Conſtantinus velatus in quadrigis in cœlum recepturus*, &c.

Jan. 20, 1770. ACADEMICUS.

SIR,

IT is well worth noting, at this criſis, that Lord Chancellor Wolſey was impeached in the Houſe of Lords of *high treaſon*; that his Succeſſor Sir Thomas More was beheaded; that Lord Chancellor Elſemere had two indictments preferred againſt him in the King's-Bench for a *premunire*; that Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor, was convicted of *Bribery* and *Corruption*; that the Lord Chancellor, Sir Thomas Finch, voluntarily *exiled* himſelf, to avoid being accuſed of *high treaſon*; the Lord Chancellor Hyde was *baniſhed* by Act of Parliament; that Lord Chancellor Jefferies died a *Priſoner in the Tower*; that Sir John Trevor, Lord Commiſſioner, was *expelled the Houſe for Corruption*; that Lord Chancellor Macclesfield was upon an Impeachment in the Houſe of Lords found guilty, and fined 30,000l.—What Idea muſt a man formerly have entertained of a High Court of Chancery, when ſuch men enjoyed the firſt ſeat in it? And what an illuſtrious reflection muſt their iniquities caſt on the conduct and integrity of our lately diſmiſſed and worthy Chancellor, Lord Camden, who now has the daily prayers of every well-wiſher and friend to liberty, that, like Lord Chancellor Cowper, he may be appointed a *ſecond* time to the ſeals.——*Sic vovet.*

B. S.

Account of a very curious undeſcribed animal petrefaction.

THE Abbé *de Sauvages*, celebrated for his refined taſte and knowledge in Natural Hiſtory, in a tour through *Languedoc*, between Alais and Uzés, met with a narrow vein of no more than two toiſes wide, which croſſes the road, and is bordered on one ſide by a grey dirty ſoil, and on the other by a dry ſandy earth, each of a vaſt extent; and on a level with the narrow vein which ſeparates them. In this narrow vein only are contained petrified ſhells, cemented together by a whitiſh marl. They are in prodigious plenty, among which there is one ſpecies which the Abbé does not remember to have known to have been any where deſcribed, and may prabably be a new acquiſition to Natural Hiſtory.

This ſhell has the ſhape of a horn, ſomewhat encurvated towards the bate. (See fig. 1.) It ſeems compoſed of ſeveral cups, let into each other, which are ſometimes found ſeparate. They have all deep channels, which extend, as in many other ſhells, from the baſe to the aperture; the projecting ribs which form theſe channels, are moſtly worn away, being rarely to be found entire. Sometimes ſeveral are grouped togetner; and as a proof that they are not a fortuitous aſſemblage, cauſed by the petrifaction, they are fixed together through their whole length, in ſuch ſort, that their bate and aperture are regularly turned the ſame way. The Abbé ſhould have referred this to the Genus which *Linnæus* and the Marquis *d'Argenville* named *Dentalis*, had they not been let into each other. He found ſome of them whoſe apperture or hollow was not ſtopped up by the petrifaction, and ſeemed as cones adapted to one another, (fig. 2) forming a row of narrow cells, ſeparated by a very thin partition; this row occupied not more than one half of the cavity of the ſhell.

*** *The correſpondent who ſent us the prelude to an affecting ſtory, is requeſted to finiſh it, and when the whole is tranſmitted to the editors, proper notice ſhall be taken of it.*



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

To the Right Hon. L— W———.

My Lord,

NOtwithſtanding it has been publickly aſſerted, and never yet contradicted, that your L— is ſo devoted to the ſports of the chaſe, that unmindful of the commands of your S————n, and loſt to every ſenſe of humanity, you lately ſuffered an unhappy man to be executed at Tyburn, with his M——y's pardon in your pocket, ſent expreſs to you the night before he ſuffered; I cannot think it true: It is a charge of ſo dreadful a nature, that it is impoſſible you could ſurvive it, if true; and if falſe, as I hope it is, why is it not as publickly contradicted, as it has been avowed and repeatedly aſſerted? This charge, my L—, is of no leſs moment than actual murder, and, if true, highly aggravates the late ſhocking affair in St George's Fields. Let this matter be cleared up, or you may reſt aſſured, that your name will be tranſmitted to poſterity as the aſſaſſin of your fellow ſubjects, as well as of your bleeding country! but of this heavy crime I hope to ſee you acquitted.

But there is another charge againſt your L——— and Mr W——, your S———, for which, though not of ſo black a dye, if true, you ought to be publickly arraigned and cenſured. I have it from very good authority, and ſhall relate it with candour.

Some years ago an Engliſh merchant reſolved to retire with his family to Venice, and, with a ſhip of great value, contracted with ſome merchants at Leghorn, to carry a quantity of ſalt from Algiers or Tunis to Leghorn, at a ſtipulated fare or freight. The perſons who were to furniſh the ſalt at Algiers, were Mr ——, the then Engliſh Conſul, and Mr M—, his partner in ſeveral conſiderable branches of trade, which they carried on there, and by agreement with the Leghorn merchants, if the ſalt was not ready at a time particularly fixed on, the Conſul and partner were to forfeit a very conſiderable ſum of money.

The Engliſh merchant, agreeable to his engagement, demanded the ſalt at Algiers from the Conſul, but it was not then ready, and he was about to depart; but the Conſul dreading the conſequences of the breach of contract, invited the Engliſh merchant a-ſhore to his houſe, and then ſeized his perſon, without any authority or reaſon whatever, other than a determination to detain him, until he could get the ſalt ready to load his ſhip; and, under various pretences, he kept this gentleman a cloſe priſoner in his houſe for ſeveral months, and his ſhip in the harbour, at a very conſiderable expence, and to the utter ruin of the owner and his family.

On proper repreſentation of this fact by the merchant, on his return to England, an order was ſent to recall the Britiſh Conſul at Algiers, who was ſo conſcious of his guilt, and ſo affected with the puniſhment which he apprehended for his illegal proceedings, that on receipt of the order, he immediately expired; and Mr ———, his partner, having ſoon after returned to England, the merchant brought his action againſt him in the Court of King's Bench, for aiding and aſſiſting the Conſul in his falſe impriſonment, and obtained a verdict of 2000l. or ſome ſuch ſum.

And it having appeared in the courſe of the above trial, that Mr ——— had ſhared in the profits of the ſalt contract, that he combined with the Conſul to impriſon the plaintiff, and detain his ſhip, whereby he had been a loſer of 5000l. the court not only ordered another action to be brought againſt Mr M—, but gave the plaintiff an authority to arreſt him, and hold him to bail for that ſum.

Mr M— is a Scotchman, and came to England from Algiers, to ſollicit the con—p in the room of his deceaſed partner, and by a particular order or recommendation from Lord B—e, was accordingly appointed to the place, notwithſtanding information was given at the Sec—y's office, of the order and determination of the Court of King's Bench; but inſtead of delivering the delinquent up to juſtice, or withdrawing the appointment, he was ſuddenly ordered to eſcape, and, the very day after the verdict, ſet out for Portſmouth; and though purſued by the officers of juſtice, at a very great expence, he was ſcreened and eſcaped.

The injured plaintiff remonſtrated with your L——p on the impropriety of thus ſcreening a public delinquent from juſtice, and inſiſted he ſhould be recalled; but inſtead of complying with his requeſt, your L——p, for reaſons which I dare ſay you will explain, offered him a very extraordinary ſort of accommodation, viz. That the culprit's friends here ſhould enter an appearance to the action, and join in a bond of 500l. to pay ſuch damages as the complainant ſhould recover on the trial, which the plaintiff refuſed, but agreed to accept of a proper ſecurity for 5000l. for that purpoſe

(*Gent. Mag.* Jan. 1770.)

purpoſe, as the Court had directed. After innumerable attendances on your L——p to recall Mr ——, the plaintiff became at laſt ſo very importunate and clamarous, that your L——p adviſed Mr ——'s friends to enter into a ſecurity of 5000l. to abide the event of the trial; and by a Letter in your L——p's own hand writing, deſired the plaintiff to attend at your office to receive the above ſecurity.

The plaintiff accordingly attended, and ſhewed Mr W——, your L——p's S——y, your letter to the above effect; but as ſoon as Mr W—— read the contents of it, he put the letter into his deſk, and abſolutely refuſed to deliver the ſame back to the owner, to whom it was directed; nor has this unfortunate ſufferer ever been able to procure any redreſs, either from your L——p, Mr W——, or the preſent Britiſh C——l at Algiers.

Theſe, my L——, are related as abſolute facts, and require very little explanation or comment.

Yours, &c. S——R.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech, on opening the preſent Seſſions of Parliament.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"IT is with much concern that I find myſelf obliged to open this ſeſſion of parliament with acquainting you, that the diſtemper among the horned cattle has lately broke out in this kingdom, notwithſtanding every precaution that could be uſed for preventing the infection from foreign parts. Upon the firſt notice of its actual appearance, my next attention was to endeavour to ſtop, if poſſible, its further progreſs; and, as the ſucceſs of thoſe endeavours muſt, in all probability, have been entirely defeated by any the leaſt degree of delay in the application of them, I thought it abſolutely neceſſary, with the advice of my privy council, to give immediate directions for every ſtep to be taken that appeared moſt capable of checking the inſtant danger of the ſpreading of the infection, until I could have an opportunity of conſulting my parliament upon ſome more permanent meaſures for ſecuring us againſt ſo great a calamity: And to your immediate and ſerious conſideration I earneſtly recommend this very important object.

"I have given my parliament repeated aſſurances, that it has always been my fixed purpoſe to preſerve the general tranquillity; maintaining at the ſame time the dignity and honour of my crown, together with the juſt rights and intereſts of my people. The uncommon burthens, which my ſubjects have borne ſo chearfully, in order to bring the late war to a happy concluſion, muſt be an additional motive to make me vigilant to prevent the preſent diſturbances in Europe from extending to any part, where the ſecurity, honour, or intereſt of this nation may make it neceſſary for my crown to become a party. The aſſurances which I receive from the other great powers, afford me reaſon to believe that my endeavours will continue to be ſucceſsful. I ſhall ſtill make the general intereſts of Europe the object of my attention: And while I ſteadily ſupport my own rights, I ſhall be equally careful not to acknowledge the claims of any other powers contrary, to the limitations of the late treaties of peace.

"It is needleſs for me to recommend to the ſerious attention of my parliament the ſtate of my government in America. I have endeavoured, on my part, by every means, to bring back my ſubjects there to their duty, and to a due ſenſe of lawful authority. It gives me much concern to inform you, that the ſucceſs of my endeavours has not anſwered my expectations; and that, in ſome of my colonies, many perſons have embarked in meaſures highly unwarrantable, and calculated to deſtroy the commercial connection between them and the mother country.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.*

"I have order'd the proper eſtimates for the ſervice of the current year to be laid before you. I am perſuaded, that your affection for my perſon and government, and your zeal for the public good, will induce you to grant ſuch ſupplies as are neceſſary; and you may be aſſured, that, on my part, they ſhall be managed with the ſtricteſt œconomy.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"As the welfare and proſperity of my people have always been the object of my wiſhes, and the rule of my actions; ſo I am perſuaded, from my experience of your conduct, that you will be governed in your proceedings by the ſame principles. My ready concurrence and ſupport, in every meaſure that may ſerve to promote thoſe ends, you may always depend upon. On you it will be now, more than ever, incumbent, moſt carefully to avoid all heats and animoſities amongſt yourſelves, and to cultivate that ſpirit of harmony, which becomes thoſe, who have but one

common

common object in their view; and which may be moſt likely to give authority and efficacy to the reſult of your deliberations. Such a conduct on your part will, above all things, contribute to maintain, in their proper luſtre, the ſtrength, the reputation, and the proſperity of this country; to ſtrengthen the attachment of my ſubjects to that excellent conſtitution of government, from which they derive ſuch diſtinguiſhed advantages; and to cauſe the firm reliance and confidence which I have in the wiſdom of my parliament, as well as in their zeal for the true intereſt of my people, to be juſtified and approved both at home and abroad."

Letter from Dublin, dated Dec. 12, 1769.

WITHOUT doubt our rejecting the money bill, which took it's riſe in our privy council, is the ſubject of converſation on your ſide; and as you requeſt it, I ſhall give you a ſhort account of the nature of it, and the rather, as I was the firſt who for fifty years ventured in the Houſe to explain Poyning's Law, upon which the ſubject depends, in the Duke of Bedford's adminiſtration, and have continued to do ſo in every parliament ſince, and at length ſucceeded.

That I never acted out of oppoſition to government, being fully perſuaded that our kingdom of Ireland could not proſper but by an union in friendſhip with Great Britain, and that the happineſs of our ſiſter iſle depended upon a good underſtanding with us; that in order to preſerve this friendly union, it was neceſſary each of them ſhould underſtand their conſtitutional rights, which I would endeavour to explain, as every hiſtorian and writer in Great-Britain miſrepreſented our conſtitution, and few in this kingdom gave themſelves the trouble to underſtand it.

That the people of Ireland being free when Henry the Second came over, by compact acknowledged him for their king, and accepted from him the conſtitution of England, and continued to enjoy free parliaments until Henry the Seventh's time, could not be denied by any one converſant in the hiſtory of both kingdoms.

That the granting of money as a free gift by the Commons was their inherent eſſential right, without which, their power as repreſentatives of the people, of conferring favours on the crown, and thereby of preſerving a confidence between them was at an end.

That the framers of a money-bill are to be conſidered as the givers of the money, and that the reſerving only an affirmative or negative to the Commons, would be to make them only the regiſters of the edicts of the privy council.

That the privy council repreſent no one, conſequently cannot tax the people; they themſelves are repreſented in parliament, where alone taxes can take their riſe.

But the material point is, that the granting of money or money bill, or any thing relative to money, came not once into the contemplation of the framers of Poyning's Law, nor will the conſtruction of the act bear it, being intended ſolely for the purpoſe of ſecuring the kingdom of Ireland to the crown of England, and as a reſtraint upon the king's deputy here that he ſhould paſs no law in Ireland unknown to the crown; ſo that the law properly conſtrued, is ſo far from being prejudicial to Ireland, that it is beneficial to both kingdoms, and was really a ſtate compact between the crown, and the whole people of Ireland, as appears clearly from that law and hiſtory, which few know, and fewer underſtand.

To explain; during the conteſts between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, the York intereſt prevailed in Ireland, and at the ſame time a barbarous cuſtom prevailed in this kingdom, that they ſhould at all times give ſuccour to ſtrangers coming into the iſland: Richard Duke of York pretending to be deputy to Henry the Sixth, called a parliament, and confirmed this cuſtom by act of parliament, and made it death by that act to obey either great or privy ſeal againſt the cuſtom, and actually put one to death for obeying the great ſeal. Simnel Lambert, under the ſanction of this cuſtom ſo confirmed by act of parliament, came over, and ſo far prevailed, that Gerald Fitz-Gerald, deputy to the then Duke of Bedford, taking Simnel's part againſt Henry the Seventh, had him crowned king of Ireland in Chriſt-church, and confirmed his coronation by act of parliament.

Henry the Seventh being artful and wiſe, inſtead of uſing force againſt the people of this kingdom, who were then all in rebellion and guilty of high treaſon, ſent over Sir Edward Poyning, with full power to pardon them all if they would paſs a law which ſhould reſtrain any future deputy from calling a parliament, or from paſſing a law unknown to the crown of England, where-

by

by this kingdom might be separated from the crown of England; and he also made it a condition of the pardon, that they should abolish the aforesaid barbarous custom. With these terms the people of this isle complyed, and the act being passed, the state compact between the crown of England and this kingdom was confirmed.

But what proves to demonstration that the right of the Commons over money was not abridged, nor intended to be so by Poyning's law, is, that by an act of the same parliament under Poyning's and subsequent to the act, that the causes, &c. must be transmitted to England before a parliament be called. All the laws and acts of parliament of England previous to that time are made the laws of Ireland, by which Magna Charta and all the subsequent acts of England confirming the rights of the Commons to grant money and subsidies, are made the laws of Ireland.

The act of Philip and Mary strengthens this construction. The acts of Queen Elizabeth suspending Poyning's law during Sir Henry Sidney's being Lord Lieutenant, in whom as they recite, she had a thorough confidence, confirm it.

Yesterday I received yours, and altho' the House sat until nine last night, I would not delay giving you the satisfaction you desire, by abridging, as my memory allows, the substance of what I said on our late debate: I have no objection to your mentioning it to any one, being persuaded that the ministry, if they would be at the trouble to understand the law, would not insist upon a matter of form of no use to England; but of the utmost ill consequence to us; the bill was only for three months, we the next day gave ample supplies for two years.

HUETIANA,

(*Continued from p.* 578.)

LXXV.

Which is preferable? the office of a Preacher, or that of a Learned Man?

IN a discourse which I had one day with some jesuits, a dispute arose concerning the comparative merit of learned men and of preachers, viz. which of these characters is most useful and to be preferred? F. Brossamin, (famous for his learning and for his talent in preaching,) being present, pleaded the cause of the preachers, and I, that of men of letters. F. Bourdaloüe came in at the height of the argument. His authority, and the extraordinary success of his sermons turned the scale towards the party that I opposed. Nothing was forgotten that could be alledged on one side or the other. They represented the sanctity of the apostolical ministry of preachers, the conversion of souls, the instruction of the people; to which they added the present and certain fruits of this laborious employment, which is paid for, (if we may so speak,) in ready money, by the applauses of the public, and by the empire which eloquence gives over the heart; a reward far more flattering, and (if it be viewed with worldly eyes) far more noble, far more illustrious, than the vain and gloomy occupation of a learned man, buried (as it were) in the dust and obscurity of a study, solely employed by himself, and useless to the world.

To these considerations, I opposed the following reasons; that these obscure persons are the masters of preachers, teach them what they ought to say, and furnish matter for their discourses; that they do not confine their labours to the people of a single parish, or of a city, nor to the success of a Sunday, or of a Lent, nor to the transient praises of a few days; but that they extend their views even into future ages, that they speak to all nations, and disdaining the multitude, adress their writings only to men of sense and learning. I supported my reasons by examples: 'You 'lately had among you (said I) two 'eminent men, one of them distinguish-'ed by his preaching, the other by his 'great learning, I mean F. Castillon, 'and F. Petau: I submit it to your 'judgment which of these two did most 'service to the church, or most honour 'to your society. Scarce do we now 'remember F. Castillon; his reputa-'tion but just survived him, and all the 'good he did, died with him: But all 'the schools of divinity throughout 'Christendom resound with the name of 'F. Petau; listen to and profit by his 'lessons, and he will continue to en-'lighten the church to the end of time."

LXXVI.

Preachers often become declaimers even in common discourse, and the ordinary affairs of life.

That florid and figurative style of the pulpit which preachers are obliged to adopt in their discourses, to persuade and move their hearers, becomes almost natural to them by frequent use and long habit, if they are not upon their guard

guard to avoid it. They forgot common language; plain expreſſions appear to them low and creeping, and they give to all their diſcourſe ſtudied turns, and an air of declamation. One of the moſt celebrated preachers of this age, who raiſed himſelf by his preaching, with whom I maintained a ſtrict friendſhip for ſeveral years, was a preacher in every thing, without being ſenſible of it. He diſplayed his rhetoric even in his common letters; and the orders which he gave to his ſervants, and his diſcourſes in his own family, were Enthymemes, Antitheſes, and Apoſtrophes. The father of Roman eloquence has not fallen into this fault; for though he owns himſelf that he had paſſed his life in the ſtudy and practice of eloquence, nevertheleſs he remained ſo perfect a maſter of his ſtyle, that he knew how to accommodate it to the various ſubjects of which he treated: and when he writes familiarly to his friend Atticus, or to Tyro his freed-man, we ſee always the ſame elegance, and the ſame graces, but nothing of that ſublimity and vehemence which he employs againſt Verres and Antony.

LXXVII.

Nothing more difficult than the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

Of all the works of literature that a learned man can undertake, there is not any one that requires ſo many talents, and ſo great an extent of learning as the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures. The perfect knowledge of the Hebrew and of the Chaldean tongue is abſolutely neceſſary to it. It requires a large acquaintance with ancient hiſtory, ſacred and prophane, and chiefly with the hiſtory of the oriental nations. It is neceſſary to know exactly the geography of thoſe countries; and this appears by ſo many diſſertations on the ſituation of paradiſe *, and on the diſperſion of nations after the confuſion of tongues. It is neceſſary to be well acquainted with the fathers, eccleſiaſtical writers, chronologers, and even with the rabbins. Not any one of the commentators who have gone before in the ſame tract, muſt be omitted †. Our interpreter muſt be no novice in phyſics; and the neceſſity of this is evident, when we read ſo many eſſays on ſuch works of nature as are treated of in Holy Writ, ſome on plants, ſome on precious ſtones, and ſome on animals. How will he extricate himſelf from the labyrinth of various readings in the Old and New Teſtament, without having been long converſant in criticiſm? and how ſhall he be maſter of criticiſm without having a perfect knowledge of grammar? The foundation of the whole work muſt be laid in a long, exact, and profound ſtudy of religion, and of ‡ ſound theology, not only of the dogmatic, as well ſcholaſtic as poſitive, but alſo of the myſtic and ſpiritual. It ſuppoſes in the firſt place, natural talents of mind neceſſary for the conduct of ſuch a work; much penetration to dive into the depths of the myſterious and ſecret meanings; much diſcernment to know how to make a good choice in the variety of ſenſes and opinions, and to chuſe the right ſide; much moderation and prudence to be upon the guard againſt appearances and probabilities, and to avoid precipitation; and a modeſt but ſteady reſolution againſt the weight of authority. If we examine by theſe rules the character of the interpreters of the ſacred books who are moſt in faſhion, we ſhall find very few, perhaps not one of them, who has not been deficient in ſome of the parts eſſential to this high and holy employment §.

LXXVIII.

On the Origin of Rhyme.

It is difficult to diſcover how rhyme was firſt introduced among us, as we find no certain traces of it in the Greek or ancient Roman poets. Moſt aſſuredly we take a natural delight in this agreement of ſounds both in ſinging and in ſpeaking, and it gratifies the ear, and when it offers itſelf to us in our diſcourſe, we willingly receive it, and with pleaſure, if it does not appear affected. The Hebrews are not inſenſible of this pleaſure, and the uſe of it is eſteemed very ancient among them. When the Iſraelitiſh women celebrated the victory which David had gained over Goliah,

* M. Huet himſelf publiſhed a ſmall treatiſe on this ſubject.

† Some perhaps will think, that the reading ſo many claſhing ſyſtematic commentaries will more probably tend to darken and perplex, than to give the reader the ſimple and genuine ſenſe of the ſacred writers.

‡ What is *ſound Theology?* It may be queſtioned whether theſe words mean any more than the favourite prejudices of every party.

§ If this was true in France ſo many years ago, it is certainly no leſs true at this preſent time in England, as our preſſes have for a long time groaned under ſuch a weight of Commentaries, Expoſitions, Paraphraſes, Abridgments, &c. that, as Burton ſays in his Anatomy of Melancholy, "whole teams of oxen cannot draw them."

they

they repeated ſongs compoſed in the meaſure of Trochaïcs in rhyme. A learned * writer of the preſent age, has undertaken to prove that the Pſalms of David are compoſed in rhyme: In the Proverbs of Solomon, ch. ix, verſe 2, 3, and ch. xvi, and xvii. ſome rhyming cadences have been remarked, which were not the effect of chance. And we find in ſome paſſages of † Iſaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel, ſome conſonances, and a play of words which thoſe prophets ſeem to have intended as ornaments of their diſcourſes; as for inſtance, in the imitation which Jeremiah has made lxviii. 43, of a paſſage in Iſaiah, xxiv, 17. The Greeks were ſenſible of the beauty of this conſonance, but the orators carried it much farther than the poets. Gorgias the Sicilian recommended it to the Athenians by his example, and openly affected it in his orations. Iſocrates, his imitator, who only compoſed his, in order to reduce the rules of eloquence to practice, and not for public uſe, ſtudiouſly endeavoured to embelliſh them with theſe elegances, as he himſelf confeſſes. But thoſe who had the taſte of genuine eloquence, among others Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus, and Plutarch, have condemned this affectation as a puerility. Cicero condemned it before them, aſcribing it in particular to the ſophiſts. The example of Iſocrates was a rock to his followers, who thought they had attained to his perfection when they had adorned their harangues with rhymes and meaſured cadences. The poet Lucilius does not forgive them theſe fooleries, and Aulus Gellius, who quotes his words, ridicules them ſtill more bitterly than he, and with reaſon; for they, with a ſtudied archneſs ſought what Iſocrates produced without affectation. Though theſe conceits might ſeem excuſable in a dramatic poet, who muſt endeavour to pleaſe the people, yet Plutarch does not forgive them in Ariſtophanes. From hence it appears, that this inclination prevailed in Athens before Iſocrates was induced to imitate Gorgias; nor is it ſtrange, ſince its ſource is in the very nature of man, which is pleaſed with harmony, cadence, numbers, and meaſure. I lay no ſtreſs on thoſe rhymes which are remarked in Homer and Heſiod, which were introduced without deſign, and without premeditation. As to the Romans, it has been ſo generally thought that they were not fond of rhyming verſes, that it has been ſuppoſed ‡ that Virgil in this line of the 8th eclogue,

Cum conibus tim di venient ad pocula damæ,

has made the word *damæ* of the maſculine gender, in order to prevent its jingling with *timidæ*; though this argument has little weight, ſince Virgil in another place, Georg. B. iii. verſe 539, has given the ſame gender, and the ſame epithet to *damæ*, where he could ſafely have joined it to the feminine. Quintilian, B. viii. chap. iii. p. 592, treats of the puerility of this far fetched conſonance; and the author of the treatiſe on the Cauſes of the Corruption of Eloquence, very much deſpiſes thoſe conceits. Yet Seneca, among the other faults of his inflated ſtyle, has addicted himſelf to that of conſonances, and of playing with words and terminations. It is therefore not ſurprizing that his diſciple Nero ſhould imbibe the ſame taſte, and compoſe thoſe rhyming verſes which Perſius has ridiculed in his Satires; and it is ſtill leſs ſurprizing that Rome ſhould, after the example of that prince, be then ſo much attached to rhyming poetry. However it was not unknown there before, but it was only practiſed in the provinces, and by the vulgar, when they ſung thoſe ancient verſes which were called Saturnian, whoſe principal beauty, if we may believe § Servius, conſiſted in rhyme. The citizens themſelves, on public rejoicings, and when they were allowed to act with liberty, were much addicted to rhyme; as in the acclamations by which the people expreſſed their approbation, and the pleaſure which they felt at the public games; and thoſe which the ſoldiers uttered on their victories, and in honour of their generals, were in rhyme and and meaſure. But this rhyming humour diſplayed itſelf much more licentiouſly in the decline of the empire, and the || chriſtian authors who wrote in the IVth and Vth age of the church gave themſelves up to it without reſtraint.

It was not, however, in imitation of the Romans that the Africans became ſuch great rhymers. In that they followed their genius, like ſo many other nations, naturally fond of harmony,

* M. Le Clerc in his *Biblioth. Univ. Tom.* ix. p. 219.

† Iſaih v, 7, and xxiv, 17, and xxv, 6, Jeremiah lxviii, 43. Ezekiel ix, 4.

‡ See Caſaub. in Perſ. Sat. 1.

§ *Servius, in Georg.* ii. 386.

|| Paſquier, B. vii. ch. i. quotes Sidonius Apollin. Symmachus, and Caſſiodorus.

conſonance,

conſonance, and cadence. But the Africans practiſed it more than others, and by that the African ſtyle is chiefly diſtinguiſhed. No one among them is more diſtinguiſhed for it than St Auguſtine. We ſee at the beginning of his works that he wrote againſt the Donatiſts a kind of canticle, which has the title of Pſalms. It is in the meaſure of trochaïcs, but without regard to the quantity of the ſyllables; he has only ſtudied, though with little accuracy, conſonance and rhyme. He has placed at their head an intercalary verſe, which is almoſt always repeated at the end of twelve lines; and he has given them pretty nearly the form of our royal ſongs and ballads; ſo that this kind of poetry differs from French poetry only in the language.

The Carthagenians might have taught the Africans the uſe of rhyme. In thoſe Punic verſes which Plautus has inſerted in one of his plays Selden * thought that he had found a rhyme between the firſt and the ſecond verſe, without carrying his enquiry farther, ſuppoſing the reſt ſimilar. But thoſe who have more curiouſly anatomized thoſe verſes, have found there nothing like it.

The Arabians were no leſs pleaſed with rhyme than the Africans; and we know that Mahomet in compoſing his Coran, was more attentive to cloſe his periods with conſonances, than to the connection of the ſubjects there diſcuſſed. We ſee ſome poems of that nation compoſed either of verſes rhyming together, or on a ſingle rhyme. Their language, which is very ſententious, and eaſily reduces its morality into proverbs, is accuſtomed, in order to give them more ſcope, to confine them to the laws of rhyme. When the Arabians, fond of this talent, went into Afric, and found that inflamed with the ſame paſſion, it was no wonder, if paſſing into Europe, they carried it thither; for, as I have ſaid in another † work, it does not appear that verſes in rhyme prevailed in Europe before Taric paſſed over thither, A. D. 712; and after that time Europe began to ſwarm with rhymers, and in particular, Provence, whoſe poets named *Troubadours*, inſtructed the Tuſcans in that agreeable taſk. We ſee by the proſe works of St Thomas what progreſs it made in Italy. The Italians acknowledged that rhyme was introduced among them by the Provençals. But it was again carried thither from France by Sicily, when it was conquered by the Norman French. As for Spain, it had before, other maſters in that art, the Africans and the Arabians. Such was the origin of the Leonine verſes, ſo name from the poet Leon, canon of St Victoire in Paris, who lived in the reigns of Lewis the young, and Philip Auguſtus, about the year 1154. Julius Scaliger ‡ being ignorant of the derivation of that name, propoſes a very abſurd one, in order to have the pleaſure of confuting it. He firſt ſuppoſes that the name of Leonine is only given to thoſe verſes whoſe cæſura rhymes with the termination, and not to thoſe whoſe terminations are ſimilar; in which he is confuted by the verſes themſelves of the poet Leon, which are quoted by Paſquier, B. vii. chap. ii. and ſtill more by the ſchool of Salern; at the beginning of which, are ſome verſes of both kinds; and by various combinations of rhymes, which are to be found both in the proſe works of St Thomas, and in the rhyming poems, Latin and French, which the poets have been pleaſed to invent. Beſides, Scaliger ſuppoſes that by their being named Leonine, we are to underſtand, that there is the ſame proportion between the firſt part of the verſe and the laſt, as there is between the belly of a Lion and his tail; which of all abſurdities is the moſt abſurd.

I will not affirm that the Germans taught us French the art of rhyming. We ſhould recollect our origin, which is German; and we may as well have brought that art from Germany as have communicated it. We ſhould alſo remember that nature leads the moſt ſavage people to the love of harmony, cadence, and meaſure; and beſides we learn by the contemporary evidence of the children of Charlemagne, that the Germans § affected the ſonorouſneſs of rhyme in all their diſcourſes, and in all their works, both in proſe and verſe, delighting to expreſs themſelves harmoniouſly. The ſame love of rhyme may have been inſpired by nature in the extremity of the north; but nevertheleſs, this kind of regular poetry, whoſe principal artifice conſiſts in rhyme, is very recent there. To prove the antiquity

* *Selden de Diis Syr. Proleg. Cap.* 2.

† *In the Origin of Romances*, p. 19.

‡ *Poet. Lib.* ii. *Cap.* 20. See Paſquier, B. vii. Ch. ii. Du Cange, *Gloſſ. Lat.* Menage Etymol. at the word *Leonins*.

§ Fauchet, on the French poetry, B. iii. Ch. iii. and vii.

of

of rhyme-verſes in the north, it is vain to alledge thoſe ancient Runic inſcriptions, which are ſtill to be ſeen on the rocks of Denmark. Wormius who has ſtudied and explained them with ſo much learning, perceives no rhyme there, as he is * certain that rhyme is of no antiquity among the Danes. In like manner I am much ſurpriſed that ſo ingenious a man as Sir William Temple could † perſuade himſelf that the word *rhyme* is a corruption of *Rune*. The novelty of rhyme is alſo apparent among the Icelanders, a people derived from the Norwegians, neighbours of the Danes. For though that nation be very modern, rhyme is ſtill more modern among them. While Leonine rhyme took poſſeſſion of Latin poetry, it ſpread itſelf, as I have ſaid, over all the living languages of Europe, as it had already ſpread itſelf over all Aſia and Afric, when every nation, as it were through emulation, had diſcovered a ſenſibility for this elegance, and had ſhown by their unanimous conſent, that they derived this inclination from their birth, and that they received this taſte leſs from imitation, or inſtruction, than from nature.

(*To be continued.*)

Nothing ſo true, as what you once let fall,
Moſt Women have no Character at all. POPE.

Mr URBAN,

THERE are an infinity of perſons in the world, who have abſolutely no character; the temperament of whoſe minds are ſo equal, ſo inſipid, that no one paſſion predominates, no talent appears conſpicuous above the reſt; and I know not whether this evenneſs of diſpoſition be not a ſtate much to be envied, ſince the maxim is, *qui bene latuit, bene vixit*; moſt men, however, will be aiming at an excellency in ſome way, though they ſo frequently miſcarry in their views and deſigns; and it is doubtleſs a very laudable ambition for a man to endeavour to diſtinguiſh himſelf above the herd, eſpecially when his object, or point in view, is honourable and praiſeworthy, as tending to the benefit and advantage of his fellow creatures; and as his view is ſplendid, ſo he will be ſure to diſplay his beſt parts and abilities in the purſuit of it. Hence ariſes *character*, and as mens minds are various, and their purſuits different, characters will of courſe be both numerous and diſtinct. I will here recite a few inſtances of men, both ancient and modern, in whoſe characters all the world have in a manner agreed, and have accordingly conferred upon them a *peculiar epithet* expreſſive of the turn, the genius, and ſuperior excellency of them in their ſeveral departments.

Amongſt the Orientals.
Moſes was eminent for his meekneſs.
Job for his patience.
Solomon for his wiſdom, &c.

In Greece.
The poet, κατ' ἐξοχὴν, meant Homer.
The Philoſopher, Ariſtotle.
Heraclitus was called ὁ Σκοτεινὸς, on account of the obſcurity of his ſtile.
Alexander was *the Great*, and
Plato the Divine, &c.

At Rome.
Valerius was Publicola.
Fabius, Maximus.
Pompey, Magnus.
Cicero, the Orator.
M. Aurelius, the Philoſopher, &c.

And laſtly, amongſt ourſelves,
All have conſented gives to Bæda the title of *Venerable*, whilſt amongſt the Schoolmen, one was *Doctor Subtilis*, another *Doctor Profundus*, &c.
Mr Hooker, is uſually termed the Judicious.
Mr Hales of Eaton, the memorable.
Camden, the learned.
Milton, the ſublime.
Newton, the ſagacious, &c.

So in regard to Kings.
Lewis was le debonnaire.
Charles, le ſage.
Philip, le hardi.
Lewis, le bien aimé.
Henry, Beauclerc.
Richard, Cœur de Lion,
William, of glorious memory, &c.

And the Pope upon occaſion hath much in the ſame manner characterized ſeveral of the Europeans, by the titles of Chriſtianiſſimus. Fidei Defenſor. Catholicus. Fideliſſimus, &c.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c. T. ROW.

Mr URBAN,

PRAY give the following lines a place in your next Magazine, and you will oblige a conſtant reader, W. L.

A Scheme for eſtabliſhing one Weight and one Meaſure, humbly ſubmitted to the conſideration of Parliament.

LET all market towns provide ſtandard weights and meaſures of caſt braſs, with inſtruments in writing from the

* *Wormius, Literar. Runic.* p. 165, & 176.
† Temple's Miſcellaneous Works, ſecond part.

the court of Exchequer to prove that they are ſtandard. That all weights and meaſures be proved by the ſtandards once a year at leaſt; the penalty for not providing lawful braſs meaſures ſhould be loſs of charter for the market, for it is a poor market that cannot afford a compleat ſet. It is impoſſible to keep to one meaſure without theſe, for diſputes will forever ariſe, and by having ſtandards always in readineſs, thoſe diſputes will ſoon be determined. For want of theſe the buyer carries his point, and takes what meaſure he pleaſes. The ſtandard ſhould be well kept, and the perſon, to whoſe care the ſizing of meaſures is committed, ſhould be obliged to take an oath (or liable to a ſevere penalty) for the faithful diſcharge of their office: Exactneſs in ſizing meaſures ſhould be well obſerved, otherwiſe it will make great confuſion; and if proper care is taken, the meaſure might ſo be regulated as not to err more than a quarter of a pint in a buſhel, which is but a trifle. The method of ſizing meaſures at Weſtminſter ſhould be printed, and copies thereof ſent to all market towns. All meaſures for ſelling grain by, ſhould be made of well ſeaſoned oak, and bound with iron in the ſame manner as in London. Buſhels ſhould all be made the ſame width as near as poſſible; that is, they ſhould not err more than one inch, for when there is a difference of two or three inches, the wide buſhels will hold moſt; for though meaſures of the ſame contents will hold the ſame quantity of water, yet grain being made of irregular bodies will meet with ſome reſiſtence from the ſides, ſo that the narrow buſhels will not hold ſo much grain as the wide. Corn meaſured by the ſame hand, and the ſame buſhel has been found to vary; the reaſon I take to be this: Let two ſacks of corn be meaſured to day, one ſack ſhall be ſold and delivered, the other ſhall remain three weeks or a month, and upon its being re meaſured, ſhall be found to be more: Though there is not the breath of life in grain, there is a vegetative life, and after the grain is releaſed from the ear, if vegetation is hindered, a putrefaction comes ſlowly on, which cauſes a ſwell in the grain, and of courſe it will be more in meaſure, though not more in weight. Theſe difficulties and many more will be removed upon having ſtandards to apply to. Strickles with equal ſides, and the edges rounded off ſhould be uſed and no other in ſtriking meaſures, and the ſtrickles ſhould be ſealed as well as the buſhels. The conſtables of all market towns ſhould make a return once a year upon oath that ſtandards are there kept, and all petty conſtables ſhould ſummon all perſons that uſe weights and meaſures for buying and ſelling to have them proved once a year, and make a return to the quarter ſeſſions accordingly. The heads of the act ſhould be wrote on tables, and ſet up in the moſt publick places in all markets, that no one plead ignorance of the caſe.

After ſome ſuch regulations as theſe the legiſlature would do well to change the penalty for not conforming to one meaſure, from a fine to a puniſhment, for cuſtom has made the name of informer ſo odious to the people of this kingdom, that but few people care to make the information; it is the law that makes offences a crime: If it was not for the law, murder would ceaſe to be a crime: make any offence capital, and then it is almoſt a virtue to bring the offender to juſtice; if the legiſlature think it too raſh a ſtep to make the offence of ſelling more than weight and meaſure felony, let them for the firſt offence make it three months impriſonments to the ſeller, and ſix to the buyer, and ſo on. In like manner to thoſe that buy and ſell more than eight buſhels to the quarter, or more than twenty to the ſcore. Theſe barbarous cuſtoms can anſwer no end but that of keeping the price of grain from being known, and it is abſolutely neceſſary it ſhould be known, as it is a matter of the greateſt importance to this kingdom for fixing the bounty upon corn for exportation. The buying and ſelling more than meaſure and weight is a greater injury to this kingdom than many people think, as it is from this alone that all the evil ariſes; for the buyer will take care that he has meaſure, but will hold his tongue if he receives more. The perſon that robs another, injures but a few, whilſt thoſe that buy and ſell more than meaſure, injure the whole community. One perſon in a market with larger meaſure will raiſe the price when corn is dear, for let him ſell for what he will, other people will aſk as much, and the buyer gives it. In like manner when corn is cheap, it makes it cheaper, for the buyer will have an abatement upon the ſmall meaſure ſo long as he can find any that is larger. Whilſt here is an inequality, jobbers of corn are an injury to the publick, becauſe they ſeldom ſell ſo good meaſure as they buy; make them ſell as

as much, and then they are as uſeful to ſociety as other people: It is ſaid by many, that corn ſhould be ſold by weight, but the legiſlature would find it as great a difficulty to keep people to one weight, as to one meaſure; witneſs the todd of wool, which is twenty eight pounds, in many places twenty nine is ſold, and ſo on to two or three and thirty. No meaſure nor no weight certain, will ever be regarded unleſs it be well looked after by the magiſtrates, for which reaſon the toll gatherers, or the conſtables of towns ſhould attend the markets, to ſee that the laws are kept, and be in ſubordination to the civil power. Many people think that it would be a publick benefit if the buſhel was ten gallons; but I hope if the legiſlature enlarge the buſhel, they will lengthen the Engliſh foot, for the one can be no more a publick benefit than the other. Tho' this may not be a compleat plan for eſtabliſhing one weight and one meaſure, yet, if theſe hints ſhould be found uſeful, and in any wiſe promote ſo deſirable an end, I ſhall think the time not idly ſpent in giving the public my endeavours. W. L.

O navis, referent in mare te novi
Fluctus. O quid agis?——
—— Tu, niſi ventis
Debes ludibrium, cave.—— Horace.

WHILE ſome condemn us for an impatience under the burthens of the late war, and are clamouring for another, let us reflect a little on the burthens of a war.

To ſupport a war, money muſt be raiſed; towns can't be fortified at home, conqueſts can't be made abroad, fleets cannot ſail, nor armies move without it. Every arm that wields the ſword, or unfurls the ſail, has its reward. In ſuch a plenteous harveſt, no wonder ſo many wiſh to be engaged. Thouſands depend ſolely on it. The monied men are eager to advance their treaſure, driving bargains hard to the ſtate, but advantageous to themſelves. The ſtock-jobber is impatient for the day, when he may purchaſe at 60l. what he hopes at the concluſion of the war to be repaid at 100l. No man will lend his caſh on common terms to him whoſe affairs are reported to be tending to a bankruptcy. He who advances 100l. to the ſtate, for which, within a few years he may be able to receive only 60l. will expect an extraordinary premium.

Conſider the annual expences of a war. Near 20 millions were raiſed in one year during the late war under the conduct of the moſt popular miniſter that ever preſided in a ſtate. The money was expended within the year. On the approach of the next, more was wanted, and above 18 millions were then raiſed. To diſcharge the intereſt of the money borrowed, taxes were continually impoſed. 'Tis difficult to create new ones; wherever they are laid, they muſt be burthenſome; whoever bears them will complain, and the miniſter who impoſes them will feel their reſentment. Ignorance, partiality, and oppreſſion, are terms he muſt expect to be laviſhed on him. He is the mark at which all their arrows fly; but when an odious tax is propoſed by the placeman, within whoſe department that buſineſs falls, do they, who are untitled, unpenſioned, plan a more juſt, and equitable method of raiſing the money wanted? In the great aſſembly of the nation, where all are ſent to conſult the public good, we frequently hear of debates on the vile ſchemes of a corrupt miniſter; but do we ever hear of any debates on the good, well founded ſchemes of an untitled patriot for providing the neceſſary ſupplies? No, for he preſents none. 'Tis evident, they only rail at the man in power till they drive him from his ſeat, and fix themſelves in it. Then a new ſcene is opened; difficulties unforeſeen ariſe, and they tread in the ſteps of all their predeceſſors. They in their turn are railed at, and others are as buſy to diſplace them, as they were to diſplace the former.

Heated in the field of battle, and in the midſt of triumphs and rejoicings for conqueſts won, we conſider not at what a dear price they are purchaſed: Not to mention the ſighs and tears of widows and of orphans, the poor reliefs of thoſe who periſh for their country; they, in the general confuſion, muſt paſs unnoticed. In our cooler moments we ſit down, and think what conqueſts are ſufficient to repay us for ſo many millions yearly expended. The fruits of conqueſt may enrich individuals. The merchant who trafficks to thoſe parts will accumulate his wealth; but places muſt be defended, and garriſons muſt be maintained at the public expence, to which they muſt toil to contribute who reap none of the profits; thus while ſome grow rich, others muſt become poorer.

Is not an equitable peace the moſt honourable? Neither law or equity will oblige a man to perform an agreement

which

which he ſigns by compulſion; as ſoon as he can, he will break through it: Nations will act as individuals, and every ſtate that has ſubmitted to hard terms of peace, while the triumphant ſword hangs over its neck, will, on the firſt renewal of ſtrengh, commence freſh hoſtilities.

Compare the laſt treaty of peace with the terms propoſed by Mr Pitt, and you will find more advantages obtained by the P——te of the K—g, than by the P—t of the people. No places which had been conquered during the miniſtry of Mr P— were delivered up by the one, but what had been offered to the French by the other; and though the Havannah was taken after his reſignation, yet in proportion to our ſucceſſes, our national burthens were increaſed; to ſecure our colonies in America, the war was begun; by the treaty they were ſecured, and an immenſe territory was added to our dominions: Spain had declared for France, and was to be oppoſed; Portugal was up in arms, and was to be ſupported by us; the flames of diſcord were ſpread though every quarter of the globe; men as well as money were wanted; the troops were with difficulty raiſed; the ſum total of the ſupplies from the year 1756 to 1762 was 92,605,636; the public debt as it ſtood at the receipt of the Exchequer in January 1763, amounted to 122,603,336l. 8s. 2d. the intereſt of which was 4,409,797l. 13s. 8d. during the ſeven years continuance of one parliament, the amazing ſum of ſeventy eight millions had been granted, yet our annual expences exceeded the ſupplies.

Is not that the beſt time to conclude a war, when the advantage is on our ſide, and when honourable terms may be gained? One battle loſt, one ſtorm at ſea, might have turned the ſcale of expectation againſt us, diſſipated all our hopes, and involved us in the dire neceſſity of raiſing more troops, and borrowing more millions for another year, the event of which muſt have been wrapt in darkneſs.

It had been declared in the Houſe of Commons during the courſe of the late war, by a member of that Houſe, comparing the ſtanding revenue of France with that of England; that if the French purſued the plan they had then laid for two years longer, France would only owe ſix millions more, while England would become indebted thirty-ſix: Our navy for one year had coſt above five millions.

The ſupplies granted by the parliament to ſupport the wars in the reigns of William the third, and Queen Anne were at a medium five millions per annum; in the firſt war during the reign of George the ſecond above ſix millions; and in the laſt above thirteen millions; when ſo much treaſure was expended, no wonder our conqueſts were many; the popular miniſter had the hearts and purſes of the people at his command; to no other man would they have given, no other man would have dared to have aſked ſuch ſums.

Tell us, ye noble patriots, how one tax may ſafely be taken off, or how one million can be raiſed for the ſupport of another war. A. B.

To Mr JOHN SYMMONS, *Author of a Letter of Eſſay towards a refutation of* JUNIUS. *See Vol.* xxxix p. 622.

I Read your long eſſay, and obſerving it hitherto unanſwered, leſt you ſhould think you have been neglected, either on the ſcore of contempt, or that it was unanſwerable from the conviction it carried, I was willing to eaſe your anxiety on theſe two heads.

Believe me, Sir, you are not the firſt polemick writer, who hath wrote a confirmation of a point in controverſy, of which he intended a refutation, by his very arguments operating different from his intention.

I once knew a well meaning gentleman, who ſpoke thick as you write long; whenever he deſigned to pay a compliment, or ſay a civil thing to his friends to their face, he always beſpattered them with his ſpittle in delivering his civilities, 'till at laſt they were obliged to keep without reach of his compliment, to get clear of his ſpittle.

I make no obſervation on this, further than that the game of croſs purpoſes is not altogether out of faſhion, either in your univerſity or mine, for that purpoſes are often brought about contrary to the meaning of the agents.

When Junius declared, that he thank-God, there was not remaining amongſt mankind a degree of impudence great enough to deny his aſſertion, that the R—l patronage had been put up to auction in the ſale of a patent place; that ſame goodneſs of heart, I do ſuppoſe, that made the Roman people doubt the poſſibility that ſuch a crime as parricide could ever exiſt, in fact, made him alſo ignorant, that a ſuperior degree of impudence ſtill remained amongſt the

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ſons of men, viz. to acknowledge the fact, and yet to deny the crime.

Yet true it is, Mr Symmons of Cambridge, that in your letter of eſſay, you have verified both the poſſibility and actual exiſtence of ſuch effrontery, by ſuch acknowledgement of the fact, and yet a denial of the crime.

I muſt however do you juſtice to acknowledge, you have ſtill the remains and grace of one degree of modeſty left in you, that you have not eſſayed to magnify into a virtue, the tranſaction of a deed which Junius's pen had painted as a crime againſt the nation. No; I muſt do you that juſtice, you have only aſſerted it to be a defenſible meaſure, and you have very humbly, and very willingly eſſayed to prove it.

Defenſible meaſure you call it, by which epithet I am naturally led to think you mean, a meaſure according to the common opinion of mankind, reprehenſible at leaſt, but by the force of your eſſay, defenſible.

How ſenſible men when ſerious, if they are agreed in a fact, can ſo widely differ in opinion as to its moral tendency in its nature, as Junius and you have done, is a paradox, can find no ſolution but in this, of your being very antipodes in your ſyſtem of ethicks.

However, permit me to obſerve, that from the fact as ſtated, viz. that the R—— patronage was put up to auction in the ſale of a patent place, by your patron, either in perſon or by proxy, in which you are agreed, one of two concluſions muſt follow.

Either ſuch deed was criminal, and thereby your patron guilty of a crime againſt the nation; or, as you have eſſayed to prove, it was a defenſible meaſure, in which caſe Junius hath been guilty of defaming and libelling your patron.

To clear up therefore, to the ſatisfaction of your patron, and of mankind, the juſt alternative of theſe two concluſions, I humbly propoſe for the next eſſay of your pen, the ſolution of the following queries.

Quere 1. Is not the R—— patronage, in diſpoſing of patent places of truſt, a power reſident in the C——, ſuppoſed to be conſtitutionally exerciſed, only when the diſpoſal is in favour of perſons qualified to hold and execute ſuch places of truſt?

Quere 2. If at any time an amiable S——, ſhould, by advice of evil diſpoſed perſons, be ſurprized into an indiſcreet act of diſpoſal of ſuch places, in favour of unworthy, or unqualified perſons, would not ſuch diſpoſal be unconſtitutional; and would not the author of ſuch advice, be criminal as an enemy to the conſtitution; or would ſuch advice, carried into execution, be a defenſible meaſure?

Quere 3. Could a conviction in a court of Juſtice, for an offence and injury committed againſt the conſtitution, be deemed a proper object of R—— predilection, to whom ſuch place of truſt ſhould be granted, either nominally to him, or in truſt for him, to receive the value either by ſale, or by annual profits?

Quere 4. If ſuch place ſhould be indiſcreetly diſpoſed of to ſuch perſon, for the more indiſcreet purpoſe of enabling him by the value thereof, to pay a fine impoſed upon him by a court of juſtice, for an offence committed againſt the conſtitution, would not the adviſer thereof be juſtly deemed guilty of adding inſult to the diſhonour of an injured nation, in the ſevering the reward due to virtue and qualification, to the purpoſe of diſarming law itſelf, of its power to puniſh vice?

SYLVANUS HARDIE.

An Anſwer to the Letter ſigned Vetus, *in Vol.* xxxix, *p.* 589.

SIR,

YOU ſay you have often read the quotation from Gondamar's Letters without the two words *of God*; but ſtill carefully avoid mentioning where the whole letter is to be met with, or referring to thoſe authors where you have read theſe quotations, while at the ſame time you are very ready at quoting thoſe which you apprehend will make againſt Mr Neal; muſt not this lead me to think you are not that charitably diſpoſed perſon you repreſent yourſelf to be.

You now ſay, *and do, in my conſcience believe, that Neal added thoſe words to the original.* Before (as a mark of your charity I ſuppoſe) you roundly aſſerted he did it *falſely and maliciouſly.* I have informed you theſe words are incloſed in a parentheſis in the quarto edition, therefore *if* they ſtood wrong in the octavo edition, as part of the letter, the miſtake is long ſince rectified, and a really candid man would have ſuppoſed in ſuch a caſe, that Mr Neal had quoted from an interpolated copy, or overlooked an error of the preſs; but charity is not a virtue to be exerciſed towards a man of Mr Neal's *function.*

Your ſentiments, and Mr Neal's may be

be very different about the same Letter, and till that Letter is produced, candour demands that full as much credit be given to Neal as to Vetus. He understands Gondamar to say, *there never were more hopes of England's conversion, for there are more prayers offered to the mother than the son* (of God.) You understand him to say *there were never more hopes of England's conversion, for there are more prayers offered to the mother* (the Countess of Buckingham) *than to the* (Duke her) *son*; if this is the true meaning, the words, conversion and prayers must be used in a metaphorical sense; and whether they are so or not, I defy any man to judge without perusing the whole letter. If they are used literally, Mr Neal's comment bids fairest for truth, nor can it be supposed Gondamar asserted this of the whole nation, most likely he referred to the courtiers only, even if taken in your sense.

And now Mr Vetus, as you *rejoice in truth*, how unlucky is it that you have left out a fact which was of considerable importance in the remaining part of your letter. *I* pretend not to say it is *a notorious and shameful instance of dishonesty in representations of facts, &c.* But would it not have been more consistent with the character you claim, to have observed that Mr Neal answered the anonymous author (supposed to be the then Bishop of St Asaph) in 1734, though you had not said he fully vindicated himself, which was really the case.

I have not Grey by me, therefore cannot now examine it, but considering the time it was wrote, which I think was not till after Mr Neal's death. I have indeed no great expectation from it; it is very easy to point out defects, when an historian is no longer able to defend himself.

As I am no more in a situation to engage in controversy than yourself, I make no remarks on the other parts of your letter, but conclude with a paragraph from Mr Neal's answer to the anonymous author, page 6.

"*The commission of errors in writing any history of times past* (says the ingenious Mr Wharton in his letter to Mr Strype) *being altogether unavoidable, ought not to detract from the credit of the history, or the merits of the historian, unless it be accompanyed with immoderate ostentation, or unhandsome reflections on the errors of others.*"

"And although that gentleman has filled almost three sheets of paper with the errors of Mr Strype, in his single volume of *Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer*, and suspects there may be many more; yet no man will pretend to say his collections are useless, or not deserving the commendation of posterity; nor would Mr Neal have complained of the scrutiny this writer and his friends have made into his history, had they done it with temper, and only with a design to correct those mistakes, which in so long a work it was almost impossible to avoid.—The chief objections of this writer, are either mistakes of his own, or of no consequence to the credit of the history. The principal facts are uncontested, and must be so as long as there are any records of those times remaining."

Yours, &c. A. Z.

Mr URBAN.

BErkley Castle in Gloucestershire having lately suffered much by fire, the following account of it may not be unacceptable. The exact age of the present building is not easily ascertained; but here has been a castle from the conquest. Henry II. gave it in fee to Robert Fitz Harding, whom he created Baron Berkeley, having taken it from the grandson of Roger de Berkeley to whom the conquerer gave it. The manor is one of the largest in England, having near 30 parishes dependant on it. The first Baron who resided here was Maurice, grandson of Robert Fitz Harding. He lived in the reign of Rich. I. and fortified the castle, taking in part of the church-yard for that purpose: His son Robert revolting with the rest of the Barons from John, it was seiz'd, and tho' he made his submission to the King at that time in it, it was not restored till after his death by Henry III. to his brother Thomas, whose son Maurice entertained that Prince in it on his march into Wales. He joined the Barons afterwards in the same reign, his lands were seized, and probably with them this castle; as it was taken from his grandson Maurice for rebeling against Edw. II. Thomas, son of this last Maurice was taken in arms for the earl of Lancaster, and confined in Pavensea Castle, Sussex. But being released on the Queen's landing, had his Castle restor'd, the younger Spencer having possest himself of it through the King's favour. That unhappy monarch was himself committed to the custody of this Thomas in this very place, by indenture

denture from Henry Earl of Lancaster, at an allowance of 5 l. per day; or 100 marks per month. But he had not long the custody of him; for being suspected of treating him too kindly, he was commanded to deliver him, together with the Castle to John lord Maltravers and Thomas Gurney. After remaining another month in their hands, he was cruelly made away with here. The manner of his death, as Walsingham relates, was by keeping him down under a heavy door, and thrusting a red hot spit into his bowels through a horn fixt in his fundament. *Ipso prostrato, & sub ostio ponderoso detento ne surgeret, dum tortores imponerent cornu in ano suo (quod dictu verecundum est) & per foramen immitterent ignitum veru in viscera sua.* Hist. Ang. p. 127. In his Vypodigma Neustriæ p. 509, he says this was done *in secreto egestionis suæ loco*, which words, misunderstood probably, gave rise to the present tradition of the place, where they shew over a door-way a little room which they pretend was a privy, and that the spit was run up through a small hole from below as the King was easing himself, the gate having been made long since. Thomas de la More, who was privy-councellor to this Prince, and wrote his life, says, the murder was perpetrated with a *Plumber's Iron*, as he lay in bed, smothered with feather-beds, which however did not prevent his cries being heard both within and without the castle. *Nocte 10 Cal. Octob. in lecto cubantem subito præ occupatum cum pulvinaribus magnis atque gravitate amplius quam 15 robustorum, ipsum oppressum & suffocatum, cum ferro plumbarii intense ignito trans tubam ductilem ad egestionis partes secretas applicatum, membra spiritalia post intestinas combusserunt.* p. 603. He adds (in which Hollinshed copies him II. 883) that they had before tried to destroy him by a stench of dead carcases in the room below, *per exaltationem cadaverum in subsolario positorum*, of which he complained to some carpenters at work hard by. They shewed me a plaister mark in the room, pretended to be taken off the King's face after he was dead, but in reality, much later, from the figure on his tomb at Glocester, of which 'tis an exact resemblance. The Queen and Mortimer were entertained in this castle the year after, as was Rich. II. in the 11th of his reign. The first viscount Berkeley whom Rich. III. created earl of Nottingham, conveyed it with the honour annext to Henry VII. then duke of Richmond to whom he fled, and by whom on his accession he was created marquis of Berkeley; his nephew was made constable of this castle, which was not recovered by the family till the death of Edw. VI. having rested in the crown 61 years.

It stands on a rising ground among meads, commanding a delightful view of the surrounding county and Severn. In the civil wars it suffered considerably. The present building consists of a range of apartments round an irregular court. The large hall has been rebuilt in the antient style, and over it was a room, the original chimney-piece of which was recovered from the plaister that concealed it, and repaired by the mother of the present earl. Much of her work in tapestry, chairs, &c. china, shells, and fossils, collected by her, adorned the apartments. There were several good family pictures; a small one of earl Godwin's nephew in a religious habit. His uncle employed him to debauch the nuns antiently settled in this town, that he might make their irregularities a pretence for the easy and devout king Edw. to dissolve their foundation, and give him their estates. This picture, and another of the adoration of the mass, painted on a slate, which had a natural representation of the glory in the middle, hung in a tower in a closet, under which was a well 40 feet deep discovered and cleaned by the above lady. In a passage below hung the skin of a seal, pretended to have been that of a monstrous toad which devoured by piecemeal all the criminals thrown into the dungeon, it was found fastened to the leg of one who was drawn up on his earnest intreaty to be dispatched by a speedier death; a painting of this had been lately effaced from the wall of the hall. In another room was the bedstead &c. which Sir Fr. Drake used in his voyages; the furniture coarse stuff, originally green, spangled with silver, the headboard miserably painted with flowers. In another room was a large bedstead said to have been Henry 8th's and brought from Thornbury, the unfinished seat of the duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded by that Prince; the posts adorned with two figures in religious habits, and the arms of England supported by two satyrs at the head.

The parish church stands a little to the south west of the castle; the steeple at some distance, rebuilt on the plan and site of the old one. Sir R. Atkyns

kyns ſuppoſes the old church occupied the place of the preſent tower. He muſt mean the nunnery church; but this is all he ſays of it. In it are ſeveral monuments of the Berkley family. But as the public may ſhortly expect a particular and correct account of them in the new hiſtory of this county preparing by Mr Rudder of Cirenceſter; I forbear to trouble you with any notes I took there 1765.

Yours, &c. D. H.

P. S. The *new Edition* of this book cannot *truly* pretend to be purged of the *literal, or preſs-errors*; for two whole pariſhes annexed at the end of the old edition, with references to their proper place in the body of the book are not reſtored.

Concluſion of the Genuine Copies of all the LETTERS *which paſſed between the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, and the Sheriffs of London and Middleſex, and between the Sheriffs and the Secretaries of State, relative to the execution of* DOYLE *and* VALLINE.

[*See p.* 614. Vol. xxxix.]

The Sheriffs letter to the Lord Chancellor.

My Lord, *Nov.* 24, 1769.

We return your lordſhip many thanks for your letter, and for the copy of a caſe which accompanied it.

We are ſorry to ſay, that the caſe is not ſo ſtated as to bring the points upon which our doubts are conceived, fully and compleatly before the judges. My lord, it is ſo far from being *full* and *compleat* that it is not the *ſame* caſe. It differs eſſentially, as we conceive, from the caſe which we delivered to lord Weymouth, to be laid before his majeſty; and on which his lordſhip taught us to expect ſuch farther directions as might *ſatisfy* our doubts.

It is not the ſame caſe:—For the copy incloſed by your lordſhip ſtates his majeſty's pleaſure ſignified by a ſign manual. (Note, this ſign manuel is not given, as the ſentence and the Recorder's warrant are, for the judges's conſideration.)

His majeſty's pleaſure, my Lord, ſignified by a ſign manual, makes no part of our caſe. To us there is no ſuch ſign manual. *De non apparentibus et non exiſtentibus eadem eſt ratio.* This difference is material; for on it is founded our fourth objection in the caſe, as ſtated by us.

It is not full and complete:—For the copy incloſed by your Lordſhip concludes that the queſtion is, whether it is *lawful* for the ſheriffs to execute the ſaid convicts, according to the tenor of the Recorder's warrant, at the moſt convenient place near Bethnal-Green church, in the county of Middleſex. The queſtion in our caſe is not only whether it is *lawful*, but alſo whether it is *neceſſary*; not only whether the ſheriffs *lawfully may*, but whether *by law they muſt* execute according to the tenor of the Recorder's warrant.

The caſe, of which your Lordſhip has favoured us with a copy, conſiſts of four parts;

The ſentence of the court.

The Recorder's warrant.

A ſtating of a ſign manual,—*which is not our caſe.*

A concluſion—*which is not our queſtion.*

The caſe and queſtion therefore referred by his majeſty's command to the twelve judges, is neither our caſe nor our queſtion.

A naked opinion of the judges, on the caſe referred to them, will not *ſatisfy* our doubts as to that due execution of our office, to which we are bound by law and oath. For by ſtating, as part of the caſe, the ſign manual (of which we know nothing) the judges perhaps may not confine their conſiderations to the validity of the Recorder's warrant, which yet is the only one we have for execution, except the ſentence of the court, with which is militates; and by concluding that the queſtion is, whether it is *lawful* for the ſheriffs to execute the convicts according to the tenor of the Recorder's warrant, *our* queſtions may chance to receive no anſwer; for ſhould their Lordſhips the judges be of opinion that theſe words—the *uſual* place of execution—are not a *material* part of the ſentence; and ſhould they, obſerving the diſcretion which is ſtill left to the ſheriffs even in the Recorder's warrant; and that if the diſcretion is in the crown, and not in the ſheriffs, it cannot be delegated by the crown to the ſheriffs: ſhould the judges upon this or any other account, be farther of opinion that the place is left to the diſcretion of the ſheriffs, making himſelf reſponſible for the fitneſs of the place; their Lordſhips might then anſwer the queſtion referred to them in the affirmative; and might thereby ſeem to veſt the diſcretion in the crown, whilſt the very reaſon of their anſwer would be, that they judged it to be in the ſheriffs.

For theſe, and many other reaſons, my

my Lord, we wish humbly to intreat his majesty, that the same method may be followed with us, as was practised in Sir Edward Coke's case, who, after having been chief-justice was appointed sheriff of the county of Buckingham, and taking four exceptions to the oath proposed to him, both his exceptions and his reasons were, by the Lord Keeper, laid before all the judges, and received each a separate answer, with *their* reasons.

In the same manner we pray, that this letter, and *our* objections, as we delivered these to the Secretary of State, may be laid before the judges, that so *our* case, and *our* questions, may receive an answer, since it is intended to satisfy *our* doubts. We are, my Lord, &c.

The Lord Chancellor's Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Received your letter at Westminster this morning, and have transmitted it to Lord Weymouth, and am inclined to believe, that when you have seen the judges opinion that was sent to me last night, and which I have desired Lord Weymouth to send you a copy of, you will be satisfied that the Recorder's warrant is a lawful authority for you to see execution done, according to the tenor of the warrant.

If the warrant is a lawful authority, I conceive that you will be under a necessity to obey it. I will only add, that your reasons and petition, together with Serjeant Glynn's opinion, were transmitted by me to Lord Mansfield, and I dare say, have been perused by the judges, though they make no part of the case.

After you have perused the judges opinion, I should be obliged to you if you should state your own case, with your question, which will be taken into consideration if you remain dissatisfied, and it should appear that any material fact has been stated that ought to be omitted, or any thing omitted that ought to have been stated, or if the question has been defectively or improperly drawn.

CAMDEN.

On Friday Dec. 1. the sheriffs received the following letter from Lord Weymouth:

Gentlemen, *St. James's Nov.* 30,

His majesty having thought proper to take the judges opinion upon the difficulties you were under with regard to the execution of Doyle and Valline, in order to satisfy your doubts upon that head I am commanded to acquant you, that the judges are of opinion, "that "the time and place of execution, are, "in law, *no part* of the judgment, and "that the Recorder's warrant was a "lawful authority to the sheriffs, as to "the time and place of execution."

WEYMOUTH.

From Lord Weymouth to the Recorder,

Sir, *St. James's, Nov.* 30, 1769.

The sheriffs having expressed doubts with regard to the execution of Doyle and Valline, it was thought proper to take the judges opinion on that matter, which I send you herewith; and I am to acquaint you, that, having laid the same before the king, it is his majesty's pleasure, that there shall be no further respite for those convicts. WEYMOUTH.

From the Sheriffs to the Lord Chancellor,

My Lord,

We did not receive from Lord Weymouth any account of the judges opinion, given on Friday last, Nov. 24th, 'till last Friday, the 1st of Dec. We thought it not right to trouble your Lordship with a reply, whilst we were in daily expectations of that opinion. And we waited with the greatest impatience, lest your Lordship, not imagining that such a delay could have happened, should suppose us either backward to acknowledge our satisfaction, or negligent to to avail ourselves to your Lordships very kind and candid offer of farther consideration, if we remain dissatisfied. We cannot but lament, my Lord, that by the inclosed letter from Lord Weymouth, our doubts are *over-ruled*, without being *satisfied*. We can account for it no otherwise, than by supposing, IF *the judges saw our objections and our questions*, that they deemed them too trivial to deserve an answer. Whilst we submit entirely to the judges opinion, as conveyed to us by Lord Weymouth, we are unhappy to be sent to execution without the least information where this discretion is lodged, or by whom is is exercised. We have received, as in our last letter we apprehend, a naked opinion from the judges, "that the place of execution is "in law no part of the judgment, and "that the Recorders warrant is a law-"ful authority to the sheriffs as to the "place of execution."

If we have had our doubts, and have been mistaken in our opinion, we hope your Lordship will excuse us when you consider, that even the Recorder, so conversant in these matters, and whose warrant is, for the future, to be our authority, was himself uncertain: for when he directed us in court to the *usual* place of

of execution, he muſt either have ſuppoſed it a part of the ſentence, or that he was exerciſing a diſcretion, in that particular, veſted in himſelf. His ſubſequent warrant contradicted both theſe ſuppoſitions.

Suppoſing the place to be no part of the ſentence, how could we avoid being ſtartled when we ſaw,

Firſt, A diſcretion exerciſed by the Recorder directing us to the *uſual* place of execution.

Secondly, A diſcretion exerciſed by the crown, ſetting aſide the Recorder's diſcretion.

Thirdly, This diſcretion of the crown not ſignified to us by writ, or ſign manual, but by warrant from the Recorder, whoſe diſcretion it over-ruled. And

Laſtly, A diſcretion left to ourſelves to execute, not *in*, but as *near* to a *church* as we ſhould judge convenient.

We need not repeat to your Lordſhip many other reaſons as well as thoſe we have before given, to juſtify our conduct. The judges have determined, and we do not preſume to heſitate on their deciſion. What is now ſaid is not meant to cauſe any farther trouble, but only as an apology for that which we have already occaſioned to your Lordſhip.

We are, &c.

From the Sheriffs to Lord Weymouth.

My Lord, *London, Dec.* 2.

The opinion of the judges, as conveyed to us by your Lordſhip, has over-ruled our doubts, and we muſt requeſt your Lordſhip to preſent his majeſty our moſt humble thanks for his majeſty's royal condeſcenſion, in directing our caſe to be laid before the judges.

We are, &c.

P. S. We ſhall be obliged to your Lordſhip, if you will direct Mr Serjeant Glynn's opinion to be to be returned to us.

Letter from Lord Weymouth.

Gentlemen, *St James's, Dec.* 4

I am glad to find that the opinion of the judges has over-ruled your doubts. I ſhall not fail to lay before the king your thanks for his majeſty's goodneſs upon this occaſion. As Mr Serjeant Glynn's opinion was tranſmitted to me by you as one of the reaſons which induced you to doubt of the legality of the Recorder's directions, and was, by me, laid before his majeſty, *the origional muſt remain in my office*, but I ſend you the inloſed copy.

I am, &c. WEYMOUTH.

(*Gent. Mag.* Jan. 1770.)

John Doyle, and John Valline, were executed at Behnal-Green, on Wedneſday, Dec, 6, 1769.

The next ſentence which Mr Recor- of London paſſed was on Monday the 11th of Dec. when he pronounced the following words *only*

"You the ſeveral priſoners at the bar ſhall be ſeverally hanged by the neck till you are dead, and may God Almighty be merciful to your ſouls."

Mr URBAN, *Lyndon, Jan.* 19, 1770.

AS I do not remember to have ſeen the light of the Sun and Moon, compared together in the manner here laid down, I have ſent you a calculation of the proportion they bear to each other. The Moon's light is indeed really ſomething ſmaller, ſince I ſuppoſe no body reflects all the light it receives; yet the apparent brightneſs is much greater, becauſe the pupil of the eye is much larger by night than by day,

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

T. BARKER.

TO find the quantity of light we on the earth receive from the Moon, in proportion to what we have from the Sun, ſuppoſing the whole light the Moon receives to be reflected.

If the Moon's diameter be 2170 miles, the whole light the Moon receives from the Sun is a great circle of Moon, that is its ſemi-diameter 1085 multiplied into its ſemi-circumference, that is 1085 X 314 &c. This is diſperſed over half the Moon's ſurface, that is, over two great circles; but moſt on the point which is perpendicularly under the Sun, and leſs on all other parts in the proportion of the coſine of the inclination to the radius. This light is reflected in all directions, filling the whole ſphere which ſurrounds it; but moſt toward the ſide where the Sun is, in a double proportion. 1ſt. As more of the enlightened part is ſeen. 2d. As the part enlightened which is ſeen, being more perpendicular to the Sun, is really brighter.

The mean light of the Moon is to the light of the Sun, as a great circle of the Moon to the ſurface of a ſphere whoſe radius is 240,000 miles, the diſtance of the Moon from the earth. The mean quantity of the enlightened part of the Moon ſeen, is half of it. At full Moon, double the mean light part is ſeen, and the light part ſeen, has double the mean brightneſs, therefore the full Moon gives us four times the mean light.

A great circle of the Moon.		Surface of the Sphere.		Comparative light of the Sun and Moon.	
1085	= 3.0354297	240,000	= 5.3802112	Surface	11.8596323
1085	= 3.0354297	240,000	= 5.3802112	Great Circle	6.5680093
3.14 &c.	= 0.4971499	3.14 &c.	= 0.4971499		5.2916230
	6.5680093	4 gr. circles	= 0.6020600	Mean Light	1/195714
			11.8596323	Full Moon Light	1/48929

Mr URBAN, *Rotterdam, Dec.* 17, 1769.

IN my laſt I promiſed you a more ample account of the progreſs of the Diſtemper among the Horned Cattle in our Provinces, and in this I ſhall fulfill that promiſe, by ſending you a perfect liſt, according to the returns given in by order of the magiſtracy, to the end of September laſt, with ſome additional remarks. After the aſſembly of the States meet, what further occurs worth communicating, ſhall be tranſmitted by, *Sir, Yours, &c.*

V——R.

A LIST, *ſhewing the State of the* Diſtemper *among the* Horned Cattle, *in the Diſtricts of* South *and* North Holland, *in the Month of* September, 1769.

SOUTH QUARTER, or Province of HOLLAND Properly.

Diſtricts	Alive in April	Sick	Died of the Sickneſs	Recover'd	In Health
Amſterdam	1740	5786	4919	816	2954
Brielle	3775	2426	1607	483	1349
Delft	10669	3868	2390	690	6801
Dordt	2202	889	552	141	1313
Gornichem	1926	733	508	149	1193
Gouda, or Tergou	9527	5679	4193	1142	3848
Haarlem	4062	1523	1087	326	2539
Leyden	9131	3906	2642	941	5225
Rotterdam	784	344	231	47	440
S'Hage, or Hague	381	151	111	25	230
Schiedam	4516	2251	1612	326	2265
Schoonhoven	4613	1699	1231	282	2914
	60,326	29,255	21,083	5,368	31,071

N. B. Every town here ſpecified (in alphabetical order) have each of them their *Ambagt*, which denotes as far as their power of criminal juſtice reaches, although the lands are in property of their owners or occupiers. Every town alſo has its own lands or fields, which are let by leaſes to ſeveral farmers; tho' ſome poſſeſſors of land, paying land-tax, do rent them to boot.

NORTH HOLLAND, or WEST FRIESLAND.

Recovered	Cattle, old and young	Yet Sick	Grown Sick	Dead	In Health
5037	41,664	2,331	19,288	11,824	22,376

	Thus from April to Auguſt inclusive, 1769,	
5368	Dead of the Diſeaſe, in the South Quarter	21,083
5037	in the North Quarter	11,824
10,405 got through the Diſeaſe	Died in 5 Months	32,907

I have been informed that the poor, who have bought the beef of ſome of the infected beaſts at a cheap rate, with a deſign to preſerve it for winter proviſions, have been grievouſly diſappointed; for after ſalting it, and putting it up in barrels, as their cuſtom is, they have been obliged to throw it away, having turned as black as a coal in the pickle, without taking ſalt. By this misfortune the

the diſtreſſes of the poor have been aggravated, as proviſions of all kinds are now immoderately dear.

Laſt week I ſaw a milch cow that had recovered from the diſtemper ſold for a hundred and fifty florins. The farmer who purchaſed it, paid the money with pleaſure, with a view of recruiting his ſtock, having, out of thirty beaſts grazing in his fields in July laſt, only one ox, one milch cow, and three calves, left; the reſt having died of the plague.

Judge what a price proviſions muſt be at. Butter has been ſold for forty florins the firkin of 80lb. wt. Veal ſells from eight to twelve ſtivers a pound; good Beef at five ſtivers; Pork one 4th dearer than uſual; and a pint of milk at two ſtivers.

I am told, that at the Hague, the cow-keepers are almoſt all ruined, notwithſtanding this advanced price, as their cattle are kept in ſtalls, and when the infection begins, the udder grows dry, the cow loaths her food, and, unleſs ſhe recovers, can never be brought to eat. I have ſeen ſeveral opened that have died of the infection; their fleſh appears ſound, freſh, and of a good colour; but the entrails much inflamed; the liver coal-black, the lungs inflated with watery bladders, and the throat impoſthumated, and covered with putrid ſpots.

A premium of ten thouſand guilders has been offered by the States General to the perſon who ſhall diſcover a remedy; but though it is now more than eight months ſince this reward was publiſhed, it has not yet been obtained. Many quacks, it is true, have put in their claims, by pretended cures, that when brought to the teſt have been found unſucceſsful.

I am ſorry to ſay that this plague has ſhewn itſelf in the province of Zealand, on the iſland of Tor Goes, Noord Boveland, and in Brabant, Staat Vlanderen, notwithſtanding the precautions taken by prince Charles, and the placarts made and publiſhed at Bruſſells.

You may learn by this true repreſentation, how happy your iſland is to be ſo far ſeparated from the infection, as not to be within its reach. The miſery it has occaſioned here, is not to be expreſſed, and if it ſhould pleaſe God to continue this ſevere viſitation much longer, an univerſal bankruptcy amongſt our boors muſt enſue.

A motion has been made here to ſuppreſs the liberty of the preſs, and to appoint four or five licenſers in every city, and one or two in every town, in order to inſpect all manuſcripts before publication, whether written in Dutch, Engliſh, French, or German. But the booksellers have joined, and delivered a petition to the States, ſetting forth their reaſons againſt ſuch a regulation. This petition made a noiſe, and was at firſt publickly ſold as a pamphlet; but by order of the magiſtracy was ſoon ſuppreſſed, and is now only privately circulated among the friends of liberty.

☞ *Our correſpondent's favour will be very acceptable; and we hope he will excuſe the liberties we have taken with his letters, as we have endeavoured to preſerve his ſenſe, though we have not always given it in his own words.*

Lord Ch——m's Speech before a great Aſſembly.

IF I attempt to ſpeak this day, and in this ſociety, it is becauſe I am impelled to ſpeak. I feel an impulſe, which I cannot reſiſt: And I ſhould not have been eaſy in my own mind, if I had not ſtepped forth at this alarming criſis, to give my public teſtimony in behalf of the people of England, and to declare my free opinion of the diſtreſſed ſtate of our affairs in every quarter of the globe. - - - - - - - - - -

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" After a peace, by which we abandoned, (ſhamefully, abandoned!) our allies, I thought, till this day, that we were again on the ſlippery edge of a new war,—without allies abroad, and without unanimity at home.—If we turn our eyes towards America, the proſpect is equally diſtreſsful.—Much has been ſaid of the diſobedience of the colonies to the mother country.—My opinion, with regard to America, is the ſame now it ever was.—My opinion is this, 'We ought to 'do juſtice before we expect obedience.' I feel the warmeſt regard for America: I love the Americans, becauſe they love liberty! Liberty has ſpread like a vine from this country to the colonies: Liberty flouriſhes in the wilds of America!—I honour the plant; I revere the tree; and I would cheriſh the branches.—As to any tumults that may have happened in America, they are the ebullitions of liberty; they are only ſome breakings out in the ſkin of the body politic, which if rudely reſtrained, and improperly checked, may ſtrike inward-

ly,

ly, and endanger the vitals of the conſtitution. - - - - - - - - -

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" I now come to ſpeak my ſentiments, with regard to the club in the lower room: I have the greateſt honour and reſpect for that club; I honour them, on account of the fountain from whence they ſpring,—the people! But that club, the lower room club, has encroached on the other branches of the ſociety; it has uſurped a legiſlative authority, and paſſed the limits marked by our conſtitution: It has choſen Harry Flutterwell, a member of their club, altho' there plainly appeared, by the balloting box, a very conſiderable and undoubted majority in favour of Jack Riot.—This is the cauſe of the unhappy diſcontents, which univerſally prevail; this has ſpread an alarm through every part of England; this is the ſource of thoſe murmurs and complaints with which an injured ſociety now ſurround the preſident; this is the cauſe of thoſe petitions, to which all the honeſt freeholders hove ſet their hands!—'Tis by this fatal reſolution of the lower club that a breach has been made in the ſtrong hold of liberty; the fortreſs is now open, and the enemy may enter at diſcretion.—The conſtitution, that admirable fabric, the work of ages, the maſter piece of human wiſdom, is wounded in the vitals! It reſembles an old decayed tottering wall,—In no part of it can you ſit down under the ſhade in ſafety! - - - -

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" During your receſs in the country, no doubt your worſhips have read that excellent book, " The Age of Charles the Fifth." The celebrated hiſtorian Robertſon has ſaid, (and he ſaid well) " That the Caſtilians loſt their liberty by ſuffering one of the eſtates to encroach upon and uſurp the privileges of the others." Let US take warning; let US obſerve, with a jealous eye, the proceedings of the lower club; I need not recall to your worſhip's remembrance, that it is not the firſt time that club, the lower room club, has voted this ſociety " USELESS."

" Your worſhips, therefore, ought to withſtand the very firſt appearance of encroachments from that quarter; your Worſhips form the only branch of the ſociety that can with propriety attack the club in the lower room: Let us ſhew them, we are not uſeleſs; let us ſhew them, that we have both the power and the will to check their proceedings whenever they go beyond their juſt limits, and manifeſtly tend to ſubvert the conſtitution; and, therefore, I move (in anſwer to what was ſaid by 'Squire Allworthy, recommending unanimity) that this ſociety do take into our immediate and moſt ſerious conſiderrtion, the cauſe of the preſent national diſcontents, and particularly that reſolution of the club in the lower room, by which Jack Riot was rejected as a member, and Harry Flutterwell was voted in his place, contrary to the ſenſe of a great majority of the legal balloters, who were by that means deprived of their *common right* and *free choice*."

Mr URBAN,

IT has long been ſeriouſly lamented that there is no ſtandard to *fix our language*, and to preſerve it from the changes and innovations it is liable to every day. Whoever conſults *Johnſon's Dictionary* about the word PENSION, will find that it is underſtood by that learned philologiſt to ſingify *Pay given to a* STATE HIRELING *for* TREASON TO HIS COUNTRY. Now this might be a very exact definition in the laſt reign; but I appeal to the common ſenſe of mankind whether it conveys an adequate idea of the word now. Might I be allowed to fix the exact meaning of the word PENSION, as it is underſtood at preſent, I ſhould call it PAY, given by a *weak* or *profligate* miniſter, to his wicked and profligate friends, for *accepting* of the *higheſt offices* in the ſtate, in point of *truſt*, *profit*, and *honour*. Thus, for inſtance, that very weak miſtiſter Lord Rockingham, ſettled upon his friend Lord Camden, a penſion of fifteen hundred pounds a year, for *accepting* of the very *honourable* and *lucrative poſt of Lord Chancellor*. I am aware that there are ſome ſorts of *Gratuities very like Penſions*, which do not quadrate exactly with my definition, but ſeem to agree much better with that of Dr Johnſon. Thus the *Reverſion of a Tellerſhip of the Exchequer*, which Mr George Grenville procured for his *Little Boy Georgy*, ſeems to be PAY given to a State Hireling for the *ſervice* he did his country, in *ſeizing our perſons by General Warrants*, *extending the Laws of Exciſe*, *laying grievous Embargoes upon Trade*, *and alienating the Colonies from their allegiance and affection to the Mother Country*. Of the ſame nature are thoſe *Gratuities* beſtowed upon Lord Chatham.

Having thus diſpatched the word *Penſion*, let us ſee whether Dr Johnſon's definition of the term PENSIONER be not liable to exception. He calls a *Penſioner* 'a ſlave of ſtate, 'hired by a ſtipend to *obey* his maſter.' Now, with ſubmiſſion to the learned Doctor, I think it ſhould rather have been put thus, 'a diſcarded ſtateſman, hired by a ſtipend to 'abuſe his maſter.' This ſeems to be the only condition which our modern *Penſioners* think themſelves obliged to perform; and they do it with ſo much heart and good will, that it is amazing they ſhould *take any pay* for it. Q. S.

1. *The Fair Trial of Important Question, &c.* (*See p.* 546.)

THOUGH an extract from this work has already been given, the subject is so important, and the performance so masterly, that we shall give a farther account of it, and add an epitome to our extract, without preface or apology.

The author takes into particular consideration two pamphlets called "the Case of the Election for the county of Middlesex considered," and "Serious Considerations on a late Important Decision." of which the reader will find an account, with remarks, p. 306, & seq. He follows the author of the Case, because in so doing, he was necessarily led to all that is material in the *Considerations*.

He has divided his subject into six particulars.

I. A general survey of the argument in the *Case*, shewing it to be confused, fallacious, and inconclusive.

II. A precise state of what is *not* the question, and what the author of the *Case* substitutes in its room.

III. A state of what *is* the question.

IV. The principles and grounds on which the question ought to be tried.

V. An examination of the question as stated and explained upon those grounds and principles.

VI. An attempt to shew the importance of the question, and that the proposition defended by the authors of the *Case*, and *Considerations*, is not less dangerous than erroneous.

Under the first head he observes, that though the arguments in the *Case* may prove 'that the House of Commons 'has the sole and exclusive power of 'punishing their own members, as 'such, by *expulsion*, or otherwise, and 'the sole and exclusive power of de'termining the rights and qualifications 'of the electors and the elected;' yet that that they do not prove 'that 'the House of Commons is and ought 'to be invested with a power, simply 'by a vote of its own, to make a law 'of disability, by which a person shall 'not only be deprived of his *seat*, but 'disfranchised of his *ligibility*,' and that not proving this, they are nothing to his purpose, for that admitting what is proved, it does not follow that the House of Commons 'is legally invest'ed with the power which it has ex'ercised with respect to the late deter'mination of the Middlesex election.'

He observes farther, that the author of the *Case* uses the expression *Law of Parliament* ambiguously. He agrees with certain great authorities, unnecessarily quoted in the *Case*, that the *Lex et Consuetudo Parliamenti*, the law and custom of parliament, is part of the law of the land; but he denies that the law of parliament is the mere will of the House of Commons, distinct from, and independent of all other law. The author of the *Case* says, 'that the 'House of Commons has the sole pow'er of determining all matters incident 'to elections,' from which he concludes that the House, as expositor of its own resolutions, and as expositor of common and statute law, in cases where its jurisdiction is competent, has a right to declare who are, and who are not eligible as members of parliament. But this author insists that his inference is not just; the whole, says he, resolves into this, that because the House of Commons is, as it is called in the *Case*, the sole *expositor* of the law, it may *make* the law to be what it pleases; but, says he, it is the reason of every law that no man's will, nor the will of any body of men, except in a legislative capacity, should be a law, or should in judicature be a rule of judgment.

He observes farther, that in the *Case*, *judicature* as a *power* or right to judge, is confounded with *judging* as an *act*; and that although the law of parliament is the only rule by which the power is directed, as to its object, ascertained, and established, yet the law of parliament is not the only rule by which it is to be directed in its exercise, as to its determination; the rule of judging will be different, *secundam subjectam materiam*, and the very matter of elections, which is the peculiar of the jurisdiction of the *House of Commons*, involves rights that must be judged of according to rules prescribed by the *common* and *statute law*.

The author illustrates this from the very authority quoted on the other side, 'Lord Coke, says the author of the '*Case*,' lays down this position, *all* 'weighty matters in any parliament 'concerning the Peers of the realm, 'or Commons in Parliament assembled, 'ought to be determined, adjudged, and 'discussed, by the course of parliament, 'and not by the civil law, nor yet by 'the common laws of this realm:' Now, says this author, the succession to a peerage, is certainly a weighty matter in parliament concerning a *Peer of the realm*, and is known to be *peculiar* to the House of Lords, so that no other

court

court can meddle with it, yet the *common law of the realm*, would be the *rule of judicature* in that case, and certainly, to use Lord Coke's own words 'a *pari ratione* the like is for the Commons, for any thing moved or done 'in the House of Commons.'

The author acknowledges, that the rules, orders and customs of the House, are the law and customs of parliament, but denies that their *expositions of*, and *decisions upon the law*, are part of the law of parliament. The writer of the *Case* indeed says, that the customs, course and common judicial proceedings of a court, are the law of the court, of which the common law takes notice without alledging or pleading any usage or prescription to warrant them; but though the form of judicial proceeding, may in some sense be the law of a court, yet the decisions, or determinations of a court, are not the law of the court, so much as they are the law of the land, if they are law at all; but the author of the *Case* farther alledges that the *determinations of a court make part of the law of the land*, and infers, that the decisions of the House of Commons are the law of parliament, and consequently the law of the land. But this author observes, that although the law, in its humanity has judged it better, in some cases, to adhere even to error, when it has been confirmed by long custom, than to shake the foundation upon which the people, trusting to the authority of decisions, have built; yet no lawyer ever asserted that determinations of a court *absolutely*, and in the abstract, were law; and that very grey haired determinations have *yielded to* PRINCIPLES, when they came to be farther examined and better understood.

The writer of the *Case* says, that the statute law, as far as it regards the House of Commons, or its jurisdiction, is also a branch of the law of parliament but, says this author, the *statute law* cannot be a branch of the *law of parliament*, if the words, the law of parliament are used, as in the *Case*, by way of contradistinction to every other species of law; but, if the statute law, is part of the law of parliament, *so far as it regards the House of Commons, or its jurisdiction*, so is the *common law* also, under the same limitation, being of equal force. But the truth is, that neither the statute law nor common law are, in any proper sense, part of the *lex et consuetudo parliamenti*, the law and custom of parliament, though the law and custom of parliament may properly be said to be part of the common law of the land. But, says this author, both the statute law, and common law, are a law TO parliament, as well as to inferior courts, when they are the law of the subject, upon which the jurisdiction of either House of Parliament is exercised.

The author grants the power of *expulsion*, so that the arguments in the *Case* to prove it are passed over, and he observes that it contains nothing like an argument upon the more material head of *incapacity*, or *disability*, except two. The first is that *expulsion* necessarily includes *incapacity*; the second, that admitting *expulsion* not to create *incapacity*, the House of Commons has a right to declare who are not eligible as members of parliament.

As to the first, the author, with the writer of the *Case* ties it upon the meaning of the word *expulsion*; he allows that the member *expelled*, is cut off and severed from the parliament, and his relation to it is dissolved; but he insists that the relation may be revived in the same way it was created at first; the electors only have a right of creating the relation, and they have a right to revive it, after it has ceased or been dissolved; it is true as the writer of the *Case* alledges "that when a member is 'expelled, he is not excluded from the 'meeting of that day, or of that sessi-'ons, but from that parliament; that 'is, from that body, of which he is a 'member;' and from what parliament can he be excluded, but from that of which he is a member? but he may again become a member, and return to have the same relation, for ought that prevents it *in the power of the term*.

The author of the *Case*, however, says, 'that in the sense and usage of 'parliament confirmed by constant 'custom the word *expulsion* includes 'incapacity;' but he leaves it upon mere negative evidence; he says, there never has been an attempt to re-elect one in the same parliament from which he had been expelled, except in the case of Mr Robert Walpole, when the House declared the effect of their vote of expulsion.

But by this kind of negative evidence the proposition cannot be proved; for till the question occurs, which it can only do upon a re-election, it cannot be tried, and till it is tried and determined, it remains at best a moot point. But supposing that no person was ever

re-elected

re-elected after expulsion, and supposing, which cannot be proved, that the reason of the non re-election was the expulsion, no conclusion can be drawn, but that the electors agreed in opinion with the House of Commons, that the expelled member was not fit to sit; and it might nevertheless be true, that if they had differed in opinion, they would have re-elected him.

But on the other hand, one single instance of a re election after expulsion, is better proof that it has not been the general sense of mankind that incapacity is the necessary effect of expulsion, than an hundred instances of persons expelled, and not re-elected, are, that it is, for such an instance brings the question into judgment, and if it can be shewn that a person who had been expelled, was re-elected, and *did sit*, it is incontestible evidence, that it was not the sense of parliament that expulsion created incapacity.

The author then mentions the cases of Mr Holbourne, Sir William Pennyman, and Mr Wollaston, and shews the futility of what is alledged in the *Case*, and the *Considerations* to take off their force, by exactly the same arguments as are used in our accounts of those pamphlets in the Mag. for June 1769, page 308-309.

As to the right of the House to *declare* who are, and who are not eligible as members of parliament, he observes, that the writer of the *Case* has confounded a *judgement* or *sentence* of the House of Commons *applying*, or *giving effect to*, a forfeiture incurred by law, as the same thing with *making* an incapacity to be chosen, by their own *declaration* or *resolution*. Whatever sort of right, says the author of the *Case*, the right of being elected is, it may, like other rights, be forfeited by crimes and misdemeanors, and, adds he, who should judge of those causes of forfeiture, but the body of which he is a member? As if says our author, *judgment* of a *cause of forfeiture incurred by law*, was nothing different from *making* the *cause of forfeiture*, without any other law than the sentence or resolution that inflicts it; than which nothing can be more absurd.

The author next considers the allegation in the *Case*, that the House, by its resolutions *only*, disqualifies persons of various classes, particularly clergymen and judges. In these resolutions he says, the House has either determined according to the known and subsisting law of the land, or not; if according to that law, they have rightly *exercised* their *power* of judicature; if not, such determinations cannot of themselves have *made* or *altered* the law or constitution, so as to authorise repetitions of the like.

He proceeds to the second general head, and shews what is *not* the question in dispute, from which, in this brief epitome, we shall pass to the third, in which he shews what *is* the question. The short and comprehensive state of the question, says he, seems to be no other than this: 'Was, or was not Mr 'Wilkes, he having been in that sessions 'of parliament expelled the House, in-'capable of being elected a member to 'serve in this present parliament,' either in virtue of the expulsion itself, or in virtue of the resolution immediately following, that he *was* and *is* incapable?

That expulsion does not necessarily include incapacity, has been shewn already.

Whether the subsequent resolution incapacitaties is to be considered.

That there are precedents of resolutions adjudging members incapable to sit during the *then parliament* is acknowledged. But there are also precedents of resolutions adjudging a member incapable of sitting in parliament *for ever*. Now it is admitted by the advocates for incapacity, that a *perpetual* disqualification cannot be effected by less than an act of parliament; the journals therefore not being authority for a *perpetual* incapacity, cannot be authority for a *temporary* one, it being absurd to say that the same resolutions of the Commons shall be a better authority for the shorter, than for the longer incapacity. The cases then are of no authority, but must, as an argument that proves too much, be allowed to prove nothing. It follows that the question must be determined upon *principles*.

Upon precedents this author further observes, that he can submit to such as *explain*, but not such as *destroy* the law; that he does not object to such as by force of time have *made* or *added* to the law, in matters *arbitrary* and *indifferent*, or where *there is no law*. But he trusts that precedents which strive with the fundamentals of the constitution, the only pillar by which the law itself can be sustained, will never prevail against it

The author proceeds to shew that if expulsion necessarily includes incapacity, the House cannot have a right to expell, which carries him in the next

place

place to show that they cannot incapacitate by resolution.

He lays down, enforces, and supports this fundamental principle, that the province and power of the House of Commons, acting in its capacity of judicature, is *jus dicere*, not *jus facere*, to *declare* law, not to *make* it; this he observes is the very nature, the law of judicature; the very idea of judicature excludes the notion of *making* law. If the House of Commons, by a resolution, adjudges or declares any man incapable of being elected, when there is no *law* rendering him so, no law, *statute* or *common*; they not only *make a law*, instead of *judging* upon and *according to law*, which as a court of judicature, is their province, but they *repeal* the COMMON RIGHT of the subject, which is the first and highest law of England. A government by law, where every man knows the law by which he is to judged, as contradistinguished from government by a law that depends upon the will of judges, and is arbitrarily made by them, is the true distinction between freedom and slavery. To say that the House of Commons can upon any consideration but *known law* adjudge a person incapable of being elected, is to 'make a 'basilisk of the judicature of the House 'of Commons to kill the law whenever 'it looks upon it; but such a power as 'the law cannot live *with*, cannot itself 'live *by* the law.' By law of parliament the House of Commons has the exclusive right to judge and determine in all matters of election; but it is as absurd to conclude that they can therefore by their resolution alone, render a person incapable of election, as it would be to infer from the exclusive right of judicature in the Lords with respect to matters of peerage, that they might by their resolution adjudge a peer, or the heir to a peerage, incapable of sitting in their house, because they were pleased to think he was not fit company for them.

The author then proceeds to show that the disqualifications of the classes of men, clergymen, judges, and others, who are supposed to have been disqualified *merely* by resolutions of the House of Commons, are capable of being reduced to the law of the land; or at least, that whether the House of Commons determined according to law or not, the law was the only ground they pretended to go upon in their determinations.

Having, in the course of this argument exhausted the matter which offered under his IVth and Vth general head he proceeds to show, under the last, the importance of the question, and the danger of the proposition which he has endeavoured to confute. (See the extract, Vol. xxxix. p. 546.)

This piece is written with uncommon abilities and learning; the stile is at once close and rhetorical, and the reasoning is clear and cogent; it is enlivened with sallies of wit, and abounds with allusions to the poets and historians of antiquity; to a variety of facts, and to the principles of almost every science, which give not only beauty, but force. The author has been particularly happy in the appropriation of passages in a book which seems now to be growing obsolete, the Bible; and there is scarce a page of his performance that does not shew him to have read much, and thought more; it is earnestly recommended to every person who wishes to form a clear and just idea of the merits of the great question to which it relates.

X.

2. *The False Alarm.*

This little tract is said to contain "the reflections of a man who cannot favour the opposition, for he thinks it wicked, and cannot fear it, for he thinks it weak." It is raised, he says, only by interest, and supported only by clamour.

The work is a popular address, it contains just reasonings, as all men are disposed to hear, and able to comprehend, it cites no precedents, refers to no books, and may be read in less than half an hour.

"The grievance, says the author, which has produced all this tempest of outrage, the oppression in which all other oppressions are included, the invasion which has left us no property, the alarm that suffers no patriot to sleep in quiet, is a vote of the House of Commons, by which the freeholders of Middlesex were restrained in their choice of a representative by the exception of one man."

The character of the man thus fatally excepted, I have no purpose to delineate. Lampoon itself would disdain to speak ill of him of whom no man speaks well. It is sufficient that he is expelled the House of Commons, and confined in jail as being legally convicted of sedition and impiety.

That this man cannot be appointed one of the guardians and counsellors of the church and state, is a grievance not

to

to be endured. Every lover of liberty ſtands doubtful of the fate of poſterity, becauſe the chief county in England cannot take its repreſentative from a jail.

That a man was in jail for ſedition and impiety, would, I believe, have been within memory a ſufficient reaſon why he ſhould not come out of jail a legiſlator. This reaſon, notwithſtanding the mutability of faſhion, happens ſtill to operate on the Houſe of Commons.

But the people have been told with great confidence, that the Houſe cannot controul the right of conſtituting repreſentatives; that he who can perſuade lawful electors to chuſe him, whatever be his character, is lawfully choſen, and has a claim to a ſeat in parliament, from which no human authority can depoſe him.

Here, however, the patrons of oppoſition are in ſome perplexity. They are forced to confeſs, that by a train of precedents ſufficient to eſtabliſh a cuſtom of parliament, the Houſe of Commons has juriſdiction over its own members; that the whole has power over individuals; and that this power has been exerciſed ſometimes in impriſonment, and often in expulſion.

That ſuch power ſhould reſide in the Houſe of Commons in ſome caſes, is inevitably neceſſary, ſince it is required by every polity, that where there is a poſſibility of offence, there ſhould be a poſſibility of puniſhment. A member of the Houſe cannot be cited for his conduct in parliament before any other court; and therefore, if the Houſe cannot puniſh him, he may attack with impunity the rights of the people, and the title of the king.

This exemption from the authority of other courts, was, I think, firſt eſtabliſhed in favour of the five members in the long parliament. It is not to be conſidered as an uſurpation, for it is implied in the principles of government. If legiſlative powers are not co-ordinate, they ceaſe in part to be legiſlative, and if they be co-ordinate, they are unaccountable, for to whom muſt that power account, which has no ſuperiour?

The Houſe of Commons is indeed diſſoluble by the king, as the nation has of late been very clamorouſly told; but while it ſubſiſts, it is co-ordinate with the other powers, and this co-ordination ceaſes only when the Houſe by diſſolution ceaſes to ſubſiſt.

As the particular repreſentatives of the people, are in their public character above the controul of the courts of law, they muſt be ſubject to the juriſdiction of the Houſe, and as the Houſe, in the exerciſe of its authority, can neither be directed nor reſtrained, its own reſolutions muſt be its laws, at leaſt, if there is no antecedent deciſion of the whole legiſlature.

(*Gent. Mag.* Jan. 1770.)

This privilege, not confirmed by any written law or poſitive compact, but by the reſiſtleſs power of political neceſſity, they have exerciſed, probably from their firſt inſtitution, but certainly, as their records inform us, from the 23d of Elizabeth, when they expelled a member for derogating from their privileges.

It may perhaps be doubted, whether it was originally neceſſary, that this right of controul and puniſhment, ſhould extend beyond offences in the exerciſe of parliamentary duty, ſince all other crimes are cognizable by other courts. But they, who are the only judges of their own rights, have exerted the power of expulſion on other occaſions, and when wickedneſs arrived at a certain magnitude, have conſidered an offence againſt ſociety, as an offence againſt the Houſe.

They have therefore diveſted notorious delinquents of their legiſlative character, and delivered them up to ſhame or puniſhment, naked and unprotected, that they might not contaminate the dignity of parliament.

It is allowed that a man attainted of felony, is not eligible in parliament. They probably judged, that not being bound to the forms of law, they might treat thoſe as felons, whoſe crimes were in their opinion equivalent to felony; and that as a known felon could not be choſen, a man ſo like a felon, that he could not eaſily be diſtinguiſhed, ought to be expelled.

The firſt laws had no law to enforce them, the firſt authority was conſtituted by itſelf. The power exerciſed by the Houſe of Commons is of this kind, a power rooted in the principles of government, and branched out by occaſional practice, a power which neceſſity made juſt, and precedents have made legal.

It will occur, that authority, thus uncontroulable, may, in times of heat and conteſt, be oppreſſively and injuriouſly exerted, and that he who ſuffers injuſtice, is without redreſs, however innocent, however miſerable.

The poſition is true, but the argument is uſeleſs. The Commons muſt be controuled, or exempt from controul. If they are exempt, they may do injury which

which cannot be redreſſed, if they are controuled, they are no longer legiſlative.

If the poſſibility of abuſe be an argument againſt authority, no authority ever can be eſtabliſhed; if the actual abuſe deſtroys its legality, there is no legal government now in the world.

Concerning the decision in favour of Mr Luttrell, by which the ſmaller number of votes was preferred to the greater, the author obſerves that it has perplexed the minds of ſome, whoſe opinions it were indecent to deſpiſe, and who by their integrity, deſerve to have their doubts appeaſed; the queſtion is, ſays he, whether a ſmall number of *legal* votes ſhall not prevail againſt a greater number of votes *not* legal, and whether a man expelled can be ſo diſqualified by a vote of the Houſe of Commons, as that the votes given for him at his election ſhall be no longer legal votes.

Here we muſt again recur, not to poſitive inſtructions, but to the unwritten law of ſocial nature, to the great and pregnant principle of political neceſſity. All government ſuppoſes ſubjects, all authority implies obedience. To ſuppoſe in one the right to command what another has the right to refuſe, is abſurd and contradictory. A ſtate ſo conſtituted, muſt reſt for ever in motionleſs equipoſe, with equal attractions of contrary tendency, with equal weights of power balancing each other.

Laws which cannot be enforced, can neither prevent nor rectify diſorders. A ſentence which cannot be executed, can have no power to warn or to reform. If the Commons have only the power of diſmiſſing, for a few days, the man whom his conſtituents can immediately ſend back, if they can expel, but cannot exclude, they have nothing more than nominal authority, to which, perhaps, obedience never may be paid.

The repreſentatives of our anceſtors had an opinion very different: they fined and impriſoned their members; on great provocation they diſabled them for ever, and this power of pronouncing perpetual diſability is maintained by Selden himſelf.

These claims ſeem to have been made and allowed, when the conſtitution of our government had not yet been ſufficiently ſtudied. Such powers are not legal, becauſe they are not neceſſary; and of that power, which only neceſſity juſtifies, no more is to be admitted than neceſſity obtrudes.

The Commons cannot make laws, they can only paſs reſolutions, which, like all reſolutions, are of force only to thoſe that make them, and to thoſe only while they are willing to obſerve them.

The vote of the Houſe of Commons has therefore only ſo far the force of a law, as that force is neceſſary to preſerve the vote from loſing its efficacy, it muſt begin by operating upon themſelves, and extends its influence to others, only by conſequences ariſing from the firſt intention. He that ſtarts game on his own manor, may purſue it into another.

They can properly make laws only for themſelves: a member, while he keeps his ſeat, is ſubject to theſe laws; but when he is expelled, the juriſdiction ceaſes, for he is now no longer in their dominion.

The diſability, which a vote can ſuperinduce to expulſion, is no more than was included in expulſion itſelf; it is only a declaration of the Houſe, that they will permit no longer him whom they thus cenſure to ſit in parliament; a declaration made by that right which they neceſſarily poſſeſs, of regulating their own Houſe, and of inflicting puniſhment on their own delinquents.

They have therefore no other way to enforce the ſentence of incapacity, than that of adhering to it. They cannot otherwiſe puniſh the candidate ſo diſqualified for offering himſelf, nor the electors for accepting him. But if he has any competitor, that competitor muſt prevail, and if he has none, his election will be void; for the right of the Houſe to reject, annihilates with regard to the man ſo rejected, the right of electing.

It has been urged, that the power of the Houſe terminates with their ſeſſion; ſince a priſoner committed by the Speaker's warrant cannot be detained during the receſs. Their power indeed ceaſes with the ſeſſion, ſo far as it operates by the agency of others, becauſe, when they do not ſit, they can employ no agent, having no longer any legal exiſtence. But the power which operates on themſelves revives at their meeting, when the ſubject of that power ſtill ſubſiſts. They can in the next ſeſſion refuſe to re-admit him, whom in the former ſeſſion they expelled.

That expulſion inferred excluſion, in the preſent caſe, muſt be, I think, eaſily admitted. The expulſion and the writ iſſued for a new election were in the ſame ſeſſion, and ſince the Houſe is by the rule of parliament bound for the ſeſſion by a vote once paſſed, the expelled

led member cannot be admitted. He that cannot be admitted, cannot be elected, and the votes given to a man ineligible being given in vain, the highest number for an eligible candidate becomes a majority.

It seems to be the opinion of many, that expulsion is only a dismission of the representative to his constituents, with such a testimony against him as his sentence may comprise; and that if his constituents, notwithstanding the censure of House, thinking his case hard, his fault trifling, or his excellencies such as overbalance it, should again choose him as still worthy of their trust, the House cannot refuse him, for his punishment has purged his fault, and the right of electors must not be violated.

This is plausible, but not cogent. It is a scheme of representation, which would make a specious appearance in a political romance, but cannot be brought into practice among us, who see every day the towering head of speculation bow down unwillingly to grovelling experience.

Governments formed by chance, and gradually improved by such expedients, as the successive discovery of their defects happened to suggest, are never to be tried by a regular theory. They are fabricks of dissimilar materials, raised by different architects, upon different plans. We must be content with them as they are; should we attempt to mend their disproportions, we might easily demolish, and difficultly rebuild them.

Laws are now made, and customs are established; these are our rules, and by them we must be guided.

It is uncontrovertibly certain, that the Commons never intended to leave electors the liberty of returning them an expelled member, for they always require one to be chosen *in the room of him that is expelled*, and I see not with what propriety a *man* can be rechosen in his *own room*.

Expulsion, if this were its whole effect, might very often be desirable. Sedition, or obscenity, might be no greater crimes in the opinion of other electors, than in that of the freeholders of Middlesex; and many a wretch, whom his colleagues should expell, might come back persecuted into fame, and provoke with harder front a second expulsion.

Thus agreeable to custom and reason is that decision, by which so much discontent has been exacted, which has been so dolourously bewailed, and so outrageously resented.

Let us, however, says the author, for a moment suppose the Vote in Mr Luttrell's favour to be wrong. The House of Commons decides the disputes arising from elections; was it ever supposed that in all cases their decisions were right! these decisions have been often apparently partial, and sometimes tyrannically oppressive; a majority has been given to a favourite candidate, by expunging votes that had always been allowed, and which therefore had the authority by which all votes are given, that of custom uninterrupted.

Yet though all this has been done, and though at every new parliament much of this is expected to be done again, it has never produced in any former time such an *alarming crisis*. We have found by experience, that though a squire has given ale and venison in vain, and a borough has been compelled to see its dearest interest in the hands of him whom it did not trust, yet the general state of the nation has continued the same. The sun has risen, and the corn has grown, and whatever talk has been of the danger of property, yet he that ploughed the field commonly reaped it, and he that built a house was master of the door: the vexation excited by injustice suffered, or supposed to be suffered, by any private man, or single community, was local and temporary, it neither spread far nor lasted long.

But quiet and security are now at an end. We not only see events in their causes, but before their causes; we hear the thunder while the sky is clear, and see the mine sprung before it is dug. Political wisdom has, by the force of English genius, been improved at last to political intuition.

But it cannot, I am afraid, be said, that as we are grown wise we are made happy. It is said of those who have the wonderful power called Second Sight, that they seldom see any thing but evil: political Second Sight has the same effect; we hear of nothing but of an alarming crisis, of violated rights, and expiring liberties. The morning rises upon new wrongs, and the dreamer passes the night in imaginary shackles.

The sphere of anxiety is now enlarged; he that hitherto cared only for himself, now cares for the public; for he has learned that the happiness of individuals is comprised in the prosperity of the whole, and that his country never suffers but he suffers with it; however, it happens that he feels no pain.

Fired

Fired with this fever of epidemic patriotism; the taylor ſlips his thimble, the draper drops his yard, and the blackſmith lays down his hammer; they meet at an honeſt alehouſe, conſider the ſtate of the nation, read or hear the laſt petition, lament the miſeries of the time, are alarmed at the dreadful criſis, and ſubſcribe to the ſupport of the Bill of Rights.

The progreſs of a petition, ſays this author, is well known. An ejected placeman goes down to his county or his borough, tells his friends of his inability to ſerve them, and his conſtituents of the corruption of the government. His friends readily underſtand that he who can get nothing, will have nothing to give. They agree to proclaim a meeting, meat and drink are plentifully provided, a croud is eaſily brought together, and thoſe who think that they know the reaſon of their meeting, undertake to tell thoſe who know it not. Ale and clamour unite their powers, the croud, condenſed and heated, begins to ferment with the leven of ſedition. All ſee a thouſand evils, though they cannot ſhew them, and grow impatient for a remedy, though they know not what.

A ſpeech is then made by the Cicero of the day, he ſays much, and ſuppreſſes more, and credit is equally given to what he tells, and what he conceals. The petition is read and univerſally approved. Thoſe who are ſober enough to write, add their names, and the reſt would ſign it if they could.

Every man goes home and tells his neighbour of the glories of the day; how he was conſulted and what he adviſed; how he was invited into the great room, where his lordſhip called him by his name; how he was careſſed by Sir Francis, Sir Joſeph, or Sir George; how he eat turtle and veniſon, and drank unanimity to the three brothers.

The poor loiterer, whoſe ſhop had confined him, or whoſe wife had locked him up, hears the tale of luxury with envy, and at laſt enquires what was their petition. Of the petition nothing is remembered by the narrator, but that it ſpoke much of fears and apprehenſions, and ſomething very alarming, and then he is ſure it is againſt the government; the other is convinced that it muſt be right, and wiſhes he had been there, for he loves wine and veniſon, and is reſolved as long as he lives to be againſt the government.

The petition is then handed from town to town, and from houſe to houſe, and wherever it comes the inhabitants flock together, that they may ſee that which muſt be ſent to the king. Names are eaſily collected. One man ſigns becauſe he hates the papiſts; another becauſe he has vowed deſtruction to the turnpikes; one becauſe it will vex the parſon; another becauſe he owes his landlord nothing; one becauſe he is rich; another becauſe he is poor; one to ſhew that he is not afraid, and another to ſhew that he can write.

Yet notwithſtanding all theſe motives, the petition has been in ſome places rejected, and perhaps in all but one, ſigned only by the meaneſt and groſſeſt of the people.

With great propriety and dignity the king has, in his ſpeech, neglected or forgotten them. He might eaſily know, that what was preſented as the ſenſe of the people, is the ſenſe only of the profligate and the diſſolute; and that whatever parliament ſhould be convened, the ſame petitioners would be ready, for the ſame reaſon, to requeſt its diſſolution.

The whole conduct of this deſpicable faction is diſtinguiſhed by plebeian groſſneſs, and ſavage indecency. To miſrepreſent the actions and the principles of their enemies, is common to all parties; but the inſolence of invective, and the brutality of reproach, which have lately prevailed, are peculiar to this.

But as a man inebriated only by vapours, ſoon recovers in the open air; a nation diſcontented to madneſs, without any adequate cauſe, will return to its wits and its allegiance when a little pauſe has cooled it to reflection. Nothing therefore is neceſſary, at this alarming criſis, but to conſider the alarm as falſe. To make conceſſions is to encourage encroachment. Let the court deſpiſe the faction, and the diſappointed people will ſoon deride it.

As this article conſiſts chiefly of extracts from the pamphlet itſelf, a character of it is unneceſſary; the reader will ſee at once a ſtrain of maſculine eloquence in it, that has ſeldom been equalled, never exceeded, in our language. X.

A CATALOGUE *of* NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POLITICS, &c.

1. The preſent ſtate of Europe; exhibiting a view of the natural and civil hiſtory of the ſeveral countries and kingdoms; their preſent conſtitution and form of government; their cuſtoms, manners, laws, religion, &c. Tranſlated

lated from the German of M. Totze, by Thomas Nugent, L.L.D. 8vo. three vol. 18s.—Mr Totze, the profeſſor of hiſtory in the univerſity of Butzow, has in this performance given a very comprehenſive account of the riſe, progreſs, and preſent condition of ſeveral ſtates of Europe. The work, however, is very deficient in ſome eſſential parts; no notice is taken by this writer of Germany, Italy, Hungary, or Turkey; an unpardonable omiſſion in a treatiſe entitled *The preſent State of Europe.*

2. An Appeal to the World; or a vindication of the town of Boſton from many falſe and malicious aſperſions contained in certain letters and memorials written by G. Bernard, G. Gage, and others. 8vo 1s Almon.—This pamphlet is publiſhed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and contains ſome very pertinent remarks upon the accounts of the Boſtonians, which were tranſmitted to the miniſtry by Gov. Bernard, &c.

3. A Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of H—b—h, on the preſent ſituation of affairs in the Iſland of G—n—a. 8vo 1s Wilkie.—An endeavour to prove that the admitting the French Roman Catholic inhabitants to hold legiſlative offices in the iſland of Grenada, has been attended with very diſtreſſing conſequences to the reſt of his majeſty's ſubjects in that part of the world.

4. A Political Romance. 12mo 1s Murdock.—This is a ſatire upon a perſon who ſeveral years ago poſſeſſed a lucrative benefice, and who, not ſatisfied with the enjoyment of it for his own life, wanted to entail it upon his wife and ſon. It is advertiſed to have been written by the late ingenious Mr Sterne, but, from many circumſtances, we think there is juſt reaſon to ſuſpect its authenticity.

5. A conciſe hiſtorical view of the difficulties, hardſhips, and perils, which attended the planting, and progreſſive improvements of New England. By A. Adams, A. M. 8vo 1s Dilly.

6. A curſory view of the arbitrary power attempted by the kings of England, from the conqueſt, compared with the preſent time, from hiſtorical facts, &c. 8vo 1s Smith.—This view conſiſts of ſeveral extracts from Rapin's hiſtory of England, which are ſelected in order to ſhew, that no period of time can be inſtanced, wherein liberty has been more amply exerciſed and enjoyed, than under the preſent happy eſtabliſhment.

7. An Addreſs to Junius, upon the ſubject of his Letter in the Public Advertiſer December 19, 1769, 8vo. Dodſley.—This writer attempts to prove that Mr Wilkes is the real Junius, and that a diſſolution of parliament will be a moſt dangerous exertion of the king's prerogative, by ſupplying ſome future miniſter with a moſt pernicious precedent to get rid of a Houſe of Commons who will not be ſubſervient to his purpoſes.

8. A Charge to the Grand Jury of the County of Middleſex, delivered January the 8th, 1770. By J. Hawkins, Eſq; 8vo. Worrall.—This piece contains a curſory enumeration of ſuch offences as come under the cognizance of grand juries, and a general view of the authority with which they are inveſted.

9. Genuine copies of all the letters which paſſed between the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, and the Sheriffs of London and Middleſex, and between the Sheriffs and the Secretary of State, relative to the execution of Doyle and Valaine, 8vo. 1s. Kearſley. See the Supplement to Vol. xxxix. p. 611.

10. A Letter to Dr Blackſtone. By the author of the Queſtion Stated, 8vo. 1s. Woodfall.—An impartial expoſtulation with the learned Dr Blackſtone, in conſequence of the opinions maintained in his Commentaries, not agreeing with the political tenets he has lately adopted with reſpect to the deciſion of the Middleſex Election; which this writer thinks cannot be vindicated upon any principle of law, or cuſtom of parliament.

11. An Impartial Anſwer to the Doctrine delivered in a Letter which appeared in the Public Advertiſer on the 19th of December, 1769, under the ſignature Junius, By Charles Fearne, 8vo. 1s. Murray.—Mr Fearne is apprehenſive that if the petitioners are indulged in their requeſt for a diſſolution of one of the three ſupreme ſtates of the kingdom, no ſecurity can be given for the future ſafety of the other two, and that acquieſcing with the clamour of the multitude, would produce the ruin of the conſtitution.

13. Twelve Letters of Canana 8vo. 1s. Davis.—Theſe Epiſtles are calculated to ſhew the inexpediency of diſſolving the preſent parliament, and were moſt of them publiſhed ſeparately ſome time ſince in one of the News-papers.

14. Fables for grown Gentlemen for the year 1770, 4to. 2s. Dodſley.

Mr URBAN.

THE following Poems (which were never before printed) cannot but be an acceptable present to the Public, though, at the same time, they will contribute to imbitter the loss we have just sustained of the excellent Author, by convincing the world of what his own modesty concealed from all but his intimate friends, viz. That Mr Yorke's taste and proficiency in polite literature were only exceeded by his great abilities, diligence, and integrity in his own profession.

ODE *to the Hon. Miss* YORKE, (*afterwards Lady* Anson,) *on her copying a Portrait of* Dante *by* Clorio. *By her Brother, the (late) Hon.* Charles Yorke, *Esq;*

FAIR artist! well thy pencil has essay'd
To lend a poet's fame thy friendly aid;
Great Dante's image in thy lines we trace;
And while the Muses train thy colours grace,
The Muse propitious on the draught shall smile,
Nor, envious, leave unsung the gen'rous toil.
Picture and Poetry just kindred claim,
Their birth, their genius, and pursuits the same;
Daughters of Phœbus and Minerva, they
From the same sources draw the heavenly ray *.
Whatever earth, or air, or ocean breeds,
Whatever luxury or weakness needs;
All forms of beauty Nature's scenes disclose,
All images inventive arts compose;
What ruder passions tear the troubl'd breast,
What mild affections sooth the soul to rest,
Each thought to Fancy-magic numbers raise
Expressive picture to the sense conveys.
Hence in all times with social zeal conspire
Who blend the tints, and who attune the lyre.
See! in reviving learning's infant dawn,
Ere yet in precepts from old ruins drawn,
Sham'd the mock ornaments of Gothic taste,
New artists form'd, each Grecian bust replac'd;
Ere Leo's voice awaked the barb'rous age,
Oppress'd by monkish law and Vandal rage:
See! Dante, Petrarch, thro' the darkness strive,
And † Giotto's pencil bid their forms survive!
When now maturer growth fair Science knew,
‡ Titian her favour'd sons ambitious drew;
Not half so proud with princes to adorn
His tablets, as with wits less nobly born,
Arioste, Aretine, yet better skill'd
On letters and on virtue fame to build:
These in their turn instruct the willing soul
The painter's fading glories to prolong
In later times, hear Waller's polish'd verse
The various beauties of Vandyke rehearse
And Dryden, in sublimer strains impart
To Kneller praise more lasting than his art.
Friendships like these from time recieve
Contracted oft with those we never saw;
In ev'ry art who court an endless fame,
Through distant ages catch the sacred flame.
See ‡ Zeuxis, warm'd by Homer's rage divine,
With rapture read, and what he reads, design.
See § Julio, bred on the Parnassian soil,
With Virgil's grandeur dignify his toil!
‖ Clovio, perhaps, like aid to Dante flow'd
Intent his figure on the canvas glow'd:
To Dante's fame the grateful colours flow
And wreaths of laurel bind his honour'd brow.
Thou too, whom Nature and the Muse have join'd
Lift'ning the poet's lore hast caught his fire
With so much spirit ev'ry feature fraught,
Clovio might own this imitated draught;
And Dante, were he conscious of the praise
Would sing thy labours in immortal lays;
His melancholy air to gladness turn'd,
Nor longer his unthankful Florence mourn'd
Fair † Beatrice's charms would lose their power
No more her steps o'er heav'n direct his eye
To thee the bard would grant the nobler prize
And ask thy guidance through the paths of skies.
Oh! could my eloquence, like his, persuade
To leave the bounded walks by others made
Thro' Nature's wilds bid thy free genius rove
Copy the living race, or waving grove;
Or boldly rising with superior skill,
The work with heroes or with poets fill;
Then might I claim deserv'd the laurel crown
My verse not quite neglected or unknown
Then should the world thy glowing pencil see
Extend the friendship of its art to me.

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* In like manner, the late Mr. Hawkins Browne, (a poet also and a lawyer,) in justification of his own and his friend's propensity to the *beaux arts*, thus expresses himself,

'They err, who think the Muses not ally'd
'To Themis, both are of celestial birth, &c.'

See *An Ode to the Hon. C. Y.* in Dodsley's Poems, vol. ii. p. 289.

† Giotto was the scholar of Cimabua, and the first painter of any genius that appeared in Italy. He worked at Florence; was the contemporary of Dante and Petrarch, whose pictures he drew, and with whom he lived in friendship.

‡ Titian drew more portraits of kings and princes than any painter that ever lived. Arioste and Aretine were his friends and contemporaries, of whom he made pictures.

‡ Zeuxis is said to have studied Homer particular attention. He always read such of his poems as were best suited to the he had in hand; before he took up his pen

§ Julio Romano, the disciple and fa of Raphael, was said to have a peculiar in his compositions. He was the best of the modern painters, and a diligent re Virgil, and the greatest poets.

‖ Julio Clovio lived 200 years after The portrait of Dante, here mentioned, sents him in a melancholy posture in th ground, looking back on Florence, from he was banished during the commotions state, in which he bore the highest Clovio's great work is a book of drawing seen at this day in the Florentine galle subjects of which are all taken from poem on hell, purgatory, and heaven.

† Beatrice, the mistress of Dante in hi who died many years before him, and o he speaks with great affection. She i sented in the poem as the guardian an leads him through heaven, as Virgil and do their heroes through hell and purgat

o a Lady, with a present of Pope's works.
By the Same.

THE lover o t, to please some faithless dame,
With vulgar presents feeds the dying flame,
hen adds a verse, of slighted vows complains,
hile she the giver and the gift disdains.
hese strains no idle suit to thee commend,
n whom gay loves with chaste desires attend;
or fancied excellence, nor amorous care,
rompts to rash praise, or fills with fond despair;
nough, if the fair volume find access;
hee the great poet's lay shall best express;
hy beauteous image there thou may'st regard,
hich strikes with modest awe the meaner bard.
ure had he living view'd thy tender youth,
he blush of honour, and the grace of truth,
e'er with Belinda's charms his song had glow'd,
ut from thy form the lov'd idea flow'd:
is wanton satire ne'er the sex had scorn'd,
or thee, by virtue and the Muse adorn'd.

tanzas, in the manner of Waller: occasioned by a Receipt to make Ink, given to the Author by a Lady. By the Same.

N earliest times, ere man had learn'd
His sense in writing to impart,
ith inward anguish oft he burn'd,
His friend unconscious of the smart.

lone he pin'd in thickest shade,
Near murm'ring waters sooth'd his grief,
f senseless rocks companions made,
And from their echoes sought relief.

admus, 'tis said, did first reveal
How letters should the mind express,
nd taught to grave with pointed steel,
On waxen tablets its distress.

oon was the feeble waxen trace
Supply'd by Ink's unfading spot,
hich to remotest climes conveys,
In clearest marks, the secret thought.

Blest be his chymic hand that gave
The world to know so great a good!
ard! that his name it should not save,
Who first pour'd forth the sable flood.

Tis this consigns to endless praise
The hero's valour, statesman's art,
istoric truth and fabling lays,
The maiden's eyes, the lover's heart.

f still oblivion's Lethe live
Immortal in poetic lore,
hat honours shall the stream receive
Sacred to mem'ry's better pow'r!

ho now from Helicon's fam'd well
The drops celestial would request,
hen by Ink's magic he can spell
The image of his faithful breast?

his kindly spares the modest tongue
To speak aloud the pleasing pain;
ided by this, in tuneful song
Fond vows the virgin-paper stain.

hough stain'd, yet innocent of fame,
No blush th indignant reader warms,
f well express'd the poet's flame.
Inspir'd by fair Maria's charms.

To the above, which are the best elogiums on their author, we beg leave to add the following, by a friend, who lived to see his expectations fully answered.

SONNET,

To the Hon. Charles York, Esq;

By the late Thomas Edwards, Esq;

CHARLES, whom thy country's voice applauding calls
To Philip's honourably vacant seat, §
With modest pride the glorious summons meet,
And rise to fame within St. Stephen's walls.

Nor mean the honour which thy youth befalls,
Thus early claim'd from thy lov'd learn'd retreat,
To guard those sacred rights which elevate
Britain's free sons above her neighbour thralls

Let Britain, let admiring Europe see
In those bright parts, which erst, too long confin'd,
Shone in the circle of thy friends alone,
How sharp the spur of worthy ancestry,
When kindred virtues fire the generous mind
Of Somers' nephew, & of Hardwicke's son. ‖

A diffuse Imitation of Abel's *Morning Hymn.*
(Death of Abel, b. 1.)

SLEEP! gentle solacer of care,
Claim not of life too large a share;
Behold, the morning dawns—arise!
Nor longer seal our slumbering eyes.

Ye dreams of woe, or visions gay,
That o'er th'imagination play,
And idly rack the breast—begone!—
Reason reassumes her throne.

Sun of the soul! thy searching light
Dispels the gloom of inward night,
As yon refulgent orb of fire
Bids Darkness, raven wing'd retire.

We hail thee, glorious source of day,
That gild'st the cedars with thy ray,
That paints with finest tints the ground,
And adds a smile to all around;
At thy approach, behold, fair Nature's face
Enchanting blooms, suffus'd with every grace.

Downy Sleep, and hovering Dreams!
Take at once your lazy flight
To groves impervious, lulling streams,
And rocks that form the cave of Night.

There the sable monarch sways
His ebon sceptre unconfin'd;
There, when intense the noon tide rays,
Thee, fann'd by Zephyrs shall we find.

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§ Mr. C. Yorke being chosen member of parliament for Rygate, in the room of his elder brother, who made his election for the county of Cambridge.

‖ —— *Te animo repetentem exempla tuorum,*
Et pater Æneas, et abunculus excitet Hector.
Virg.

Lo! on the ſummit of yon glittering rock,
Sublimely that exalts its nodding creſt,
And dares of ages the repeated ſhock,
The towering eagle ſtands!—the new-born day
Bright-beaming puts a period to his reſt;
He ſhakes his plumes, and wings his arduous way.

As from the lowly pile ariſe
The volum'd clouds at ſacrifice;
So, from the earth's vaſt altar ſee
The exhalations light aſcend;
And with the morning air they blend—
Nature's pure incenſe to the deity!

Infinite love, and boundleſs pow'r,
Let all created things adore;
Let all with lowlieſt homage bend
To God, their father, and unfailing friend!

Ye pencil'd flow'rs that gaily bloom,
And load the gales with rich perfume,
To ev'ry raviſh'd ſenſe declare,
Who gave you ſweets, who made you fair.

Ye lovely warblers of the grove,
From ſpray to ſpray that blythly rove,
To Him attune your ſweeteſt notes,
Who form'd to ſong your little throats.

Hark!—the gaunt lion duely pays
To Nature's God the debt of praiſe;
Of the grand chorus ſwells the ſacred noiſe
With the hoarſe terrors of his awful voice;
While, with amazement deeply ſtruck, around
The foreſts tremble, and the vales reſound!

Shall Man be mute?—Awake, my ſoul!
Join ev'ry power with ſweet accord,
To him who rules without controul,
To Nature's univerſal lord.

His word produc'd this wond'rous frame,
His mighty hand the whole ſuſtains,
He gave each lamp of heav'n a name,
And ſpread the wide aërial plains.

Maker omnipotent! what glorious views
Bade thee this ſyſtem forth from nothing call!
Bade thee adorn, for man, thy creature's uſe,
With countleſs beauties this terreſtrial ball!
What, but benevolence and love divine,
Could firſt have plann'd the infinite deſign!

While of erect and godlike mien,
With reaſon muſingly ſerene,
Th'appointed lord of all below
Surveys with joy his fix'd abode,
(Fit habitation for a god!)
And hails the ſpring from whence his mercies flow.

Which way ſoe'er I turn my face,
Thy bounty unconfin'd I trace;
On all thy works tranſported ſee
Inſcrib'd, 'a preſent Deity.'

Fain, tho' alas! in numbers weak,
Would I, my God, thy goodneſs ſpeak;
And while my raptur'd ſoul ſurveys
Mild Nature's beauties, hymn thy praiſe.

No luſtre to thine awful name,
No happineſs, no added fame,
Could man to God his maker give;
Thy goodneſs only bade us live,
And ere the grey-clad morning dawns, alone
His grateful voice ſhall reach thy glorious thron

Now the animating ſun
Ev'ry denſer vapour drives;
Now, his daily race begun,
Ev'ry creature now revives.

Sweet ſmiling morn, methinks in thee
Again before my wond'ring eyes,
(As firſt) from the abyſs I ſee
This ſtructure, heav'n-deſign'd ariſe.

To lonely caves *then* ſullen Darkneſs fled.—
Lo! the light beams, the ſickly ſhades rejoic
Confuſion, frequent-blu'hing hides her head,
And Silence hears the all-commanding voic
While teems with life each ſlowly heaving clo
In countleſs forms—the labours of a God!

With plumage of each varying dye,
The happy, winged myriads fly,
And nodding woods aſtoniſh'd hear
A burſt of joy fill all the air.

See on his ſinewy ſtrength elate,
Proud of the glories of his ſtate,
The horſe, with ſpeed of lightning bound,
Rear his wild mane, and paw the ground.

A mountain moves!—with ſtrange ſurpriz
Behold! the elephant's huge ſize
Breaks forth!—it ſtalks with ſolemn pomp alon
And adds his roaring to the general ſong!

Such are the wonders of thine hand,
Eternal ſource of ev'ry good!
From ſleep they wake at thy command,
And at thy bounty aſk their food.

Theſe praiſe thee all—but future days
Shall hear all earth thy name reſound,
Shall ſee perpetual altars blaze;
Nor this ſmall orb thy praiſes bound.

Then Sin, faſt lock'd in adamantine chains,
Shall vex thy choſen family no more,
But ALL, thy love in high ſeraphic ſtrains,
From riſing to the ſetting ſun adore!

J. S

On reading the New Bath Guide.

Written by Simkin Blunderhead, Eſq;

An EPIGRAM.

THIS comical ſon of the Blunderhead tril
Is a clear headed wit, and a long head
ſcribe.
A work of ſuch humour, and ſpirit ſo keen,
I freely acknowledge I ſeldom have ſeen.
So ſmooth are his ſtrains, and his ſatire ſo ſma
He tickles the ear, while he touches the hear
With rapture we read, while his numbers diſp
The humour of Swift, with the ſweetneſs of G
(O candor! forgive the devotional dream,
The only reproveable verſe in his theme.)
If this be the way of the Blunderhead clan
Pray ſhew a more *perſib'e head* if you can:
If this be the caſe, that your Blunderheads w
More ſenſe, ten to one, than ſome *wiſe heads* ind
Tho' folly might frown, and the critics mi
damn,
I'd ſtill be a BLUNDERHEAD more than I a
Marſefic'd. W. C

The PROTEST *of the Houſe of Lords of* IRELAND.

Die Veneris, 22 Die Decembris, 1769.

A Motion being made that the Speaker of this Houſe be deſired that no proteſt, of any perſon whomſoever, who is not a lord of parliament, and a member of this houſe, and which doth not reſpect a matter which had been previouſly in queſtion before this houſe, and wherein the lord proteſting had taken part with the minority, either in perſon, or by proxy, be entered in the journals of this houſe:

And a debate ariſing thereupon, the queſtion was put, and the houſe was divided.

The earl of Drogheda reported, that the Contents below the bar were five, and the Not Contents in the houſe were thirty.

It paſſed in the Negative.

Diſſentient.

Firſt, Becauſe we conceive that it is the ſole and excluſive right and privilege of a lord of parliament and a member of this houſe, to have his proteſt entered in the journals of this houſe; and that even a lord of parliament and a member of this houſe, cannot have his proteſt ſo entered, except upon a matter prev ouſly in queſtion before this houſe, wherein the lord proteſting took part with the minority, either in perſon or by proxy.

Secondly, Becauſe we conceive that this regulation of the privilege of proteſting ſtands upon the ſame principle, in conſequence of which this privilege hath obtained among the lords, and not among the repreſentatives of the people. The latter, we apprehend, are conſidered by the conſtitution as actuated, and juſtified by the ſentiments of thoſe whom they repreſent; whereas the lords, who act not as deputies, but in their own right, are more perſonally reſponſible for their conduct to poſterity. The practice of a permanent juſtification, alſo ſeems to have been deemed a more neceſſary guard upon a body whoſe power was permanent. Hence we conceive the privilege of proteſting aroſe; that a lord, againſt whom the majority had declared, might have an opportunity of vindicating himſelf to future time, which the original cuſtom of inſerting the name of each lord in the journals, with the part he had taken in the queſtion, rendered more neceſſary. And we therefore apprehend, as it would be abſurd for a lord to juſtify his conduct where he had not acted, that the privilege of proteſting hath been, by reaſon as well as practice, confined to caſes in which the lord proteſting had taken a part, and in which, upon queſtion, the majority had been of a different opinion.

Thirdly, Becauſe we conceive that the earl of Strafford, who firſt attempted, and that but in a ſingle inſtance, to enter his proteſt as chief governor upon the journals of this houſe, was a perſon of ſuch an arbitrary ſpirit, and the times in which he lived of ſo bad example, and his ſaid proteſt ſo informal and faulty in itſelf, that ſuch his proceeding ought not to be conſidered as a precedent.

Fourthly, Becauſe we apprehend that the only ſubſequent inſtance, to wit, the proteſt of lord Sidney, which was made in heat by that governor, whoſe conduct was diſapproved on his recall to England, which ſoon followed, and founded upon the former example, which ought not to have been imitated, was ſtill more irregular and improper; inaſmuch as it related to a matter which had never been before this houſe, and reſpected the privileges and proceedings of the other houſe of parliament.

[N. B. The prorogation by lord Sydney was not in conſequence of orders received from England, as there was not time between the ejection of the privy council money-bill, and the prorogation, for any ſuch orders to be had. The true reaſon was, that his lordſhip expected to be called to account by the then houſe of commons, for his having fraudulently taken poſſeſſion of the eſtate of lord Tyrconnel.]

Fifthly, Becauſe we conceive it to be peculiarly neceſſary at this time, to expreſs our ſentiments upon this ſubject, when we have reaſon to apprehend that it is intended that a proteſt ſhall be entered upon the journals of this houſe, relative to the proceedings and privileges of the other houſe of parliament, in imitation of the laſt mentioned proteſt.

Sixthly, Becauſe we apprehend that we ought not to ſuffer this diſtinguiſhing privilege of the lords to be invaded or aſſumed, by any perſon, in whatever ſtation; and that we ought particularly to reſiſt any ſuch attempt, when it may be thought to involve a breach of the privileges of the other houſe of parliament alſo, and may therefore be productive of diſſention between the two houſes.

LOWTHE, CHARLEMONT,
MOUNTMORRIS, POWERSCOURT,
LONGFORD.

On Friday the 22d of December the above proteſt was entered; notwithſtanding which, on the Tueſday following, the lord lieutenant went to the houſe of lords and entered his proteſt upon the Lords journals, againſt the proceedings of the Commons, in throwing out the privy council money bill, alledging their reaſons for ſo doing. The houſe of Commons have, however, given orders to their clerk, that the lord lieutenant's ſpeech be not entered upon their journals.

Dublin, December 26,

His Excellency George, Lord Viſc. Townſhend, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland, his Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, at Dublin, on Tueſday the 26th day of December, 1769.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The attention you have ſhewn to the great objects which have been particularly recommended by me to your conſideration, and the proviſions

proviſions which have been made for the ſafety and ſecurity of this kingdom, call upon me not only to expreſs my approbation of, but to thank you, as I now do, for your conduct in theſe particulars.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

It is with great pleaſure that I thank you, in his majeſty's name, for the ſupplies which you have gr nted, and the proviſion which you have made, for the preſent eſtabliſhment, the public credit, and the ſafety of this kingdom.

When I firſt met you in parliament, as I knew, and could rely upon it, that nothing could move from his majeſty but what would be expreſſive of his conſtant and ardent deſire to maintain and preſerve every conſtitutional right to his people, I little thought that any thing would happen, during the courſe of this ſeſſion, that could poſſibly affect the juſt rights of his majeſty, and of the crown of Great Britain, ſo as to afford his majeſty any juſt cauſe of diſſatisfa tion, and make it neceſſary for me, ſpecial y, to aſſert and vindicate thoſe rights.

It is therefore with great concern that I have ſeen and obſerved, in the votes and journals of the houſe of commons, printed by your order, a late proceeding by you, of ſuch a nature, and of ſuch effect, with reſpect to the rights of his majeſty, and the crown of Great Britain, as to make it neceſſary for me, on this day, and in this place, to take notice of, and animadvert the eupon; I mean the vote and reſolution of the twenty firſt day of November laſt, by which you, gentlemen of the houſe of commons, declare, that a bill, intitled, An Act for granting to his Majeſty the ſeveral duties, rates, impoſitions and taxes, therein particularly expreſſed, to be applied to the payment of the inte eſt of the ſums therein provided for, and towards the diſcharge of the ſaid principal ſums, in ſuch a m nner as is therein directed, which had been duly certified from hence to his majeſty, and, by his majeſty, had been tranſmitted in due form, under the great ſeal of Great Britain, and which had been read a firſt time by you, and which was rejected by you on that day, was ſo rejected, becauſe it did not take its riſe in your houſe.

This vote, and this reſolution of yours, declaring that the ſaid bill was rejected, becauſe it did not take its riſe in your houſe, being contrary to the acts of Parliament of this kingdom of the 8th of Henry VIIth, and the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, and the uſage and practice ever ſince, and intrenching upon the juſt rights of his majeſty, and the crown of Great Britain, to tranſmit ſuch bills to be treated of and conſidered in parliament here; I am now to aſſert his majeſty's royal authority, and the rights of the crown of Great Britain, in this reſpect, and in ſuch a manner, as may be moſt public and permanent; and therefore I do here, in full parliament, make my public proteſt againſt the ſaid vote and reſolution of the houſe of commons, by which you, gentlemen of that houſe, declare that the ſaid bill was rejected by you, becauſe it did not take its riſe in your houſe, and againſt the entries of the ſaid vote and reſolution, which remain in the journals of the houſe of commons. And I do require the c'erk of this houſe now to read my ſaid proteſt, and to enter it in the journals of this houſe, that it may there remain to future ages, as a vindication of the undoubted rights and authority of his majeſty, and of the rights of the crown of Great Britain in this particular.

In this proteſt, I think myſelf warranted in all reſpects; and if it needed, as I conceive it doth not, any other ſtrength than that it derives from the ſtatutes which I have mentioned, and from the uſage and practice ever ſince, it would be found in that precedent which appears in the journals of this houſe of the 3d day of Nov. 1692, under the reign of that glorious and immortal prince king William the third, the great deliverer of theſe kingdoms, and the conſtant and magnanimous aſſertor and preſerver of the civil and religious rights of mankind.

After which the Lord Chancellor, by his Excellency's command, ſaid,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's pleaſure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tueſday the 20th day of March next, to be then here held: And this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tueſday the 20th day of March next.

Monday, January 1.

This day at noon the ode for the new year, written by William Whitehead, Eſq; poet laureat, was performed before their majeſties at St James's.

The earl of Dunmore is appointed governor of New York, in the room of Sir Henry Moore, deceaſed.

Wedneſday 3.

This day the lottery finiſhed drawing at Guildhall, when number 33,189, drawn a blank, was en itled to 1000 l. as laſt drawn ticket.

Friday, Jan. 5.

The houſe of J. Barber, Eſq; of Hornſey, was entered at night by three villains with drawn cutlaſſes, who robbed Mr Barber and three ladies that were in the houſe, of their money, and a family watch. They found means to get in by ſcratching at the door like a cat, and when the maid opened it they ſeized her by the throat and threatened her life.

This day the Corniſh petition was preſented to his majeſty by the high ſheriff, attended by Sir John St Aubin, and Sir John Moleſworth, Barts. knights of the ſhire; Mr. Serj. Glynn, Tho. Pitt, Chriſtopher Harris, and William Ellis, Eſq; (ſee p. 2.)

Monday 8.

Sir Richard Perrot, Bart. arrived from Wales, with a petition from Flint, addreſſed to his royal highneſs the prince of Wales, expreſſive

expreſſive of their loyalty, and of their diſapprobation of petitions for the diſ——n of parliament.

The concurring accounts that are publiſhed in the papers, of an infamous adventurer under the above name, involve a myſtery, how ſuch a man could procure an addreſs, and what means he could make uſe of to obtain countenance at court to preſent it; yet that an addreſs from Flint was preſented, and that by one who calls himſelf Sir Richard Perrot, appears from a letter written by the young Prince, with his own hand, of which the following is a copy.

'Sir Richard Perrot may aſſure the baronny of Flint, that I have delivered the petition to the king, and am much pleaſed with the loyalty and affection to the king and to myſelf, expreſſed by the antient Britons on this occaſion.

GEORGE, Pr. of Wales.'

Wm. Williams, of Landovery, mercer, together with 12 other perſons diſguiſed in waggoners frocks, and armed with piſtols, ſwords, cutlaſſes, and caſed tucks, came to the dwelliing-houſe of William Powell, of Glanareth, in the country of Carmarthen, Eſq; and knocked at the back door. Upon its being opened William Williams, and two of the other villiains, ruſhed into the parlour (whilſt others ſtood centry) where Mr Powell was ſitting with three of his neighbours, and immediately ſtabbed him in nine different parts of his body till his bowels came out, cut of his noſe, and almoſt one of his hands. The people who were with him were ſo frightened that they made no reſiſtance, but immediately ran out; the aſſaſſins then retreated, without attempting to hurt any other perſon. The following day ſeveral perſons followed their foot ſteps in the ſnow, and took particular notice of the impreſſion and ſize of their ſhoes. The villains avoided all houſes and paths, and went over bogs, moraſſes, and mountains for about four computed miles, till they came to the houſe of one Charles David Morgan, but being tracked no farther, he was taken up and brought before the Coroner, where he gave a fair account of himſelf; but one of his ſhoes being taken off, and agreeing in ſize with one of the impreſſions taken notice of in the ſnow, he was committed on ſuſpicion; and ſoon after confeſſed the fact, and diſcovered ſix of the accomplices: whereupon Sir William Manſel, Bart. and other gentlemen, immediately armed and went with their ſervants in perſuit and took 5 of them. One of the villains confeſſed that they were 13 in number: and they were all hired by Williams to murder Powell, and not to rob the houſe. This Williams in Auguſt 1768, went with Mr Powell's wife, and took her and her children from the boarding ſchool to London, and Mr Powell was obliged to apply to the court of King's Bench for a habeas corpus to get at his children, and by the recommendation of the court allowed her 100l. a year for a ſeparate maintainance. This Williams laid ſeveral ſchemes in order to take away Mr Powell's life, and attempted to ſhoot him ſeveral times. The villains met on the 7th inſtant in Charles David Morgan's houſe, and continued there till they went the following evening to murder Mr Powell It is much to be feared that many more were concerned. One of the villains was diſpatched by Williams that very night to inform Mr Powell's brother with what was done, and ordering him to come and take poſſeſſion of the eſtate. But Mr Powell having made a will, and appointed guardians over his children, their ſcheme was defeated.

Tueſday 9.

The parliament met, and his majeſty opened the ſeſſions with a moſt gracious ſpeech. (ſee page 10.)

Petitions from the following places were preſented to his majeſty. From Devonſhire, by Sir Richard Warwick Bamfylde, Bart. and John Parker, Eſq; members for the county. From Derbyſhire, by lord George Cavendiſh, member for the county. From Glouceſterſhire, by Sir William Codrington, Bart. From Wells, by Edward Popham, and Thomas Goddard, Eſqs; their members. From Herefordſhire, by Tho. Foley, Eſq: member for the county.

Wedneſday 10.

The right hon. the houſe of peers waited upon his majeſty with their addreſs and received the following anſwer.

'My Lords,

'I thank you for this affectionate and loyal addreſs. Your reſolution to enter immediately into the conſideration of ſuch meaſures as may beſt ſecure us againſt the ſpreading of the diſtemper among the horned cattle, affords me great ſatisfaction.

'I have ſtrong reliance on your determination to give me every aſſiſtance in your power to ſupport my government in America.

'Your aſſurances of duty and loyalty towards me, and your reſolution to cultivate harmony among yourſelves, give me very ſincere pleaſure.'

In a violent gale of wind the Bute and Britiſh King outward bound Indiamen went on ſhore on the Spaniard, the former got off with little damage, the latter muſt return into port to refit.

Sunday 14.

The Talbot Indiaman, a miſſing ſhip, arrived on the coaſt; 40 per cent. was given for inſurance. The Huntingdon and Hawke arrived about the ſame time. Since their arrival India ſtock has fallen 15 per cent.

Monday 15.

The houſe of two wealthy old men, on the ſea coaſt in Somerſetſhire, was broken open and robbed of 1200l.

Thurſday 16.

At the Guild of Merchants in Dublin the following reſolutions were agreed to.

Reſolved

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it is not only the undoubted right, but highly becoming, and of public utility for all members of a free ſtate, and more eſpecially bodies corporate, to attend to, and occaſionally declare their ſenſe of public meaſures.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it is the duty of the conſtituents to inſtruct their repreſentatives in every matter of national concern

Reſolved, That the late ſudden prorogation of the parliament of this kingdom was untimely, in as much as it has impeded the progreſs of many new, and prevented the revival of many old laws, for the benefit, advantage, and better ſecurity of the internal police, commerce, trade, and manufactures of this kingdom;

Reſolved, That this corporation do inſtruct their repreſentatives in parliament on the preſent calamitous ſituation of this city and kingdom, and that ſuch expedients as may be judged neceſſary to prevent the like diſtreſs hereafter, be ſuggeſted to them, for their future government.

A malicious attempt was made to ſet fire to the houſe of John Parſons, bookbinder, in and a ſimilar attempt the next night to ſet fire o a houſe next door to the former.

Wedneſday 17.

The duke of Beauford reſigned his poſt of maſter of the horſe to the queen.

The earl of Coventry has reſigned his poſt of one of the lords of the bed chamber to his majeſty.

The Marquis of Granby reſigned all his places except his regiment of Blues.

The Duke of Mancheſter reſigned his employment as one of the lords of the bedchamber.

The right hon. James Grenville reſigned his poſt of one of the vice treaſurer of Ireland.

About five o'clock the lord chancellor received a meſſage from the ſecretary of ſtate's office, deſiring, in his majeſty's name, that he would deliver up the ſeals that evening at ſeven o'clock; his lordſhip accordingly, attended with a proper regalia, waited on his majeſty at the queen's palace, and delivered them into his own hands.

Mr Dunning, ſolicitor gen. to his majeſty, reſigned that employment, but continues to officiate till another is appointed.

The hon. Charles Yorke, Eſq; waited on his majeſty, and accepted the ſeals in the room of lord Camden.

The petition of the freemen and principal inhabitants of Liverpool was preſented to his majeſty, by their worthy members Sir William Meredith, and Richard Pennant, Eſq. This petition is ſaid to be ſigned by near 1000 freemen, &c. The proteſt of the corporation by not more than 450.

This day being fixed by his majeſty's proclamation for electing a peer to ſit in parliament, in the room of the earl of Eglington, deceaſed, the peers accordingly met at the palace of Holyrood-houſe, when the right honourable the earl of Errol was unanimouſly made choice of.

Thurſday 18.

Being the day appointed for the anniverſary of her majeſty's birth day, the ſame was obſerved at court, and throughout the city, with the uſual rejoicings.

A conference was ſaid to be held at a houſe in Groſvenor ſquare, at which, among other things, it was ſettled, that, ſhould the preſent oppoſition ſucceed, L—d C———m, L—d T——ple, and the M———s of R————m, ſhould be created Dukes, and hold each a cabinet office: that G. G——lle, under the controul of the three Dukes, ſhould appear as oſtenſible miniſter, at the head of the treaſury; and to render the preſent adminiſtration permanent, that all who call themſelves the K—g's friends, in both houſes, ſhould be turned, and for ever kept, out of office.

A great perſonage, on being told of the above league, expreſſed his indignation in the following manner: "And have *they* reſolved to invade my rights, and abuſe thoſe of my people? I am unhappy at their folly, it has for ever excluded them from my favour, as it ſhall from the ſervice of a country, which they would ſacrifice to their ambition. While I will have MY PEOPLE free, I will be ſo MYSELF! *Apocryphal.*

This day a Ruſſian man of war of 80 guns was brought into Portſmouth dock, to be cut down to a third rate, as at preſent ſhe is ſo crank ſhe cannot carry ſail.

Friday 19.

The earl of Ha ington reſigned.

Tho. Morgan, Eſq; Member for Monmouthſhire, kiſſed hands on being appointed lord lieut. and cuſtos rotul rum of the counties of Brecon and Monmouth.

The lord lieutenant and council of Ireland publiſhed a proclamation forbidding the importation of horned cattle and hides from England, on account of the infectious diſtemper mentioned in his majeſty's ſpeech.

This day being the Bachelors Commencement at Cambridge, 54 gentlemen from different colleges were admitted.

A preſentation paſſed the privy ſeal for appointing the hon. Charles Yorke a peer of Great Britain, by the title of lord Morden, baron of Morden, in Cambridgeſhire.

The earl of Briſtol kiſſed his majeſty's hand, on being appointed groom of the ſtole.

Saturday 20.

The ſeſſions ended at the old Baily, when eleven convicts received ſentence of death; viz. Richard Loft, for horſe ſtealing; John Liſter, and Iſaac Pemberton, for robbing Sir Thomas Wilſon's houſe of plate; Benj. Jones, for a ſtreet robbery; William Moody and John Jones, for burglary; John Chapman, Thomas Dunk, William Corby, Chriſtopher Burley, and William Patterſon for the highway.

Sir

Sunday 21.

Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, the hon. Henry Bathurſt, and Sir Richard Aſton, were this day, by his majeſty in council, appointed commiſſioners for the cuſtody of the Great Seal, and received the Great Seal accordingly, after having taken the uſual oaths.

Monday 22.

Lord Mansfield, who had, by virtue of a commiſſion under the great ſeal, been appointed to ſupply the place of lord chan ellor, or lord keeper, in the houſe of peers, took his place accordingly.

A new writ was iſſued for electing a member for the univerſity of Cambridge, in the room of the late Mr Yorke.

Tueſday 23.

His majeſty came to the houſe of peers, and being ſeated on the throne, commanded Sir Francis Molyneux, gentleman uſher of the black rod, to let the commons know, it is his majeſty's pleaſure they attend him immediately. Who being come, Sir Fletcher Norton was preſented as their Speaker to his majeſty, who was graciouſly pleaſed to approve their choice.

The lords commiſſioners for the cuſtody of the great ſeal met at Mr Juſtice Bathurſt's, the ſenior commiſſioner, and with the other judges, the attorney-general, &c. proceeded to Weſtminſter-hall, and opened the courts of judicature for the preſent Hillary-term, and afterwards ſat for the firſt time in the court of chancery.

The Gazette of this night contains a notice from the War office, that his majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to grant his free pardon to all deſerters from his land forces, under certain limitations, who ſhall return to their duty.

Mr Moore was this day choſen ſecretary to the Society of Arts, by a great majority.

Thurſday, 25.

Was the fulleſt meeting that has been known; no leſs than 404 members attended.

Mr D—ſw—l (after ſome occaſional buſineſs over) made a motion to know, whether *acts of the ſociety* were not ſubject to the laws of the land; and if ſo, whether in the caſe of Mr W—s, they did not act repugnant to the ſaid laws.—Thoſe on the other ſide of the chair readily granted the *firſt part* of the motion, and therefore urged it would be ridiculous to make it a queſtion; but as to the *amendment*, they utterly denied it, the ſociety having an inherent right, they ſaid, to expell any member of their community, who appeared to them, either by his public, or private conduct, to be unworthy of a ſeat in that room.—The debates then became very general, and numbers on both ſides ſpoke very warmly, when *Edmund Flower* got up.—He began his ſpeech by "ſhewing the foundation, authority, and prerogative of the ſociety. He pointed out wherein they were a ſociety by themſelves, and where they were dependent on the laws of the land. He next obſerved, as the members of this ſociety were but the del——s of the p——e, they had not, nor could have, a right to expel any member after he had been *re-choſen* by them. He mentioned, he ſaid, the word *re-choſen*, becauſe in a firſt inſtance (for any cauſe that appeared to them ſufficient) they were entitled to expel, but that expulſion once being made, was the puniſhment for that offence; and it was contrary to the very eſſence of the rules of this ſociety, as well as the laws of this land, that a criminal ſhould ſuffer twice for the ſame offence; therefore, if a member was once expelled, and afterwards re choſen, he poſſeſſed every right, both by law and reaſon, to be their member."—After having thus diſpatched the argumentative part of his ſpeech, he concluded by calling in the wonted powers of oratory, which he diſplayed in ſo copious and ſatyric a manner, againſt the ſupporters of the chair, as would have made him even the envy of a Juvenal. The ſociety, ſome time after this, divided on the amendment, when there appeared a majority of forty-four againſt the queſtion.

January 30.

A correſpondent in the London Evening Poſt, ſays the following intelligence may be relied upon: Lord Morden, the late Lord Chancellor (ſince Lord Camden's removal was determined on) received hourly invitations from the miniſtry to accept the ſeals; which he not only declined, but aſſured ſeveral members in the oppoſition (particularly Lord R———m) that he never would, or could, on terms which he could not but look on as derogaory to his particular ſentiments, as well as the intereſt of his country. On Wedneſday morning laſt he received a particular meſſage, immediately from his M——y deſiring his attendance at the Queen's palace, and there was ſo warmly ſolicited by him in perſon, that unable to withſtand ſuch repeated requiſitions, he aſſented. On his way home he called at Lord R———m's, when meeting ſeveral members in the oppoſition, he told them what had happened, at which they one and all upbraided him, in ſuch poignant terms, of his infidelity, that he was inſtantly taken ill; from whence he was immediately removed to his own houſe, where he continued ſo till Saturday evening, when he died. The D. of G——n being informed of this circumſtance, about eight o'clock the ſame evening, he, with Lord W——th, and ſeveral others at the head of adminiſtration, immediately waited on his majeſty; when it was there reſolved, that the ſeals ſhould not be *perſonally* diſpoſed of 'till after the enſuing term.

The new comptroller general in France, has told the king '. That is was impoſſible to 'lay any new burthen upon his people, al'ready ſinking under their load; and that he 'muſt ſeek reſources in œconomy, and in 'the coffers of the financiers, which con'tained all the money of the kingdom.'

A letter from Philadelphia, Dec. 14, ſays, 'from

'From St. Christophers we learn, that on the 24th of October, seven members of the general assembly of that island, having on some debate, quitted the house in an abrupt and indecent manner, were ordered into the custody of the serjeant at arms: that on their refusal to make submission to the house, they were committed to the common goal, where they were confined five days, after which they were expelled the house, and discharged from their imprisonment: that on their coming out of prison, a great concourse of people assembled in the pasture, where a large bonfire was made, in which they burnt two effigies: and that on the 17th of November, came on the election of four members for the parish of St. Georges, Basseterre, in the room of the expelled members, when the same gentlemen were re-elected without opposition, to the great joy of the freeholders, who gave an elegant entertainment on the occasion.'

The general assembly of North Carolina was dissolved three days after its meeting in November last, by his excellency William Tryon, Esq; the governor.

The distemper among the horses rages with great violence; in the neighbourhood of Camberwell, Peckham, Dulwich, &c. no less than 50 have lately died. The distemper among the horned cattle has only been heard of in and near Westminster.

List of Births for the Year 1769 70.

Dec. 26. HON. Mrs. Fred. Maitland,—a son.

29. Lady of Sir Armine Woodhouse,—a son.

Jan. 2. Lady of Lord Visc. Gage,—a child still born.

7. Lady Susan Burgherth,— a daughter.

13. Lady of Rich. Middleton, Esq;—a daughter.

17. Lady of Ld Visc. Belasyse,—a dau.

— Lady of John Brudnell, Esq;—a dau.

20. Lady of John Poyntz, Esq;—a son.

23. Lady of Ld Visc. Weymouth,—a son.

List of Marriages for the Year 1770.

JOHN Harcup, Esq,—to Miss Wilkinson, of Old Burlington-street.

Capt. Sutherland,—to Miss Williams.

Wm Green, Esq;—to Miss Bromfield, of Welbeck street.

Dec. 21. Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart —to Miss Coke.

Rev. Mr Bourne, South Wingfield, V. Derbyshire,—to Miss Pegge.

26. Lieutenant Maitland,—to Miss Marshall, of Berry.

27. Samuel Cranley, Esq; of South Lambeth,—to Miss Ford, 30,000l.

30. George Hitchcock, Esq; of Lindon,—to Miss Taylor, of Piccadilly.

31. John Mayne, Esq;—to Miss Grainger, New Bond street.

Rev Mr. Salmon,—to Miss Barrow, Berkeley square.

Jan. 1, 1770. Rev. Mr. Cradock,—to Miss Russel, Wellclose square.

2 Dr Goodenough, Oxford,—to Miss Addington, Clifford-street.

4. Stephen Martin Leake, Esq;—to Mrs. Wright, widow of Geo. Wright, Esq;

6. Charles Wood, Esq;—to Miss Carolina Baker, of Otley.

8. Jn Rd Comyns, Esq; of Hayland, Essex,—to Miss Brackenbury.

Dr Hicks, of Great Russel Street,—to Miss Smith.

9. Isaac Spooner, Esq; of Elmdon,—to the eldest daughter of Sir Henry Gough, Bt.

11. Francis Russel, Esq;—to Miss Ann Kirkshaw, Yorkshire.

16. Rev. Mr Brown,—to Miss Vicaris, of Oxford.

Thomas Forrest, Esq;—to Miss Eyles of Wimbleton.

18. Mr Henry Waddell,—to Miss Eliz. Hunter, Canterbury.

21. John Stedman Esq;—to Miss Playdell, Clifford-street.

Clement Paston, Esq;—to Miss Venn, of Vauxhall.

23. Rev. Dr. Moore,—to Miss Eden, of Windlestone.

27. John Thompson Bull, Esq;—to Miss Woodgate of Lewes.

28. John Perkins, Esq;—to Miss Ann Knight, Grosvenor-square.

List of Deaths for the Year 1769-70.

REV. Thomas Reedmore, D. D. Bath.

Rev. Mr Gem, Worcestershire.

Richard Beard Streetfield, Esq; Copwood.

Percival Collingwood, Esq; Northumberld.

Capt. Willett, of the navy.

Dec. 2. Pr. Diederic, of Anhalt-Dessau, field marshal of the king of Prussia's armies.

Hon. Lady Jean Ramsay, Dalhousie Castle.

Philip Steade, Esq; Westminster.

Joseph Taylor, Esq; Somerset House.

29. Marshal Robinson, Esq; at Yarm.

Flight Scurry, Esq; Red Lion Square.

30. Rt Hon. Countess of Buckinghamshire.

Jan. 1, 1770. Thomas Inchiquin, Esq; Southampton-street.

Thomas Lawe, Esq; Hampton.

Robert Caldwell, Esq;

Thomas Jarveys, Esq; Bury St Edmunds.

John Mason, Esq; serjeant at arms to his majesty.

2. Rev. Mr Williams, Flintshire.

Richard Hoyle, Esq; Chelsea.

3. John Wilcox, Esq; Lothbury.

Mr Jonath. Milton,
4. Mr Bill, and
5. Mr Brettail,
} King's messengers

John Hankes, Esq; Mount-street.

Dr Blanshard, physician to St. George's hospital.

6. Lady of David Papillion, Esq;

Richard Boone, Esq; Somersetshire.

8. John Michael Rysbrack, Esq;

Wm Tompson, Esq; Essex.

9. Wm

9. Wm Rope, Eſq; Mile End.

Mrs Cath. Talbot, Lower Groſv. ſtreet.

Rt Hon. Nath. Booth, Lord Delamer, and Bart. He is ſucceeded in the title of baronet by the Rev. Mr Booth, of St. John's Square.

11. Rev. Mr Humphreys, miniſter in the Tower.

James Rattray, of Craighall, Eſq;

14. John Spencer, Eſq; a writer of eminence.

Mundy Maſters, of Colwick Hall, Eſq;

Rev. Mr. Hayton, Yorkſhire.

15. Lady of Carey Elves, Eſq;

16. Mr. Backwell, banker, Pall Mall.

Thomas Thomas, Eſq; King-ſtreet, Bloomſbury Square.

18. Edward Parker, Eſq; Mile End.

Peter Jemineau, an eminent merchant.

20. Rt Hon. Charles Yorke, Eſq; lord high chancellor of Great Britain. He had accepted the important office of chancellor only three days before his death, which upon the diſmiſſion of Ld Camden was preſſed upon him by his majeſty; and while the patent for his peerage was making out, under the title of Baron Morden, he ſuddenly departed this life, as ſuppoſed by the rupture of a veſſel inwardly. It is reported, upon good authority, that he accepted the ſeals in obedience to the will of his ſovereign, without any reverſionary conditions whatever.

Rev. Mr Tomlinſon, Yorkſhire.

22. Wm Ford, Eſq; Ireland.

Reginald Graham, Eſq; capt. marines.

Robert Worthington, Eſq; Argyle Build.

Rt. Hon. Sir John Cuſt, Bt. late Speaker of the Houſe of Commons. He had been member for Grantham in Lincolnſhire in five parliaments; the great fatigue of this honourable employment is ſuppoſed to have haſtened his death.

23. Sir Wm Baker, Knt. alderman of Baſſiſhaw ward.

25. Sir Andrew Eſtcourt, Queen Square.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

Rev. Robert Lambert,—Tilton, R. Leiceſt.

Hon. and Rev. Henry Beauclerk,—Barton Colwall, preb.

Rev. Ralph Cope Hopton,—Mockas, R.

Rev. Richard Coulton —Evington living.

Rev. Mr Purnell,—Sperſholt, V. near Wincheſter.

Rev. John Hume,—to the living of Biſhop's Lavington, cum Pottern, V. Wiltſhire.

Rev. Thomas White,—Baſingly, R Bucks.

Rev. Nathaniel Gerard,—Wraxham, R. Norfolk.

Rev. Lewis Jones,—Renninghall, V. Norf.

Rev. John Matthews,—Holme Bridge, V. Yorkſhire.

Writs iſſued for electing Members in the room of thoſe dead or promoted.

Biſhop's Caſtle, in room of Wm Clive, Eſq; appointed Steward of the Manors of the three Eaſtern Hundreds.

Alex. Wedderburn, elected without oppoſition

Hertford, in room of Wm Cowper, Eſq; dec.

Candid. { Paul Fielde { 244 } returned. / { Mr Lyde, { 122 }

Dover, in room of Lord Viſc. Villiers, now Earl of Jerſey.

Candid. { T. P. Hales { 473 } returned, / { J. Trevanion { 456 }

St. Mawes, in room of Edmund Nugent, Eſq; appointed Steward of the Manors of the three Cheltern Hundreds.

Winchelſea, in room of Orby Hunter, Eſq; dead.

Arnold Neſbit, without oppoſition.

Penryn, in room of F. Baſſet, Eſq; dead.

Grantham, in room of Sir John Cuſt, dead.

Litchfield, in room of Tho. Anſon, Eſq; appointed Steward of the Manors of the three Eaſtern Hundreds.

B——KR——TS.

John Tealing, Batterſea, victualler.

Wm Fox, Mancheſter, diſtiller.

John Powell, Norfolk, merchant.

Mary Baker, Northamptonſhire, ſerge maker

Jn Albert Vaſsmer, London, merchant.

Joſeph Parkinſon, Norwich, grocer.

John Churchill, Poole, merchant.

John Pickering, Thomas Davidſon, Robert Black, and Alex. Wemyſs, London dealers.

Henry Hubert, London, late purſer of the London Eaſt Indiaman.

Iſaac Coſſart, London, merchant.

Joſeph Hardy, Clare market, cheeſemonger.

Wm Hoar, London, merchant.

Wm Fuller, Batterſea, dealer.

Henry Parry, London, o lman.

Francis Waſſe, Norfolk, brazier.

John Harwin, Norwich, worſtead-weaver.

Cæſar Wincote Wandſworth, whitener.

John Roberts, London, merchant.

Charles Watkins, Briſtol, fruiterer.

Edw. Goldney, Watling ſtreet, ſtationer.

Anthony Hall, Holborne, victualler.

Moſes Iſaac and Iſaac Aaron, Houndſditch, pedlars.

Matthew Iremonger, Hertfordſh. ſhopkeeper.

Wm Malleſon, London, packer.

Anthony Alderton, Harwich, merchant.

Samuel Hoggins, Strand, tallow-chandler.

Peter Finn, St. James's, taylor.

Law. Ermatinger, London, merchant.

William Richardſon, Treadneedle-ſtreet, cheeſemonger.

Alexander Grant, St. James's, Weſtminſter, cabinet maker.

PRICES of CORN at the CORN-EXCHANGE, LONDON.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Peaſe	Beans	Pale Malt
DEC. 8	28 to 35	14 to 17	12 to 16	24 to 25	24 to 26	16 to 21	22 to 25
15	38 to 34	14 to 17	14 to 16	22 to 24	23 to 25	18 to 25	20 to 25
22	38 to 34	14 to 17	13 to 16	24 to 25	24 to 26	21 to 25	20 to 25

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS *in* JANUARY, 1770.

Day	BANK Stock.	E. India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea An old	S. Sea An new	Bank An red.	3 per Cent Consol.	3 per Cent. 1726	3 per Cent 1751	3½ Bank An. 1756	3½ per cent 1758.	4 per Cent. 1762	3 per Cent. India Ann	Old Long Annuities.	Lottery Tickets.	Wind at
1	153½	218a219				85½a⅝						96⅜				DEAL
2	153⅜a½		shut.	84		85⅜						96½a⅝		shut.		NE
3	153½a¼					85⅝ ⅜						96½a a⅜				NW
4	153¼			83¾		85¼ 85	86					96½a96	80¾a⅞			West
5	153					84⅞a85						96a95¾				NNW
6	152½			83⅛ ⅜		84⅝ ½ ⅞	85½a⅝					95¼a⅛ ½	82⅛a½			NW
7	Sunday															
8						84¾a⅞	85⅝a¾					95⅜a½				ENE
9	153¼a153	219		83⅝a¾		85⅛	85⅝a⅞a⅝						82¾			SSW
10		218¼				84⅞a⅜ ⅝						95¾ ⅞a⅝	82¼ ⅜			West
11	152⅜a½	217		83⅛ ⅜		84⅛a½	84¼					95⅛				NW
12	152a151¾			83½			84⅛		81½a¾			95¼a95	82¼a82			NE
13	152¼a152					84½a⅝	84¼ ⅛									
14	Sunday															
15						84⅜	84					95a⅛				ditto.
16				83¼ ⅜		84½a⅝	84¼a⅛		81⅜				82¼			WSW
17	150¼a¼					84⅝ ¼a⅜	84⅛			95		94⅜ ⅞		25		SW
18	149½a150	207a208		82⅞a¾		83½a⅛a⅞	83½a¼ ¾				86	94⅜	82			West
19	149¾a150	205½				83½	83⅜a½					94⅛a¼				NNW
20	149½a150			82⅝a¼		83½ ¾	83⅝				86¼		81⅞ ⅜			SW
21	Sunday															
22		207				83⅝ 84	83¾a⅞					94⅜				West
23	150	207½		82⅛a⅜		83⅞a¾	83¾				86⅛	94¼a⅜	81⅝			ditto.
24	149⅛a150	207½ 208			82a81 ¾a	84¼a⅛	84		81⅛a¼	95¼						SSW
25		208a207½		82½a⅝		84¼ ½ ⅜	84⅛a¾ ¼				86½	94⅜a½	81¾a⅞			West
26	150⅜	20½				84¼ ⅜	84									WNW
27	150½a¾ ⅝			82⅝a¾		84⅜ ½	85½a⅛				88½a¾			25⅛ ¼		SW
28	Sunday															
29		207a206½			82⅛ ¾	84¾ ⅝	84⅜a½									SW
30																
31																

Assize of Bread, { The Peck Loaf 17 lb. 6 oz. } { Wheaten 2s. 0d. Houshold 1s. 6d. }

Price of SALT *as set by the Court of Aldermen, Bush.* 56lb. 5s.

James's Market, { Hay 2l. 12s. 6d. Straw 29s.

Whitechapel ditto. { Hay 1l. 11s. Straw 25s to 42s.

Bill of Mortality from Jan. 2. *to* Jan. 23

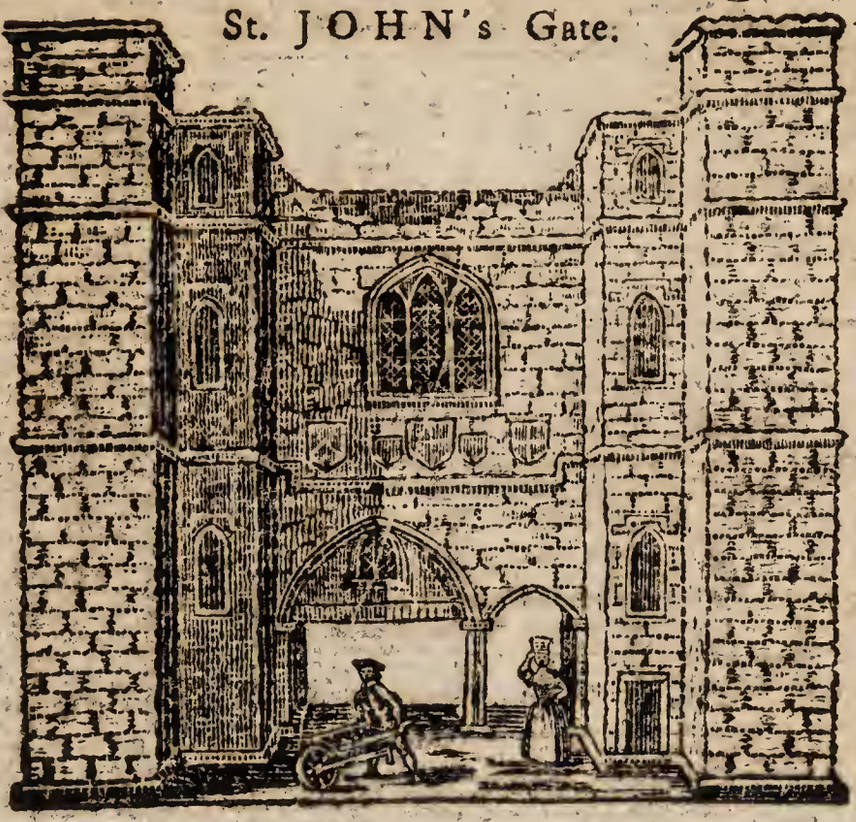
Christened.			Buried.		
Males	660	1345	Males	1076	2083
Females	685		Females	1012	

Whereof have died under two years old 724

Between					
2 and 5	187	50 and 60	143	Buried weekly,	Jan. 2 557
5 and 10	86	60 and 70	149		9 489
10 and 20	92	70 and 80	92		16 539
20 and 30	196	80 and 90	45		23 503
30 and 40	203	90 and 103	1		
40 and 50	170				

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
PublicAdvertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
StJames'sChron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd'sEvening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 papers
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For FEBRUARY, 1770.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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With an accurate Repreſentation of ſome uſeful Inſtruments of Huſbandry, particularly two Drills of an eaſy conſtruction, and a Double Plough, lately introduced into Practice; alſo a Perſpective View of Aſgarth Bridge, from the Six Month's Tour, lately publiſhed.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS *in* FEBRUARY, 1770.

Days	BANK Stock.	E. India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea An old	S. Sea An. new	Bank An red.	3 per Cent Consol.	3 per Cent. 1726.	3 per Cent 1751	3½ Bank An. 1756	3½ per cent 1758.	4 per Cent. 1762	3 per Cent. India Ann	Old Long Annuities	Lottery Tickets.	Wind at DEAL
31	150¼	206a½		82½		84⅜	84⅛					94¼				
1	150¼	206 a206			82	84¼a⅜	84¼a⅛				86⅝a¾	94⅛a⅛	81⅞	25¼a⅜		West
2	150⅛a⅜	206¼			81¾a82	84⅜a½	83⅞a84		81¼	95¼a94¾		94⅛ 94				West
3	150⅜a⅞	207			82	84½a⅝	84¼a⅛					94¼		25⅜		
4	Sunday															N N W
5	150¾	208½		82⅝a¾	82⅝a¾	84⅝a¾	84⅛a84					94⅛a¼		25¼a⅜		
6	151	208⅜a209	99½	82¼a⅞	82⅜a⅞	84¼	84⅛a¼					94¼a⅜ ¼	82	25⅜		West
7	151¼a½	210½ 210			82½a¾	84¾a85a⅛	84¼a⅝			95		94¼a⅝				S W
8																S W
9	153¼a153	211¼a¾			83⅛ ¼	86¼a⅜a86	85¼ ⅛		82⅜a¼	95⅛a¼		95⅛a¼				E N E
10	152½	210		83⅞a84		86	84⅞a85				87¼	94⅞a95	82⅝			N N W
11	Sunday															
12	152¼				83	85¾	84⅞					95		25⅜a½		
13	152½			84		85¾a⅞	84⅞a85				87½a⅝	95⅛				West
14	152¾a½	210¼a½			83⅛a¼	85⅝a¾			82¼a⅜	95⅛				25⅜		S W
15	152 a¾	210		84⅛a¼		85¾a⅞	85⅛				88	95⅛a¼	82⅝a¾			ditto.
16	153a152⅞	211			83⅜a½	85⅞a⅝	85⅛a¼		82⅞ 83	95¼		95¼ ⅜				
17							85									Calm
18	Sunday															S W
19		210½			83⅜ ½	85¾a⅝						95⅜a¼				
20	152½			84⅜		85½a⅝					88	95¼	82⅞			ditto.
21	152½ ¾				83¼a⅜	85⅝ ½	84⅞a85		82½	95⅛		95¼a⅜				N W
22	152¾a153			84⅜ ½		85½a¾ ⅝	85a⅛					95⅜a½	82¾a⅞			N W
23	152¾	211¾a212			83⅜	⅝ ⅝ ¾			82½a⅝			95 a⅜				
24	153¼	217½		84⅜a⅝		85¾a⅞	85¼				88⅛	95¼a¾	82¾a⅞			N W
25	Sunday															West
26	153⅜ ½			84¾		85¾ ⅞	85¼ ⅜		82¾			95⅜a½				
27	153	217½a218		84½a⅝		85¾a⅞	85¼ ⅛	88¼			88¼	95⅜ ½	82¼a⅛			N N E
28																East

Assize of Bread, { The Peck Loaf 17 lb. 6 oz. } { Wheaten 2s. 0d. / Houshold 1s. 6d. }

Price of SALT *as set by the Court of Aldermen, Bush.* 56lb. 5s.

James's Market, { Hay 2l. 12s. 6d. Straw 29s.

Whitechapel ditto. { Hay 1l. 11s. Straw 25s to 42

Bill of Mortality from Jan. 23. *to* Feb. 20

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	722	1373	Males	931	1857
Females	651		Females	926	

Whereof have died under two years old 657

Between					
2 and 5	187	50 and 60	148	Buried weekly,	Jan. 30 457
5 and 10	60	60 and 70	97		Feb. 6 452
10 and 20	74	70 and 80	80		13 414
20 and 30	158	80 and 90	37		20 534
30 and 40	187	90 and 103	8		
40 and 50	164				

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
FEBRUARY, 1770.

Mr. URBAN,



A CONSIDERABLE number of young gentlemen, who were at ſchool together at Eton, and are in a ſituation which renders it highly probable, that they will one day become Members of the Houſe of Commons, have formed themſelves into a ſociety, for their improvement in political knowledge, and extemporary elocution: They meet at ſtated times, with all the mock formalities of the Houſe; they have choſen, a S———r, and during their debates he is ſometimes in the Chair, and ſometimes out; ſometimes they ſuppoſe themſelves a whole houſe, and ſometimes a Committee; the ſubject of their debate, is the publick topic of the day, the ſame, as near as they can learn or gueſs, that is diſcuſſed in that Great Aſſembly, to which they hope to belong. They have alſo aſſumed the characters of the preſent principal ſpeakers in it; and as the gentlemen of the party coloured cloth in High Life below Stairs, melt down their own names into the appellation of the Duke, the Marquis, and the Baronet, whom they ſerve, ſo theſe gentlemen are, among themſelves diſtinguiſhed by the names of the perſons whoſe principles they endeavour to adopt, and whoſe manner they are ambitious to imitate. I ſend you an account of the opening of their preſent ſeſſions, as they call it; and ſhall at preſent exhibit their ſeveral ſpeeches, under their real names; though perhaps at ſome future time I may acquaint you with the names which they have aſſumed; and if this ſport of fancy in ſome lively and ingenious young men ſhall prove agreeable to your readers, I may, perhaps, furniſh you with a continuation of it, under the title of the Debates of a new Political Society. I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

TYRO.

Jan. 10, 1770.

THE K— S—— being read, Mr. Rankwell moved for an addreſs. The motion was ſeconded by Mr. Parrot, who ſpoke to the following effect:

Mr. S———R,

It is with pleaſure that I riſe up on this occaſion, to remark a new inſtance of that paternal care in our moſt gracious S—n, which diſtinguiſhes the father of his p——le. Objects which in themſelves are the moſt important, do not always ſtrike the mind with the greateſt force. The encroachments of princes upon the dominions of each other, the depoſition of one S——h, and the eſtabliſhment of another, fill the minds of thoſe with ſollicitude and perturbation, to whom the influence of ſuch events can never reach, or to whom they would produce much leſs evil than the wars that are undertaken to repreſs or prevent them: Men clamour for war, and are impatient for the march of armies, and the ſailing of fleets, who never reflect, that in peace life is preſerved, and that in war it is loſt; that in peace the publick expence is ſmall, in war it is great, and that every individual will find it more difficut to ſubſiſt, in proportion as he pays ſubſidies for the deſtruction of others. But the diſeaſe of a beaſt, and the diſtreſs of a farmer, are objects which ſtrike only thoſe who ſee im-

portant

portant events in ſmall cauſes; a diſtemper among cattle, is a calamity, which, if it prevails, will enter every door; it will ſpread like the ſhadows of the night, a darkneſs, which like that of Egypt will be felt. It is now ravaging a neighbouring State, and that at preſent a ſmall circle circumſcribes it at home, is owing to the vigilance of his M—y, whoſe eye is always watching over us for good. In the meaſures which have been taken for that purpoſe, it was neceſſary to aſſume a power which the Laws of this country made for general purpoſes, have not given, and I am ſure that this Houſe will readily and joyfully concur in every meaſure that ſhall be thought requiſite for the indemnification of thoſe whom the unavoidable imperfection of the beſt conſtitution in the world has left liable to puniſhment, for their readineſs to render a moſt important ſervice to the publick. But his **** has not been leſs attentive to preſerve peace, than to prevent ſcarcity; he has with great wiſdom concerted meaſures with the powers in alliance with Great Britain, to prevent the calamities of war, which include all others; he has not indeed ſucceeded ſo far as to prevent war, but he has prevented its miſeries from ſpreading into this country, either immediately, or by conſequence. It is ſurely to be regretted, that thoſe who are under the government of ſuch a ****, are not diſpoſed to concur in his meaſures, that they are unwilling to receive the bleſſings which he is ſollicitous to beſtow, and while he is adminiſtering g——t with benevolence and wiſdom, oppoſe it with all the vehemence and obſtinacy that folly and tyranny only could juſtify. It is to be regretted, that no meaſures have yet been effectual, to bring our A——n C——n--s to a ſenſe of their intereſt and their duty; and I hope and truſt that this H—e will zealouſly and unanimouſly co-operate with his ******* in every meaſure that may tend to ſecure their dependance, and prevent the evils which cannot but ariſe from a contumacious refuſal of obedience to the laws of the ſtate. I ſhall therefore, Sir, propoſe an addreſs, "To expreſs our ſerious concern, that the moſt alarming diſtemper amongſt the horned cattle, appears to have broken out in ſome parts of the kingdom; and that we will not fail to take this moſt important matter into our immediate conſideration, and guard, as far as human wiſdom can provide, againſt the danger of ſo great a calamity becoming general.

"To rejoice at the proſpect which the aſſurances given by the other great powers afford, that the preſent diſturbances will not extend to any part where the ſecurity, honour, or intereſt of this nation may make it neceſſary to become a party; and that we obſerve with great ſatisfaction, the determination not to acknowledge any claims of any other powers, contrary to the limitations of the late t——y of p—e.

"To declare, that no endeavours ſhall be wanting, to provide againſt the unwarrantable meaſures carried on by ſome of his ******* C——s, contrary to every principle of commercial ſubſervency that ought to prevail in C——s.

"to declare that we will cherfully grant the neceſſary ——

"To acknowledge the welfare of theſe kingdoms, to have been the conſtant object of his ******* wiſhes, and invariable rule of his actions.

"To offer our moſt dutiful thanks for his ******* favourable opinion of our conduct.

"That we will make it our ſtudy to avoid heats and animoſities amongſt ourſelves, And truſt that all who live under this happy conſtitution will be convinced how indiſpenſibly it is their duty to pay obedience to the laws and juſt reverence to lawful authority."

Mr. Dowell deſired that the S——h might again be read, and it was read accordingly, he then roſe up and ſpoke as follows

"I nowfind myſelf unhappily convinced of a fact, which it was no diſhonour to diſbelieve: It was whiſpered, as I imagined, by thoſe who wiſhed to promote diſcontent by falſhood and calumny, that no notice would be taken of the petitions of the people; I dif-

I diſbelieved theſe whiſpers for more reaſons than one, but principally becauſe I believed there could be no M———r ſo daring as to treat general complaints with contempt. I could eaſily conceive that the diſpoſition might not be wanting, but I thought that inſolence and inſult would have been overborne by fear. I find, however, that we have at preſent ſuch a M—r in this country, as I ſuppoſed could not exiſt in human nature. While the whole B———ſh empire ecchoes with complaints of violated rights, the M—r entertains us with a tedious account of a diſtemper among cows: Gentlemen may endeavour to ſwell this into importance by tropes and metaphors, if they pleaſe, but I believe there are few here who will be the dupes of ſuch artifice. This formidable diſtemper, which we are told is likely to overwhelm us with a deluge of diſtreſs, and leave us to periſh with hunger, is nothing more than an invention of L—d N—g—n's tenants to procure a quick ſale for their cattle. To this invention, a rumour of a diſtemper among the horned cattle in Holland has given countenance, and poſſibly riſe: It is not an object of importance, it is not an object that ſhould have intercepted the conſideration of other evils, which are too notorious to be doubted, and too important to be ſlighted. The many inſtances of flagrant violations of the people's rights, by wicked, arbitrary, and oppreſſive M———rs, countenanced and ſupported by the corruption and venality of thoſe who ought to oppoſe ſuch meaſures, are not to be concealed by the exhibition of imaginary terrors: The petitions from every corner of the kingdom, are full of grievances that call loudly for the exertion of public virtue, to ſtrike at the root of that corruption, by which the ſtate is reduced to the moſt deplorable condition both at home and abroad. I therefore move, that the addreſs which has been propoſed by the honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt, be amended, by the addition of a few words, to acquaint his ****** of the neceſſity there is to enquire into the cauſes of the diſcontents, that every where prevail throughout his ******* d ———s.

Mr. Sweetman,

"I riſe up, Mr. Speaker, to ſupport the ſentiments of my honourable and worthy friend who has propoſed the amendment. The ſilence of the M——r, with reſpect to the complaints of the people, is an inſult as groſs and as cruel as oppreſſion and inſolence ever offered. It is aggravated, by ſubſtituting ſomething in the ſtead of the evil, againſt which they have petitioned, that has no real exiſtence; they have given us a windmill for a giant; they have endeavoured to conceal fire by ſmoke: The diſtemper among the cattle, which has been made the ſubject of a tedious harangue, exiſts no where; or if it exiſts any where, it is in obſcurity: And what can we think, Sir, of ſuch diſtempers? what is there lurking in the dark, but works of darkneſs, which muſt diſappear in the light. The petitions of the people are not of this kind; they were not produced in the dark, or in a corner; they are the work of noon day, and were fabricated, as it were upon the houſe top; theſe, however, are totally neglected, and that other is made the ſubſtance of a ſpeech; it has indeed excluded every thing that could pretend to importance in any ſhape: No notice, Sir, is taken of an impending war; can the M——r hope to conceal what muſt ſo ſoon be manifeſt in its effects; does he hope, like the ſtag, that by running the head of this war into a buſh, he ſhall conceal the body; does he think that becauſe the deſertion of Corſica, and the addition of that iſland to the power of France, has made a war with that powerful and inſidious neighbour, more dangerous to him, as well as to us, and therefore rendered it convenient for him not to ſee it, that therefore it will be the leſs ſeen by others. France is now arming in all her ports, by land and ſea, and though ſhe was beaten during the laſt war, by a ſeries of ſucceſs on our part, almoſt without example, ſhe is, notwithſtanding theſe defeats preparing vigorouſly for farther conqueſts. Spain is alſo arming with the ſame diligence, and there are already troops in America,

rica, that menace our colonies.—Theſe are objects, Sir, that require attention, and yet no attention is paid to them; the M——r would indeed mention them with an ill grace, who had taken no meaſures which they pointed out; but though one neglect and one fault naturally produce others, the ſecond is no excuſe for the firſt. England is indeed the only power in Europe which is not in a condition to go to war; but that is no reaſon why circumſtances ſhould be concealed which make it probable that other nations ſhould go to war with her. Perhaps, Sir, the M——r has arts to practice, by which he hopes to avoid a war, that are not fit for our ear; he may be, and probably is, as ſervile and ſubmiſſive abroad, as he is tyrannical and oppreſſive at home: But, Sir, ſervility and ſubmiſſion will not anſwer his purpoſe, they may encreaſe our diſhonour, but cannot ſecure us from danger; if France feels her ſuperiority, a ſuperiority ariſing from the ſupineneſs and ignorance of our M——s, can it be ſuppoſed that ſhe will foregoe any advantage which this enables her to procure, in conſequence of ſubmiſſion on our part, which, tho' they flatter her, ſhe muſt deſpiſe: Sir, I am for no ſuch ſervile, ſlaviſh, tame, temporiſing meaſures: I am for ſtriking the firſt blow, whether we are in a condition or not; and, Sir, I have many reaſons, of which, however, I ſhall mention but one; every body, Sir, in theſe k——s, has, among other grievances, ſuffered by the ſcarcity of ſilver; and, Sir, I inſiſt that at this *here* time, a Spaniſh war is the only means by which this evil can be remedied. My zeal, Sir, may perhaps have carried me away from the particular point in view, but the expediency of the amendment propoſed by the honourable gentleman to the a—, is too manifeſt to need any further enforcement or defence.

Mr. Hawkſby.

"As to what the honourable gentleman has juſt thrown out, relative to the probability of a war with France, and the armaments carrying on in that kingdom, I ſhall only obſerve, that I was in France laſt ſummer, and that I know certainly by the obſervations I made, that they are not in a condition to go to war.

Mr. Gonfield.

"Mr. Speaker, I think I can ſpeak as ſatisfactorily to the ſtate of matters at home, with reſpect to diſcontent as the honourable gentleman has juſt done to the preparations for war abroad. I am juſt returned from a tour through moſt parts of this kingdom, and I heard of no complaints, no grievances, but from news papers, and grievance-mongers; I believe ſome of the people who feel no grievances, have been perſwaded that they are agrieved, and I believe others have been prevailed upon to ſay that they are agrieved, even without being perſwaded that they are ſo. The laws, indeed, are a grievance to ſome, and ſome may have become converts to patriotiſm, upon a notion that a petition would pull down the M——r, that if the M——r was pulled down, there would be neither tythe, turnpike, nor taxes. Among other places, Sir, I was at an inn in E—, where a meeting had been advertiſed, and upon enquiry of the landlord, he told me, that ſome country looking men came firſt, that they were ſoon after joined by ſome ſtrangers, who told them that this kingdom was at the mercy of a ſet of tyrannical, treacherous, and blood-thirſty men, who had abuſed the K——'s confidence, robbed freeholders of their right of election, from which well known advantages were derived, ordered Scots ſoldiers to maſacre poor innocent people who were ſelling oranges and gingerbread in St. George's-fields, and confined a man in priſon for attempting to reduce the price of porter to three pence a quart; that not one of the neighbouring gentlemen were preſent, that the countrymen thinking there could be no harm in taking a chance at leaſt for putting an end to theſe practices, if ſuch there were, ſigned the paper, and went home to their families with no more knowledge of the merits of the petition, its origin, or conſequence, than the horſe they rode on. As to the great grievance, which like Aaron's ſerpent,

ſeems

eems now to have ſwallowed up all he reſt, the vote of incapacity, I declare as a man of honour, that I think t perfectly conſonant to the known uſtoms and law of Parliament, and onſequently to the conſtitution of my ountry, as a man of honour I will aintain it, and I hope that this Houſe, s a Houſe of honour, will never depart om it. It was a vote paſſed by this Houſe in its judicial capacity, it was aſſed upon the moſt mature deliberaion, it was weighed, debated, and etermined, with a ſolemnity proporioned to its importance, and after onger conſideration than had been alowed to any former queſtion; and ow to declare that the Houſe will ake this very vote into conſideration s a grievance, to inſinuate that as a rievance it ſhould have been noticed the ſ——h, is to impeach our own rudence, and integrity, to reproach ur moſt gracious S——n for placing confidence in us of which we are unworthy, to countenance a turbulent nd diſappointed faction, to deſtroy hat power which has hitherto been the ulwark of our liberties, by dividing it gainſt itſelf, to put an end to our independence, and load our memory ith diſgrace. For theſe reaſons, Sir, am againſt the amendment.

Mr. Tinwell,

" Sir, it is one of the aphoriſms of ntient wiſdom, that all things happen alike to all men; but, Sir, it has ot happened to me as to the honourble gentleman who has told us, that a ſummer tour through this kingdom, e heard neither of grievance nor of iſcontent: I, Sir, have lately been ſeveral counties, and heard of both; f diſtempers among horned cattle, indeed I heard nothing; and being deous to find propriety in the meaſures f thoſe by whom publick affairs are irected, I have thought it poſſible at part of the ſpeech may be an algory: Change only the words *diſmper* into *diſcontent*, and *horned cate* into *livery men of London*; its *firſt ppearance*, into *Middleſex election*; opping its progreſs, *the maſſacre in . George's fields*, and the whole will ppear an intended burleſque upon the people's petitions. In the ſame figurative language we may expreſs our concern at the popular diſcontent which had been intimated to us by a diſeaſe among the cattle, profeſs our readineſs to take the matter into our conſideration, and to the utmoſt of our power, provide againſt the danger of ſo great a calamity becoming general.

Nor can I ſee, Sir, any impropriety in expreſſing our concern at the popular diſcontents taken in a literal ſenſe. That the having once done wrong, is a reaſon for never afterwards doing right, is certainly a ſtrange doctrine, a paradox that no wit or ſophiſtry can defend. The queſtion before us is ſimply this, whether the vote of diſqualification was right or wrong; if right, there is no need of arguments to prove that it ſhould not be reſcinded, if wrong it ſeems very eaſy to prove the contrary. If, upon better information, a vote which when it was paſſed was thought right, appears to have been wrong, it is ſurely more honourable to ourſelves, ſetting the effects of the meaſure out of the queſtion, to reſcind than pertinaciouſly to abide by it. Beſides, Sir, in an Aſſembly of the Repreſentatives of the people, regard is to be paid to the voice of the people, even ſuppoſing it to be directed by prejudice, if it be ſuch prejudice as long eſtabliſhment has made irradicable. This H——e, Sir, can never be diſhoncured, by leaving the people to their free choice, but indelible diſhonour will be intailed upon repreſentatives, by acting counter to the known will of their conſtituents, which muſt certainly be a breach of truſt; and except a breach of truſt can be ſuppoſed conſtitutional, it muſt, by neceſſary conſequence be unconſtitutional. I muſt, therefore, Sir, determine for the motion, if for no other reaſon, that his Majeſty may know the complaints of the people to be real and general, and not the production of Art or Faction, the contrivance of perſons who have been ſtiled Grievance-Mongers, to anſwer private and ſeditious purpoſes.

Mr. Oſterbay,

" Mr. S——r, I am ſorry to ſee in this H——e any attempt to ſubſtitute ridicule

ridicule for argument; and I am more ſorry to hear arguments which require no confutation, but the mere change of equivocal for definite terms, and the ſubſtitution of eſſentials for accidents and circumſtances, obtruded upon us in their ſtead. I will not charge any gentleman with advancing arguments that he knows to be thus fallacious. But I muſt ſtop a moment, to detect the ſophiſtry of repreſenting the vigilance that has been uſed to prevent the ſpreading of a diſeaſe among cattle, as a neglect of mankind. It is difficult to conceive what meaſure could ſo extenſively avert miſery, and procure comfort and conveniency to mankind, as that which tends immediately to prevent a ſcarcity of food. To neglect any meaſure that becomes requiſite to ſecure neceſſaries to the induſtrious artificer, at ſuch a price as he can pay, is to propagate ſlavery, which thoſe would do well to conſider, who, while they are reproaching government for its vigilance in this particular, are under the maſk of zeal for liberty, clamouroufly demanding that a notorious delinquent, a man in jail for ſedition and impiety, be appointed one of the guardians and counſellors of the Church and State. Of the contrivance to ſupport this demand by petitions for the diſſolution of Parliament, I ſhall not at preſent deliver my opinion. I ſhall not declare whether I think thoſe who ſigned them culpable or puniſhable; but I ſhall moſt freely declare againſt the propoſed amendment, as implying what is at once illegal and abſurd. This amendment is, "to aſſure his M——y, that we will immediately enquire into the cauſe of the diſcontents that prevail in every part of his M—— y's dominions." But what are the evidences of theſe prevailing diſcontents? Why, Sir, gentlemen have been very explicit upon that head; they have told us, that the evidences of theſe diſcontents are the petitions; and of what do theſe petitions complain? Why they complain of a judicial vote of this H——, relative to the Middleſex election: The inſertion of the amendment is nothing more or leſs than in effect, to aſſure his M—— j—, that we have been the cauſe of prevailing diſcontents, by an abuſe of our power; to inſinuate that we ought to have been reproached for it by the M——r, who has criminally neglected it, and to engage to impeach ourſelves, and undo what we have been doing. But, Sir, the meaſure implied in this amendment, is contrary to law as well as common ſenſe; to reſcind a judicial vote of this H—e, is contrary to the law of P——, and to the eſtabliſhed practiſe of every other court in the kingdom: The determinations of inferior courts are, indeed, liable to the cognizance of ſuperior courts, but this H—e knows no ſuperior court in acts reſpecting its own Members. No court can determine upon the ſame fact twice, nor can we reſcind the controverted vote by a vote ſubſequent to it. That the crown has a power to diſſolve the P——t is not diſputed, but to exert that power in conſequence of any judicial vote in this H—e, has the appearance of a cognizance like that of the ſuperior court, with reſpect to the determinations of thoſe that are inferior; to ſollicit ſuch a meaſure, but ill becomes thoſe who pretend jealouſy of royal prerogative, and zeal for popular rights. This H—e, once choſen, is, to all legal and conſtitutional purpoſes, the people collectively, and to ſuppoſe their judicial proceedings, when choſen, to be cognizable by any number of the individuals who have choſen them, is to ſubvert our conſtitution from the root. Such, however, is the doctrine upon which the modern champions of liberty have founded the amendment that has now been propoſed to our a——s. This H—e has paſſed a judicial vote. A certain number of freeholders have a right to determine whither this vote is legal; if they judge it to be illegal, they muſt ſollicit a diſſolution, if they ſollicit a diſſolution, the H—e ought to be diſſolved. Till I loſe the uſe of thoſe faculties which God has given me, to diſtinguiſh right from wrong, wiſdom from folly, and freedom from faction, I can never adopt this opinion; and till I adopt this opinion, I can never concur in this motion.

[*To be continued.*

HUETIANA. *Continued from p. 16.*

LXXIX.

The difficulties and discouragements of Learning.

IT has been thought strange that there are so few learned men, but for my part, I wonder there are so many. When I consider how many things must concur to form a learned man, such a one seems to me to be rather the work of chance than of premeditation and design. I would not be thought to encourage ignorance, or to favour the decay of learning, so visible among us at present; but on the contrary, the advantages of true learning are so great, that by shewing the difficulty of reaching the top of that craggy mountain where Cebes has placed it, I aim rather to excite and encourage those whom the labour might terrify, than to dishearten and make them less active and diligent, by magnifying the obstacles which must be surmounted.

To form a learned man, the gifts of nature are in the first place necessary; a fund of good sense, a lively genius, a faithful memory; firm health in a strong body; a temper constant, even, and uniform; a perseverance proof against time; an insatiable desire to learn, and an invincible attachment to study. All these advantages of nature will be useless if they are not accompanied by the goods of fortune. A man born in servitude, in poverty,

——*cujus conatibus obstat,*
Res angusta domi,

who wants the necessaries of life, is obliged to think how to obtain them preferably to every thing else. We must think how to live, before we can think how to live agreeably and honourably; we must provide for the conveniences of life before we can apply ourselves to study. Besides, we are born subject to the will of our parents; they determine, without consulting us, our employments, professions, and different kinds of life, according to their own views and interests, without knowing or examining our talents. In the allotments which parents make of their children, we see none who chuse for them the profession of letters. They oblige them to study for custom's sake, and to qualify them for civil employments, but not with a design to make them learned men. This choice can spring from nothing but the children themselves, and they cannot be induced to make it but by a violent propensity of nature, which renders them insensible to the emoluments of fortune, to riches, honours, and pleasures, without being carried away by the torrent of custom, and the powerful sway of example. They must strike out into an unfrequented road, and renounce the soothing allurements of the world. This is what Horace has so justly, and so nobly expressed in that beautiful ode (B. iv. Ode 3.) of which Julius Scaliger declares he would rather have been author than to have had the kingdom of Arragon. "Whoever (says Horace) is beheld by the Muses at the hour of his "birth with a propitious eye, will "contemn the crowns of the Grecian "Olympic Games, and the triumphs of "the Romans, and will prefer to them "the serene pleasures of a studious re-"tirement, and a learned solitude." It requires also great resolution to bear up against the accidents of life which are capable of embittering the sweets of study, against public necessities, against wars, against the disasters of the state, against diseases, law-suits and losses, against the persecutions of the envious, and the malice of ill neighbours, to which the quiet temper and retired life of scholars expose them more than others. When a man of this turn of mind has dedicated himself to learning, let him seek for no other reward than the pleasure which learning herself and his own conscious virtue bestow; let him sing for himself and for the Muses, and from the summit of that holy mountain, where true science has fixed her abode, look down with compassion on the bulk of mankind, bewildered in errors, and despise the vain pursuits of the vulgar.

LXXX.

The Swallows in Sweden pass the winter under the Ice. (*See Vol.* xxxii. *p.* 321.)

The Swallows in Sweden, at the approach of winter, plunge themselves into the lakes, and there remain asleep and buried under the ice 'till the return of spring. Being then awakened by the genial warmth, they leave the water and take their flights as usual. While the lakes are frozen, if you break the ice in some places which appear blacker than ordinary, you will find heaps of Swallows, cold, asleep, and half dead. But if you take them out and warm them between your hands, or before the fire, they will immediately give signs of life, move, and stretch themselves, and in a little while fly away. The common people fancy that the water of the lakes

lakes in Sweden has a virtue in it to change into ſwallows the leaves which fall from the trees in autumn. In other places, they hide themſelves in caverns, and under rocks. We have a great many of theſe caverns between the city of Caën and the ſea, along the river Orne, where ſometimes in the winter, large cluſters of ſwallows are found hanging at the roofs, like bunches of grapes. The ſame thing has been long ago obſerved in Italy; for Pedo Albinovanus, in his elegant elegy on the death of Mæcenas, mentions the retreat of ſwallows, as one of the ſigns of the approach of winter:

Conglaciantur aquæ, ſcopulis ſe condit hirundo,
Verberat egelidos garrula vere lacus *.

LXXXI.

The origin of the name of Alps.

The name Alps is not derived from their whiteneſs, as ſome of the ancients and moderns have aſſerted; but it is derived from their height. Iſidorus, Servius, and Philargyrius ſay † that the word Alps in the Gauliſh language ſignifies High Mountains; but in the remains of the Gauliſh language which have been tranſmitted to us, we find no traces of that name, and yet it is diffuſed among moſt ancient languages; for it is found among the Indians in the name Elephas, a mountain near the river Hydaſpes; a name which might alſo be well given to the elephant, the largeſt of all animals. It is found alſo among the Gauls in the name of the Giant Albion, who was killed by Hercules; and among the Æthiopians in their mountains, which have the ſame name, Alps; and among the Greeks, in the name of Alphius, a mountain of Etolia, and towards Sicily in the name of the giant Alpus, killed by Bacchus. The name of Olympus proceeds from the ſame ſource, and has been given to ſeveral high mountains, not only of Greece, but of Aſia, Cyprus, and Panchaia, near Arabia; and the name of Alba, common to many towns of Europe, all ſituated on mountains; for, as Strabo obſerves ‡, the Alpes are called indiſcriminately Alpia and Albia.

There is no doubt but that the name of Albion, which has been given to the moſt northern part of Great Britain, is derived from the ſame origin.

LXXXII.

Compariſon of Virgil with Theocritus, Heſiod, and Homer.

Virgil has owned himſelf an imitator of Theocritus in his Eclogues:

Prima Syracoſio dignata eſt ludere verſu
Noſtra, nec erubuit ſylvas habitare, Thalia.
I firſt transferr'd to Rome Sicilian ſtrains,
Nor bluſh'd the Doric muſe to dwell on Mantuan plains. Dryden.

He has confeſſedly followed Heſiod in his Georgics:

Aſcræumque cano Romana per oppida carmen.
Through Roman towns I ſing Aſcræan verſe.

And he has imitated Homer in his Æneid; the Odyſſey in the ſix firſt books; and the Iliad in the ſix laſt.

In the compariſon which I have made of theſe four poets, Theocritus ſeems to me ſuperior to Virgil in the Eclogue. I was ſtrongly ſtruck with his beauties in the reading; he has faithfully repreſented the lovely ſimplicity of ſhepherds, ſupported by a happy genius, employed on the moſt agreeable objects in nature, and making a delightful and judicious uſe of them. Virgil knew how to improve by this excellent model, particularly in his 8th eclogue, which I prefer to all the reſt. The beauties of Theocritus ſo agreeably ſoothed my rural taſte, that for ſeveral years in my youthful days, I never let the month of May paſs, (which was my favourite month, and for which I would have given up the other eleven) without regaling myſelf by reading him over again.

But what Virgil loſes when compared with Theocritus, he gains when compared with Heſiod, whoſe chief merit, in my opinion, is his antiquity, and the novelty of the ſubjects he treats of; whereas Virgil has largely ſcattered in the Georgics, all the beauties of which the didactic kind of poetry is capable, on which account that performance well deſerves the character given it by Scaliger of *abſolutiſſimum opus*.

It is not ſo eaſy to make a compariſon between Homer and Virgil. Homer has the advantage of invention, not only in the argument and ſubject of the Iliad and Odyſſey, (of which it does not

appear

* By this, and many other paſſages in the claſſics, it appears that the winters were much ſeverer in Italy in thoſe times than they are now, no ſuch degree of cold being now ever obſerved there, as has been ingeniouſly remarked by the Hon. Daines Barrington, Eſq; F.R.S. in a Letter to William Watſon, M. D. F.R.S. publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1768, to which we muſt refer the reader.

† *Iſidor* L. xiv. c. 8. *Serv. & Philargyrius in Virg. Georg.* iii. 474, *et Æneid.* x. 13.

‡ *Strab.* L. iv. p. 202.

appear that he found many traces in history,) but also in the contrivance and constitution of an Epic Poem. This, in my opinion, is a singular commendation of Homer, which places him far above all other poets, that when Aristotle applied himself to study the nature of Epic poetry, and to lay down and fix rules for it, all his meditation and good sense could not furnish him with better than those which Homer had invented and followed, and therefore he propoſes his works as perfect models. Add to this his inexhauſtible fertility of thought, and that infinite variety of events, of characters, of lively and clear images, placed in the beſt light, and ranged without confuſion. But every one has not the talent to diſtinguiſh thoſe beauties. An elevated genius, accompanied with many wiſe reflections, free from vanity and prejudice, and above all, a thorough knowlege of antiquity, and of the difference between the manners of the ancient and preſent times, are neceſſary qualities to prevent our arraigning Homer raſhly at the tribunal of the moderns. Virgil had ſo much wiſdom and good ſenſe as to make this diſtinction. He has accommodated what he borrowed from Homer to the genius of his age; and has left the reſt untouched, not as faulty, but as antiquated, out of ſeaſon, and foreign to the manners of his times. And this is the rule which they ought to follow, who in theſe days propoſe Virgil as a model. They ſhould not imitate him when they ſee him make Æneas cruelly kill Turnus, proſtrate at his feet, and begging his life. They ſhould remember that this ſeverity ſuited the age of Virgil, and the fierce temper of the Romans, who, ſometimes after having led their vanquiſhed enemies in triumph, killed them in cold blood in priſon. This conduct would be thought barbarous according to our manners, and would be condemned in a modern poet. But to conclude this compariſon of Homer and Virgil, Homer excells in richneſs of invention, and fertility of thought; and Virgil in the elegant choice and artful diſpoſition of his ſubject, and in a ſtile more correct and poliſhed.

[*To be continued.*]

Particulars of the Life of the noted Perrot, who preſented the Flint Petition.

THIS pretended baronet is plain D—k P—t, the ſecond ſon of one P—r—t, a decayed diſtiller of Mardol, in Shrewſbury; his elder brother an apothecary, but now practices as a phyſician at Tewkeſbury, in Glouceſterſhire, by virtue of a diploma from Leyden. About nine years ago he was at Worceſter, and boarded in the College Churchyard, and thought to have carried off the daughter of a gentleman of fortune to Scotland, to have married her. They ſoon ſaw through him, and his ſcheme was fruſtrated. There he paſſed for a knight of the order of the Eagle of Pruſſia, his Pruſſian majeſty, he ſaid, having honoured him with that ancient title for his gallant behaviour in ſeveral actions as a volunteer in that monarch's ſervice. That was his travelling title there. In 1760, he paſſed at Beverley, in Yorkſhire, for Admiral to his Pruſſian majeſty, and pretended a Commiſſion to purchaſe ſhipping for that monarch; but Lord Rockingham ſuſpecting the impoſter, obliged him to decamp. At York he ſucceeded better, and having by ſome fraud or other, raiſed money to equip himſelf, he paid his addreſſes to a young woman of fortune, and married her. What became of this unfortunate lady is not publickly known. Mr Woodfall, in his liſt of the Baronets of Great Britain for this year, takes notice of him, with a very pompous coat of arms, the arms of England, which he has had the aſſurance to take upon him. While at Worceſter, he viſited one Mrs G——, of Staffordſhire, who was in Worceſter caſtle for debt, and who is ſince dead. He got 300l. from her, under pretence of marrying and releaſing her from confinement; but no ſooner had he got the money, than he left her to ſtarve, and ſeduced the daughter of a very honeſt and reputable tradeſman, brought her up town, and when he was tired of her, turned her off. Her dernier reſort was to walk the ſtreets, and in that ſituation is now in the moſt deplorable ſtate, with a young infant. The poor unfortunate girl had a grandmother, who left her five hundred pounds in her will, and when ſhe had found what way of life the girl had taken to, cut her off with only fifty; the father took it to heart, as well as the grandmother, which terminated in the death of them both. After this he paid his addreſſes to a young lady, entitled to a fortune of 8000l. at the death of her mother. Finding he could not finger the money immediately, he addreſſed the mother, got them both with child, and by degrees the whole of their fortunes. The mother broke her heart upon the occaſion, and the daughter died

died raving mad in one of the madhouſes in this metropolis. His next intrigue was at S—d—'s W———s, where being attracted with the beauty and activity of the celebrated Miſs Iſabella W———n, Mr R—ſ—d's miſtreſs, who owns the W—lls, he perſuaded the girl to leave her keeper, and to live with him. In a few days ſhe returned to R—ſ—d, with no other view but to abuſe him. Mr R—ſ—d upbraided her with incontinency, and gave her to underſtand, that he had behaved with honour to her, by ſettling 300l. a year upon her for her life, which irritated Miſs Iſabella ſo far, as to make her burn the ſettlement before his face, which terminated in the ruin of the poor girl's family. Mr R—ſ—d turned off her father, brothers, and ſiſters, from the W—lls, and would never ſuffer them to perform there any more. He then took an elegant houſe looking into Hyde park, and ordered a tradeſman to furniſh it in every reſpect ſuitable to his pretended rank, which was accordingly done. The poor tradeſman durſt not preſume to demand immediate payment of Sir Rich. Perrot, Bart. but was ſome time after informed that he was an impoſtor: then he employed the gentlemen of the law to attack him for the debt. He immediately flew to the country with his dear Iſabella, gave a bill of ſale of the furniture to a broker, and cauſed the following to be inſerted in the daily papers:—"Yeſterday Sir Richard Perrot ſet out on a tour to Italy, by way of Paris."—This was done as a blind, to preſerve him from the talons of the vultures of mankind; the ſcheme did not take, they found him out at Richmond, where he had ſerved another tradeſman the ſame trick, and found means to make off from both. When he had lived upon poor Iſabella as long as ſhe had any thing of value left, he deſerted her. Her generous keeper redeemed all her valuables from a pawnbroker's ſhop, which conſiſted in plate and jewels to the amount of five hundred pounds, and very humanely allowed her a guinea a week, to keep her from ſtarving.—He then proceeded for Montgomery, and came there the day after the laſt general election, ſent for ſome of the loweſt burgeſſes, and treated them to the amount of five pounds, and told them that he was ſorry he came a day too late, or he would have given Mr Clive a ſweat. They laughed in their ſleeves at his impudence and ignorance; they knew him too well, 'twas too near Shrewſbury. This is the man who was appointed to deliver the petition, or rather the addreſs of the Bailiffs, Corporation, and Borough of Flint.

Lond. Ev. Poſt.

Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid above, an Evening Paper has the copy of a Fiat, dated Jan. 3, 1767, as it is ſaid to ſtand in the Herald's Office, wherein it is declared, "That Sir Richard Perrot and his heirs male, ſhall have precedency as a Baronet of this Realm, the ſame to commence, as from the firſt day of July 1716."

This Copy is ſigned, H. S. CONWAY.

A Character of the late Chancellor.

Sacred to the Memory
of the Right Honourable *Charles York*,
late,
Lord High Chancellor
of Great Britain.
Form'd to deſerve,
He was qualified to adorn,
the higheſt Departments
in Law and Equity.
His Studies and Induſtry
fitted him for the former,
His Probity and Diſcernment
for the latter;
and the largeneſs of his Capacity
for both.
Mean while,
the goodneſs of his Heart,
the ſublimity of his Principles,
and the dignity of his Conduct,
heighten'd his Pretenſions;
and widen'd the great, the uncommon Worth,
from whence he ſprung.
As a MAN,
his every feeling did honor to Humanity.
As a GENTLEMAN,
the liberality of his Sentiments,
the politeneſs of his Addreſs,
and the chaſtity of his Manners,
added Charms to Converſation:
at the ſame time that Cheerfulneſs and Eaſe,
(the authorized Attendants
of unaffected Virtue)
engaged the Attention, and enliven'd the
Affections,
of every unprejudiced beholder.
As a SCHOLAR,
his Reading was extenſive,
his Knowledge various,
and his Judgement exact:
while intenſe Application,
join'd to the moſt ſprightly exertion,
and trueſt Elegance of Taſte,
ſhew'd him at once,
A rare Inſtance
of ſuperior Genius,
and unwearied Aſſiduity.

Such

Such was He,
who, after having ſhone,
unrivall'd, at the Bar,
was, in ambiguous times,
call'd up to ſhare
the higheſt honors of the State;
and grace the exalted Seat
in which, erewhile, his Noble Sire ſat.
But, Oh!
(How deep the Sigh!)
Here, Heaven cloſed the temporary ſcene:
and ſnatch'd her Favorite, to Celeſtial Honors.
The 20th day of January, MDCCLXX;
in the XLVIIIth Year of his Age.

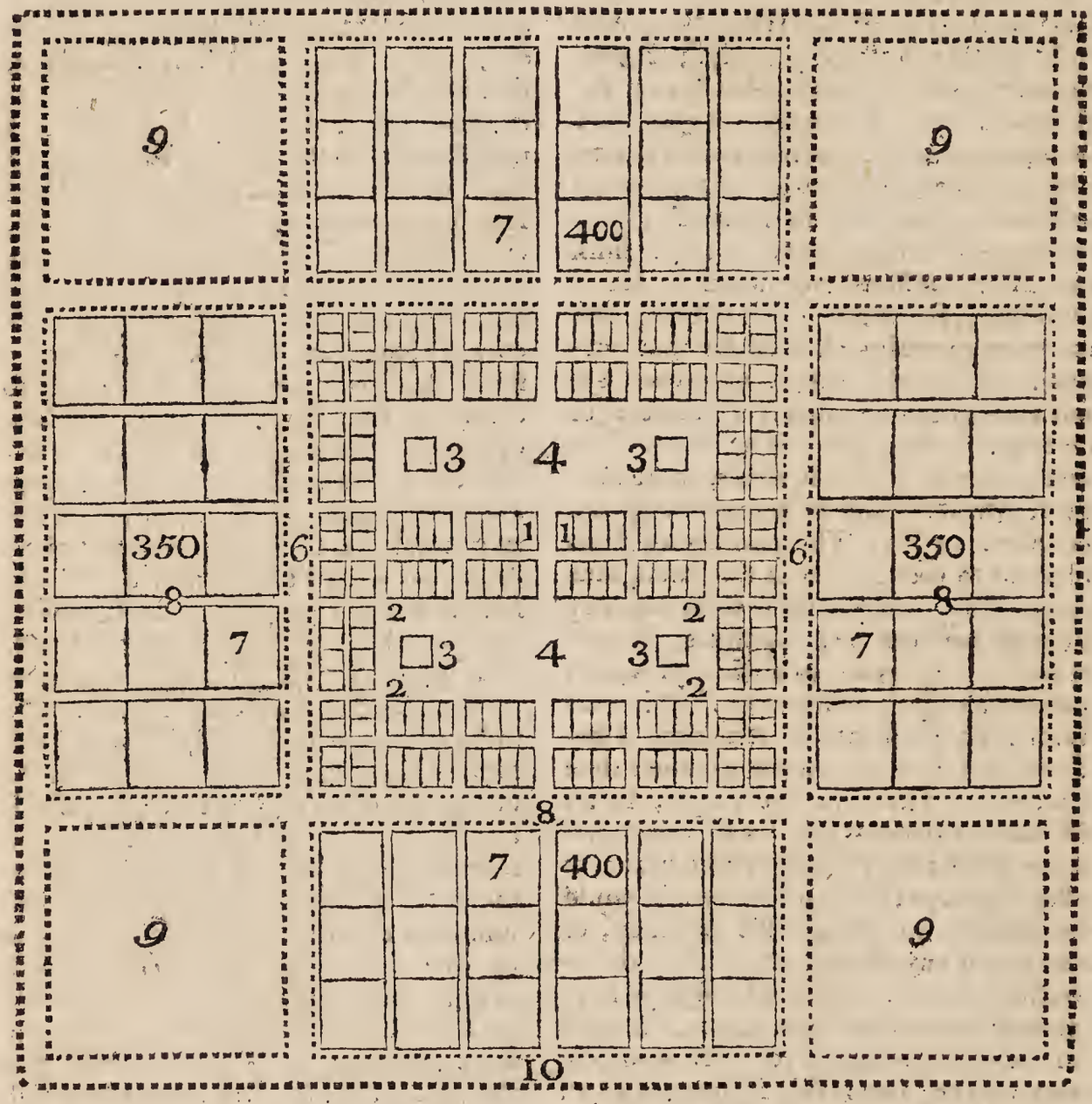
Mr URBAN,

IN looking over the articles in your Magazine for October laſt, I was pleaſed to find that of a plan for an American town. However, on peruſal, I thought it liable to many objections, and that the author was unacquainted with our plantations in America; give me leave to mention a few. 1ſt, I think his plan has not land ſufficient for a townſhip, ſix miles ſquare being the common quantity allotted for that purpoſe. 2dly, His houſes, as a town, are not contiguous enough for ſociety, or defence. 3dly, There is an unneceſſary waſte of land in public roads, more than 80 feet wide would be a nuſance in any country. 4thly, The quantity of lands allotted to each family is too ſmall, nine ſquare miles, ſuppoſing it to be equally divided between 124 families, would ſcarce be 50 acres to a family, which could be only fit to ſtarve on. The different governments in America, I believe, one and all, do not give leſs than 50 acres a head, in fee ſimple, to all Proteſtant families, that will come and ſettle there, for as many white heads as they can count in their family; it would be difficult to ſpeak with preciſion, or lay down any general rule for the diſtribution of lands; ſome will always have greater quantities than others, in ſpite of all the laws that ever were made, or ever will be; nor is that in ſome caſes an evil, where people have greater abilities than others to work larger quantities, in producing a greater general good. Was I to give my opinion in this matter for ſome rule to adhere to, it ſhould be that farms ſhould not be too large, nor too ſmall, perhaps from one hundred to three hundred acres, according to the ability of the perſon who is to occupy it; I would be underſtood to mean in a country where the lands are good, and not deſigned to be worked much by ſlaves. 5thly, There is too great a quantity of land appropriated to the uſe of ſheep; land for that uſe will certainly be the laſt, if not the leaſt wanted. In a deſart country, it takes many years to clear away the woods, and make the land and air wholeſome for breeding ſheep, ſuppoſing nature to have adapted both land and climate for that uſe. 6thly, The having lands and flocks in common, is with me an objection of more weight than all the reſt; the primeval ages are paſt, people now a-days muſt have their properties aſcertained, that they may improve them after their own way; for without this, it would be ſoon found, that there could be no improvement at all. More deficiencies might be pointed out, but I ſhall only further obſerve, that it is not neceſſary in any ſociety that every perſon or family in it ſhould be a poſſeſſor of lands, for any time, and on trial, even in a new country, would be found inconvenient. Jack at all trades, is ſeldom good at any; the labouring tradeſman and artificer, whoſe reſidence is in town, if he has more land to take care of than what his houſe and garden ſtands on, has always an idle pretence to draw him from his buſineſs, to the hurt of himſelf and family, and to the vexation of all thoſe who have any thing to do with him, as well as to the public loſs in general, as his lands muſt remain a deſert, or what little he may do will be loſt for want of proper care and culture; but as ſuch people are the moſt valuable and uſeful part of a community, proper encouragement ſhould be found out to induce them to come and ſettle, and this may in ſome meaſure be effected, in the fixing and planning the town. To this end the ſituation muſt be carefully choſen, as convenient, healthy and pleaſant as the country will admit, and a ſufficient number of town lots in the plan ready to be given gratis to all comers who will occupy them, and the community ſhould give the indigent, but worthy tradeſman, ſome aſſiſtance to raiſe his houſe, and this will naturally bind him to be a faſt, as well as uſeful member of the ſociety. There ſhould be a law made and ſtrictly adhered to, that no perſon whatever ſhould hold a town lot that did not build and keep in repair a good dwelling houſe on it, and all lots not ſo occupied ſhould be deemed vacant, and given to the firſt who would make a proper uſe of them; a law ſimilar to this ſhould extend to lands, or the country will thrive but ſlowly. I herewith ſend the rough draught for an American town, whether it will be deemed a tolerable one or no I know

I know not, I believe it may be an original one, as I have never ſeen any town on this plan, and indeed all the Engliſh towns I ever ſaw, with ſome little exception, ſeem to have been built without any plan at all. The ſquare of this town is ſomething more than 2000 feet, and contains 176 family lots, 66 garden lots, of about three and three and a half acres each, and about 200 acres of common land; the whole, including gardens and common land, forming a ſquare of about 5000 feet, or ſomething leſs than a mile, the references will explain the reſt. In taking leave of this amuſing ſubject, (and to ſome it may be intereſting) give me leave to recommend the mulberry tree, to the proper notice of all future planners and ſchemers, as in all the temperate climates of North America, the ſoil is as natural and favourable to the growth of that tree, as it is obnoxious to the vine and olive. If what I here ſend you, Mr Urban, ſhould not merit your notice, you may put it to what uſe you pleaſe, only permit me to be with much reſpect,

Your humble Servant. J. P.

PLAN of an AMERICAN COUNTRY TOWN.



REFERENCES.

1. Family lots, 176 in number, 80 by 160 feet.
2. Streets 80 feet wide.
3. Public buildings.
4. Publick ſquares 480 feet wide.
5. Back lanes between the lots 30 feet wide.
6. Common ground round the town planted with mulberry trees 300 feet wide.
7. Garden lots of 350 and 400 feet deep, about 3 acres more or leſs.
8. Lanes between the garden lots 80 feet wide.
9. Common land, about 200 acres in all.
10. A road and walk round the town and gardens, planted with a double row of mulberry trees, 100 feet wide.

To the * * * *

SIR,

WHEN I reflect on the alarming ſituation of your affairs both at home and abroad—When, inſtead of harkening to the juſt complaints of your loyal and affectionate people, and exerting *that* right which the conſtitution has inveſted in *you alone* to redreſs their grievances—When, inſtead of lending a gracious ear to the cries of above an hundred thouſand of your beſt, you trueſt friends, you have been prevailed upon by the advice of a few wicked and abandoned M———s to treat them with ſilent contempt—When, on the other hand, I ſee an addreſs, ſurreptitiouſly obtained from an inſignificant, beggarly borough, (and preſented to the P——— of W———, by a needy and an abandoned individual, who ſcandalouſly impoſed on his youth and ſimplicity) meet with a cordial reception—And when I conſider that you are now deſerted by almoſt every one of your honeſt ſervants, and left to the guidance and direction of men, totally void of every public virtue, and with whom no good man will be connected, I tremble at the conſequence!

Nor are thoſe evils, great and many as they are, confined within the limits of this K———m. The contagion has ſpread to the remoteſt corner of your D———ns. I— d exhibits a ſcene of confuſion and uproar—All A——a, to a man, (your own ſervants excepted) groan under the intollerable preſſure of complicated grievances. Do you complain, Sir, that they are refractory to the authority of G———t? It is becauſe they are unjuſtly deprived of their CHARTERED PRIVILEGES, and forcibly dragooned into a compliance with laws, framed in an aſſembly where they are not repreſented.

Reſtore them to their primitive, their undoubted immunities—Place men of virtue at the helm of G———t, and fidelity, prompt obedience, and unſhaken loyalty, will, on their part, be the certain conſequence. They are a frugal, a modeſt people, and the more ſober and temperate their manners, the ſtronger is the preſumption, that when they remonſtrate their grievances, they do it with ſufficient provocation.

To ſuch a melancholy ſituation is your G———t at home reduced—The conſtitution is ſo enfeebled by various unjuſt and arbitrary meaſures, adopted by a corrupt a——n—Diſcontent and murmurings ſo univerſally prevail among all ranks of the community, that were your M——rs as honeſt and as able as they are the reverſe, your own happineſs, as well as that of your faithful ſ—j—ts, demands an immediate compliance with their juſt requeſts. They know their own wants, and they muſt be ſatisfied. —From *them* you hear the voice of truth—To *them* you owe your C—n—By *them* you are ſupported—By *their* conſent, you and your predeceſſors mounted the T—, and without *their* conſent, you cannot * * * *.

MEANWELL.

To the Right Hon. Sir E— H——,

IT is not becauſe you are tottering on the verge of that obſcurity from which it was your misfortune to be raiſed, to ſerve the purpoſes of an execrable and odious adminiſtration, that I now reviſit you. It is becauſe I am willing to diſtinguiſh the wicked miniſter, from the weak, eaſy moulded, inſignificant ad——l. It is becauſe I would ſeparate the ſervile miniſterial drudge, the nominal preſident, the abject hireling, from the ignominious penſioner. I produce you to the world as an inſtance of unparallelled depravity.

While it was your intereſt to be thought honeſt, you concealed your natural diſpoſition. Cloaked with a blundering kind of roughneſs, you were thought a man of integrity. However deſpicable your underſtanding, you was not ſo unacquainted with the world, but you knew that many a deſigning ——— had paſſed without ſuſpicion, under the maſk of an artificial bluntneſs. You adopted the plan, and it has ſucceeded beyond your utmoſt wiſhes. You blundered on a victory, and an infatuated people rewarded you with a penſion.

How often does your racking conſcience tell you, you are guilty of the blackeſt ingratitude! Does not this piercing truth chill your blood; and do *you* not tremble when a traitor is mentioned?

Theſe are truths, Sir E——, and truths like theſe, are torturing even to apathy. Out of common humanity, I pity your feelings. I wiſh the ——y of your conduct had not forced them from me. I am grieved, that a man once loaded with honours, purchaſed in the ſervice of his country, ſhould be ſo deluded by a vicious principle, as to exchange them for extorted imprecations. It is pitiable, that grey hairs muſt part with honour on the grave's brink.

That abandoned, that eminently profligate miniſtry, to whom you are indebted

ed for the office you *now* hold, had by the cruelleſt oppreſſion, and by repeated violences on the conſtitution, rendered themſelves obnoxious to the whole Britiſh empire. The air was filled with the murmurs of an injured people. Their avowed principles, and unbounded tyranny, had driven every man of reputation from amongſt them. It was a tacit acknowledgment of villainy, an infamous brand, to be numbered with their friends. The A——— became vacant. A man whoſe name will be revered by the well wiſhers of this country to the lateſt poſterity, ſcorned to be partaker in their guilt, though he might have been a principal ſharer in the ſpoils. *He* preferred his honour, and the quiet of his conſcience, and deteſted the thought of accumulating riches, by plundering the public, and aſſiſting to accompliſh the deſtruction of his fellow ſubjects. That nothing might impede their favourite ſcheme, it was neceſſary that every poſt of truſt ſhould be filled by a man of their own principles, or by mean, avaritious wretches, who held the acquirement of wealth, as the greateſt earthly virtue. If not the *power* to aid, unwilling to oppoſe. Let it be ſpoken to your *honour*, they fixed on you.

Sir E—— H——— took the chair upon conditions, which no honeſt man can hear mentioned without bluſhing at his proſtitution. He was to aſſiſt in ſubverting the ſubject of his liberty; to follow implicitly the miniſter's commands; and, as a repreſentative of the people, to treat with contempt the opinion of his conſtituents. To theſe rules you moſt willingly ſubſcribed. You have been truly an obedient ſervant. You have declared, that to deprive the electors of their free choice, is a maxim founded on law and reaſon. You have ſanctified with your voice the ——— of your fellow ſubjects. Had there been occaſion, I religiouſly believe, that rather than croſs your darling paſſion, you would have appeared in juſtification of a general ——— throughout the ———. You have been ſteady to your charge; and have, with your maſters, acquired an amazing reputation. Alas! You have ſpun your thread too long. By graſping at the laſt ſhilling, you are blaſted beyond redemption. Had you reſigned a few months ago, you might have gained ſome degree of credit with the weak part of mankind. You have diſcovered an *uncommon* ſhare of prudence on this occaſion, and are more content with the deteſtation of one party, than the contempt of both.

I cannot finiſh this addreſs to you, without beſtowing ſome remarks on your conduct, as the C— D—— of the M———. Muſt we impute it to inattention, or the torpid drowſineſs of your nature, that the ſhips deſtined to the coaſt of Africa, were ſo many weeks at Spithead, in hourly expectation of their orders? Do you err premeditately; or have you paſſed ſo many years in the navy, without knowing one ſeaſon is more proper for that ſervice than another? If their ſailing was procraſtinated through ignorance, you are unfit for your office; if through indolence, how can you reconcile to your conſcience, the death of thoſe unhappy men who muſt fall a ſacrifice to your ſtupefaction?

When ſuch injurious delays happen under the adminiſtration of a ſea officer, they are unpardonable. Nothing can be urged in excuſe for him.

Since you have had the guidance of our fl—s, there has been little attention paid to the intereſts of the ſervice. You have ſtumbled along, without a grain of propriety in any of your determinations.

Engineers were ordered the laſt year to take a ſurvey of the different forts on that coaſt. The veſſel appointed to carry them, did not ſail till June. The impropriety of the ſeaſon proved mortal to every one of them.

The ſame ſloop is *now* at Portſmouth, fitting for the like ſervice. She ſhould have left England the beginning of laſt November, and then, in all probability, would have returned without loſing a man.

A mind warm with the ſentiments of humanity, would grieve for the lives his ſtupidity had already loſt. The ſenſe of his unhappy error ſhould warn him for the future. ANTIKITE.

To Mr ANTIKITE.

SIR,

I DO moſt ſincerely lament with you, that ever Sir E— H——— inliſted under the banners of the preſent juſtly obnoxious *m——r*; but let us not forget thoſe noble and important ſervices he has done his country. I cannot reckon him amongſt thoſe deſpicable leaders whom Pope hangs out to infamy and deteſtation,

" Who meanly *pilfer*, as they bravely *fought*,
" Now ſave a *nation*, and now ſave a *groat*."

Your charge of avarice upon Sir E—

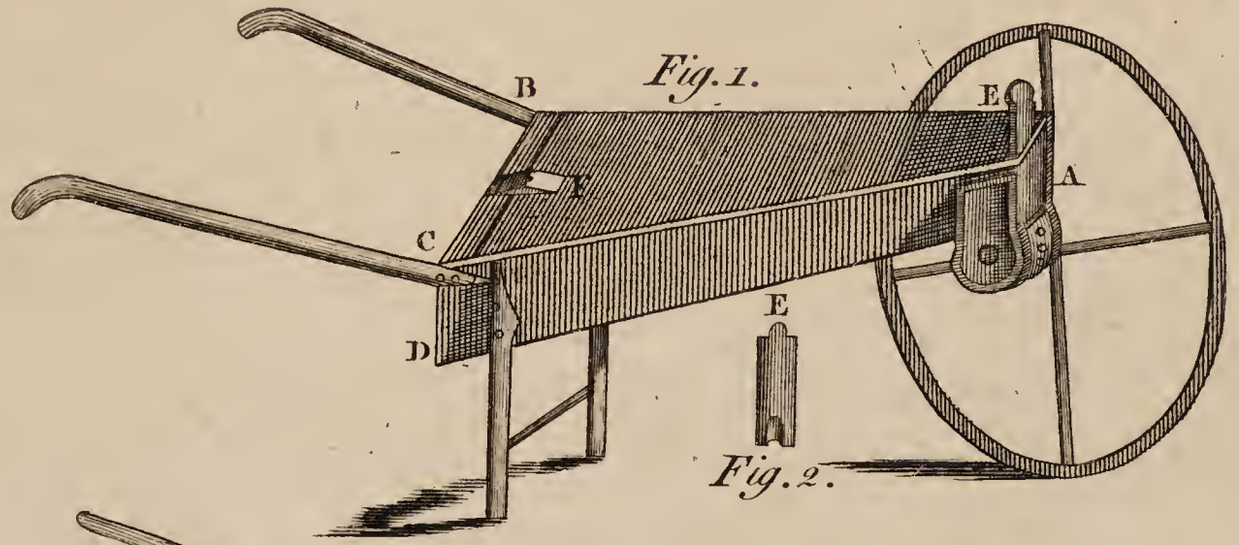


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Fig. 5.

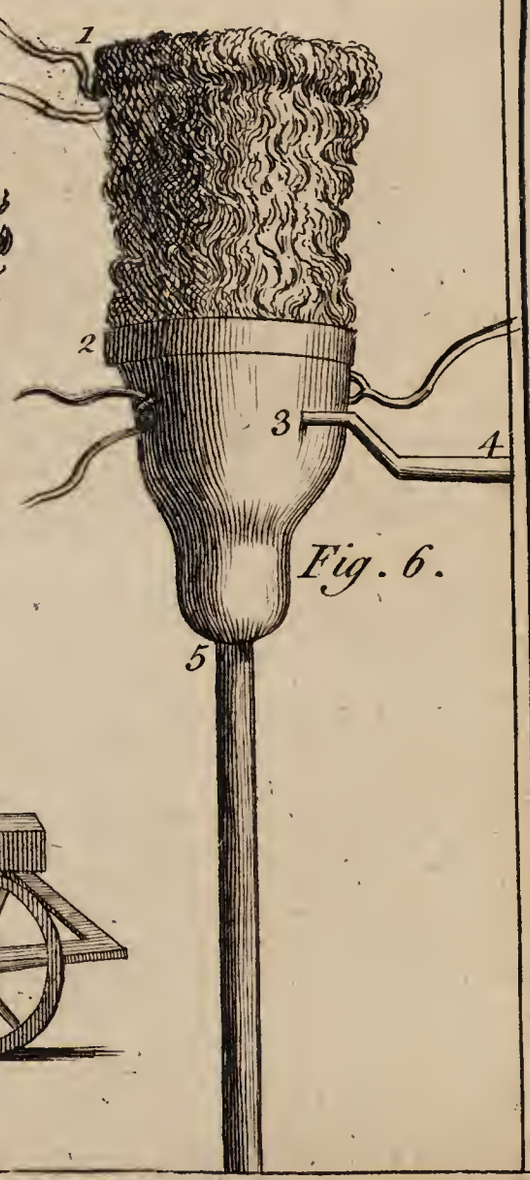


Fig. 6.

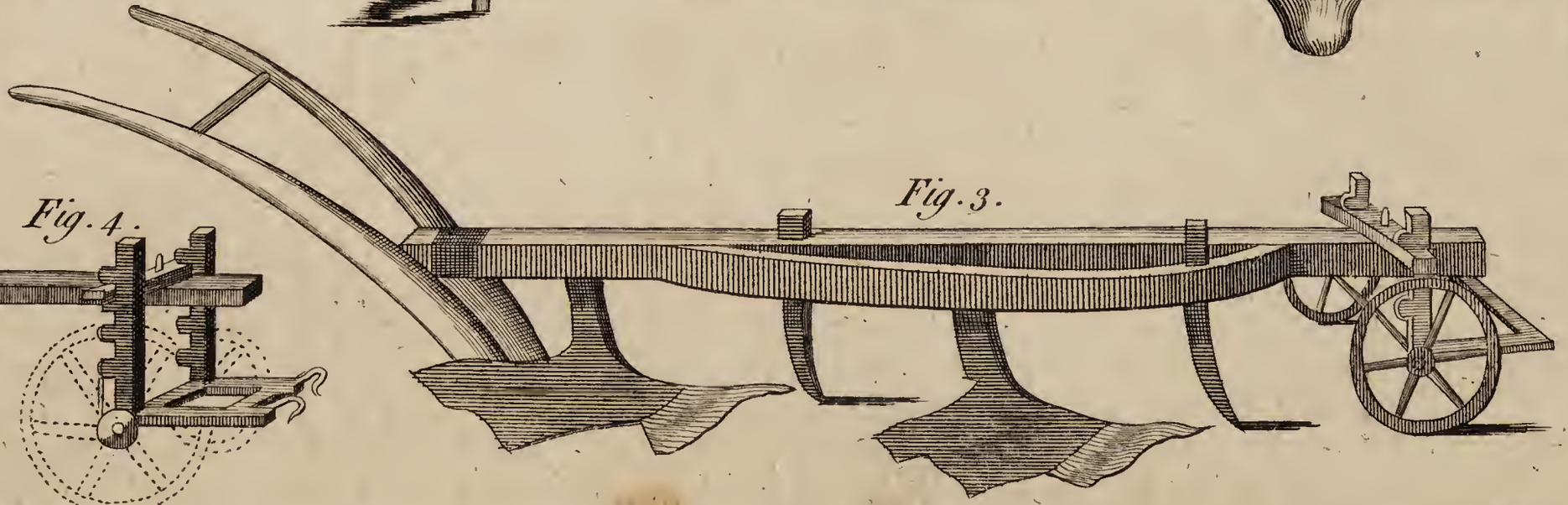


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

ward, is not proved; but that he reſcued three kingdoms from the immediate danger of a foreign invaſion, and perhaps from total deſtruction, is a truth known to the whole world. Let us rather dwell upon the pleaſing ſubject of his uncommon merit, than too cloſely ſcrutinize his miniſteral conduct. The greateſt men have had their foibles, the greateſt men have been betrayed into the hands of *deſigning* and *deceitful* miniſters. In his own department you cannot ſay of him as of Lord A———n, that he is *proud*, *imperious*, and *inacceſſible*; that his *ſervants* muſt be *bribed* to gain *admittance*, even for a *memorial*; that lieutenants of marines, and captains of the navy, muſt *purchaſe* intelligence at his door to catch him as he is *riding* out, or croſs him on his *return* home; that the firſt nobility of the kingdom are inſolently denied to him. If Sir Edward *errs*, 'tis not from *inſolence*; if he cannot *do right*, it is want of *power* in his office. Who is ignorant of the *preſumption* of a *firſt miniſter* to *dictate* to all *offices*, to every department of the ſtate, and particularly of the preſumption of the late arbitrary and arrogant dictator, ſupported with all the weight of R—l authority?

Let us ſeparate the *Admiral* from the *Commiſſioner*: While we look at the one with *honour* and *eſteem*, 'tis difficult to behold the other with *diſguſt*. Sir E— H—— is a character ever to be admired as a brave and gallant *ſeaman*. Politics may not be his *fort*, and ſurely he has not yet offended paſt redemption. Let us a while ſuſpend our opinion of this truly great man; and let us remember, that he was as much a favourite with his late royal maſter for the *goodneſs*, as for the *bravery* of his heart.

HORATIO.

Deſcription of ſome very curious Inſtruments, now uſed to great advantage in Huſbandry. (See the Plate.)

FIG. I. is uſed for drilling beans or peaſe, and is perhaps the moſt ſimple, and conſequently the moſt practicable inſtrument for that purpoſe ever invented. It is uſed in the vale of Ayleſbury, and performs to admiration. The figure itſelf is ſufficient to give any tollerable workman a notion how to make it; but to prevent miſtakes, the following are the exact dimenſions.

The wheel is of iron, 20 inches in diameter.

Length of the box, from A to B, twenty inches.

Breadth of the box, from B to C, ten inches.

Depth of the box, from C to D, five inches and a half.

Diameter of the cylinder of wood upon the iron axis of the wheel, four inches. *This cylinder, you may ſee, turns out the beans regularly.*

Length of the cylinder, two inches and a half. *On this cylinder are twenty one holes, a quarter of an inch deep, and half an inch diameter.*

Fig. II. is the tongue which drops upon the cylinder, and plays up eaſily: the tongue is half an inch thick, ſeven inches long, and one inch and three quarters wide. *When a larger bean than ordinary comes, it will throw the tongue up, which naturally recovers its place again; and ſo the work goes on well and even.* The tongue is repreſented with its notch at E: the notch does not go quite through it: it falls exactly upon the holes of the cylinder.

A lid takes off to put the beans into the box, and buttons down at F.

A man drives this inſtrument in the furrow after the plough, like a wheelbarrow, before him, and the plough covers the ſeed at the next return. If the crop is intended for hoeing, the man drills two furrows, and leaves three undrilled, and ſo on throughout the field; a ſmall plough upon the uſual principle, drawn by a ſingle horſe is afterwards uſed for hoeing, with which, after a few trials, any ordinary plowman will turn the earth from and to the roots of the plants, and root up the weeds much more expeditiouſly than by any other means yet deviſed. This ſimple inſtrument was firſt made public in the Britiſh Muſeum, vol. iii. p. 28; but is ſuppoſed to be the invention of farmer Ellis, of Gaddeſden, in Hertfordſhire, well known for his writings on huſbandry. Ellis made his advantage by ſelling his inſtruments, and therefore never publiſhed any drawings of them himſelf, nor were they much in practice till ſince his death.

Fig. III. Is a double plough, ſuppoſed likewiſe to be the invention of the ſame farmer. The drawing is taken from the *Six Months Tour*, of which ſome account has already been given in our laſt Supplement. The author has annexed no deſcription to it, and by the inattention of his engraver, his drawing has been reverſed; ſo that the leading ſhare as there placed, muſt either be ſuppoſed to plow the whole ſpace of both furrows, or to turn the firſt furrow upon the dead earth, which the following

(*Gent. Mag.* Feb: 1770.)

ing ſhare is then to plow up; whereas by placing the leading ſhare on the right hand, as in the annexed plate, the furrows proceed regularly, and this plow, with the addition, perhaps, of only one horſe, performs abſolutely the work of two. The author, who probably ſaw this plow work, ſays, it is no gimcrack, but a ſolid uſeful invention. It is, like the drill, of very ſimple conſtruction, and may certainly be made by any workman acuſtomed to the making of wheel ploughs. It muſt however, be noted, that the notches on fig. IV. ſhould be pretty cloſe together, as they are intended to regulate the depth of the furrows, and to keep the beam upon a level; whereas in the Turn-ridge plow, the elevation of the beam is commonly regulated by holes and pins. It ſhould likewiſe be noted, that the ſeeming prepoſterous length of this double plow, which were it to be ſo conſtructed, would render it altogether uſeleſs in ſmall encloſures, may eaſily be avoided, and the beams reduced nearly to the uſual length.

Of the like eaſy conſtruction is fig. VI. an invention of the ingenious Dr Hunter of York, who has introduced a a new method of huſbandry in that neighbourhood, of which an account has already been given in this Magazine (See volume xxxviii.) This gentleman, approving the principles of the new huſbandry, but doubting the practicability of it, has not only contrived a new method of culture, but new inſtruments alſo, and among them the hand-drill here repreſented, with which ſeeds of every kind may be ſowed, and that too with great exactneſs, if the driller is an attentive careful ſervant. The method of uſing it is by firſt harrowing the land ſmooth, and then changing the tines of the common harrow for thoſe of a broader and heavier make; with theſe the channels are ſtruck at the diſtance required; this is an eaſy and expeditious operation. The man then fills the drilling inſtrument, and faſtens it about his neck, with the ſtrings marked (6) in the plate, and walking carefully along the channels in their order, turns the winch (4) by which the ſeed is conveyed, into the tube (5) by means of a little wheel (10) in the inſide, furniſhed with holes in depth and ſize proportioned to the ſeed to be ſown. The bag (1 and 2) in which the ſeed is contained, may be made of oil-ſkin, canvas, &c. the body (3) aſſumes the form repreſented; in the inſide of which is a circular braſs plate, in which the wheel (10) moves, and through which it receives the ſeed. To the lips of this plate is faſtened a bit of bear-ſkin, ſo contrived as to bruſh off any duſt from the wheel in its revolutions, that the ſeed may paſs with the greater freedom. After the ſeed is thus dropt into the channels, a bruſh harrow is paſſed over the land till the ſeed appears to be ſufficiently covered, and then nothing more is done till weeding time; when the rank weeds are either pulled out by hand, or hoed with a common hoe.

In this gentleman's huſbandry there is nothing out of the common road, and therefore there is no difficulty in the practice of it. We ſhall hereafter have an opportunity of explaining it more particularly, having determined to make trial of it on ſome land now in preparation for that purpoſe.

☞ Gentlemen who are lovers of huſbandry, are requeſted to communicate their obſervations to the Editors of this Magazine, who are determined to pay a particular regard to all new and practical improvements, and to communicate them to the public with the utmoſt impartiality.

To his Grace the D— of G———n.

My Lord,

IF I were perſonally your enemy, I might pity and forgive you. You have every claim to compaſſion, that can ariſe from miſery and diſtreſs. But in the relation you have borne to this country, you have no title to indulgence; and, if I had followed the dictates of my own opinion, I never ſhould have allowed you the reſpite of a moment. In your public character, you have injured every ſubject of the empire; and though an individual is not authoriſed to forgive the injuries done to ſociety, he is called upon to aſſert his ſeparate ſhare in the public reſentment.

What then, my Lord, is this the event of all the ſacrifices you have made to Lord Bute's patronage, and to your own unfortunate ambition? Was it for this you abandoned your earlieſt friendſhips,—the warmeſt connexions of your youth, and all thoſe honourable engagements, by which you once ſollicited, and might have acquired the eſteem of your country? Have you ſecured no recompence for ſuch a waſte of honour? Where is now that Firmneſs, or obſtinacy ſo long boaſted of by your friends, and acknowledged by your enemies? We were taught to expect, that you would not leave the ruin of this country to be compleated by other hands, but were determined either to gain a deciſive

victory

victory over the conſtitution, or to periſh bravely at leaſt, in the laſt dike of the prerogative. You knew the danger, and might have been provided for it. You took ſufficient time to prepare for a meeting with your P———t, to confirm the mercenary fidelity of your dependants, and to ſuggeſt to your ſovereign a language ſuited to his dignity at leaſt, if not to his benevolence and wiſdom. Yet, while the whole kingdom was agitated with anxious expectation upon one great point, you meanly evaded the queſtion, and inſtead of the explicit firmneſs and deciſion of a K—, gave us nothing but the miſery of a ruined grazier, and the whining piety of a methodiſt. We had reaſon to expect, that notice would have been taken of the petitions, which the K— has received from the Engliſh nation; and although I can conceive ſome perſonal motives for not yielding to them, I can find none, in common prudence or decency, for treating them with contempt. Be aſſured, my Lord, the Engliſh people will not tamely ſubmit to this unworthy treatment;—they had a right to be heard, and their petitions, if not granted, deſerved to be conſidered. Injuries may be atoned for and forgiven; but inſults admit of no compenſation. They degrade the mind in its own eſteem, and force it to recover its level by revenge. This neglect of the petitions was however a part of your original plan of government, nor will any conſequences it has produced account for your deſerting your S———n, in the midſt of that diſtreſs, in which you and your new friends had involved him. One would think, my Lord, you might have taken this ſpirited reſolution before you had diſſolved the laſt of thoſe early connexions, which once, even in your own opinion, did honour to your youth;—before you had obliged Lord Granby to quit a ſervice he was attached to;—before you had diſcarded one chancellor and killed another. To what an abject condition have you laboured to reduce the beſt of princes, when the unhappy man, who yields at laſt to ſuch perſonal inſtance and ſolicitation, as never can be fairly employed againſt a ſubject, feels himſelf degraded by his compliance, and is unable to ſurvive the diſgraceful honours, which his gracious S———n had compelled him to accept. He was a man of ſpirit, for he had a quick ſenſe of ſhame, and death has redeemed his character. I know your Grace too well to appeal to your feelings upon this event; but three is another heart, not yet, I hope, quite callous to the touch of humanity to which it ought to be a dreadful leſſon for ever.

Now, my Lord, let us conſider the ſituation to which you have conducted, and in which you have thought it adviſeable to abandon your royal maſter. Whenever the people have complained, and nothing better could be ſaid in defence of the meaſures of government, it has been the faſhion to anſwer us, tho' not very fairly, with an appeal to the private virtues of our S———n. *Has he not to relieve the people, ſurrendered a conſiderable part of his revenue? Has he not made the judges independent, by fixing them in their places for life?*—My Lord, we acknowledge the gracious principle, which gave birth to theſe conceſſions, and have nothing to regret, but that it has never been adhered to. At the end of ſeven years, we are loaded with a debt of above five hundred thouſand pounds upon the civil liſt, and we now ſee the chancellor of Great Britain tyrannically forced out of his office, not for want of abilities, not for want of integrity, or of attention to his duty, but for delivering his honeſt opinion in p———t, upon the greateſt conſtitutional queſtion, that has ariſen ſince the revolution. You have laboured then, (though I confeſs to no purpoſe) to rob your maſter of the only plauſible anſwer that ever was given in defence of his g———t.

You will ſay, perhaps, that the faithful ſervants, in whoſe hands you have left your S———n, are able to ſupport it. You have publicly declared, even ſince your reſignation, that you approved of their meaſures, and admired their characters, *particularly that of the Earl of S—d—h.* What a pity it is, that with all this approbation, you ſhould think it neceſſary to ſeparate yourſelf from ſuch amiable companions! You forget, my Lord, that while you are laviſh in the praiſe of men whom you deſert, you are publickly oppoſing your conduct to your opinions, and depriving yourſelf of the only plauſible pretence you had for leaving your S———n overwhelmed with diſtreſs: I call it *plauſible*, for, in truth, there is no reaſon whatſoever, leſs than the frowns of your maſter, that could juſtify a man of ſpirit for abandoning his poſt at a moment ſo critical and important. It is in vain to evade the queſtion. If you will not ſpeak out, the public have a right to judge from appearances. We are authoriſed

thoriſed to conclude, that you either differed from your colleagues, whoſe meaſures you ſtill affect to defend, or that you thought the adminiſtration of the K—'s affairs no longer tenable. You are at liberty to chooſe between the hyp——e and the c——d. Your beſt friends are in doubt which way they ſhall incline. Your country unites the characters, and gives you credit for them both. For my own part, I ſee nothing inconſiſtent in your conduct. You began with betraying the people,—you conclude with betraying the K—.

I believe, my Lord, I may now take my leave of you for ever. You are no longer that reſolute miniſter, who had ſpirit to ſupport the moſt violent meaſures. You have now added the laſt negative to your character, and meanly confeſſed that you are deſtitute of the common ſpirit of a man. Retire then, my Lord, and hide your bluſhes from the world, for with ſuch a load of ſhame, even *black* may change its colour. A mind ſuch as your's, in the ſolitary hours of domeſtic enjoyment, may ſtill find topics of conſolation. You may find it in the memory of violated friendſhip; in the afflictions of an accompliſhed prince, whom you have diſgraced and deſerted; and, in the agitations of a great country, driven, by *your* councils, to the brink of deſtruction.

The palm of miniſterial firmneſs is now transferred to Lord North. He tells us ſo himſelf, with the plenitude of the *ore rotundo*; and I am ready enough to believe, that, while he can keep his place, he will not eaſily be perſuaded to reſign it. Your Grace was the firm miniſter of yeſterday. Lord North is the firm miniſter of to-day. To-morrow, perhaps his M——y, in his wiſdom, may give us a rival for you both. You are too well acquainted with the temper of your late allies to think it poſſible that Lord North ſhould be permitted to govern this country. If we may believe common fame, they have ſhewn him their ſuperiority already. His M——y is indeed too gracious to inſult his ſubjects, by chooſing his firſt miniſter from among the domeſtics of the Duke of B——d. That would have been too groſs an outrage to the three kingdoms. Their purpoſe, however, is equally anſwered, by puſhing forward this unhappy figure, and forcing it to bear the odium of meaſures, which they in reality direct. Without immediately appearing to govern, they poſſeſs the power, and diſtribute the emoluments of government as they think proper. They ſtill adhere to the ſpirit of that calculation, which made Mr Luttrell repreſentative of Middleſex. Far from regretting your retreat, they aſſure us very gravely, that it increaſes the real ſtrength of the miniſtry. According to this way of reaſoning, they will probably grow ſtronger, and more flouriſhing, every hour they exiſt; for I think there is hardly a day paſſes in which ſome one or other of his majeſty's ſervants does not leave them to improve by the loſs of his aſſiſtance. But alas! their countenances ſpeak a different language. When the members drop off, the main body cannot be inſenſible of its approaching diſſolution. Even the violence of their proceedings is a ſignal of deſpair. Like broken tenants, who have had warning to quit the premiſes, they curſe their landlord, throw every thing into confuſion, and care not what miſchief they do to the eſtate. JUNIUS.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the Engliſh Factory at Canton in China, to the Rev. Mr —— at ——, in Glouceſterſhire.

I Am continually mortified by the calm contempt which they (the Chineſe) expreſs for our European manners; and the worſt is, we are deſpiſed for our deficiency in that point wherein, above all others, we ought to excel thoſe enlightened heathens. They ſmile at our boiſterous, paſſionate behaviour, as one would at the raving of a village cur; and truly it does appear ridiculous, when contraſted by the coolneſs and compoſure of their demeanor. A Chineſe can feel reſentment, but he thinks it beneath the dignity of a man to vent himſelf in ſudden paſſion, or pine away with peeviſhneſs. I have heard you enforce this amiable virtue with nobler arguments, and from a far brighter example than was ever given by their philoſopher Confucius; yet, as every thing new has ſomewhat ſtriking, perhaps my remark may furniſh a thought for your next diſcourſe on that ſubject.—I declare it has done me good for the preſent, tho' I will not anſwer for the laſting effect of a tranſitory impreſſion, eſpecially when I had the ampleſt motives and moſt perfect pattern to correct my temper before I came acquainted with Chineſe manners.—But how can I ſcold at my ſervant for breaking a glaſs, when I ſee one of theſe hear the craſh of a whole porcelain ſervice without any viſible emotion?—They obſerve a due diſtinc-

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tion between injury and meer accident, which latter, as it does not imply an ill intention, so neither does it excite anger in them, however great the damage be, they suffer from it.—The trivial neglects of servants are overlooked; and if the same fault be repeated, the offender is reproved, not reproached; for his master would be deemed by his neighbours meaner than the servant if he condescended to utter abusive language.—Should a person who had resided a few years in a Chinese family remove at once to some firesides in England, I fear he would seem to have exchanged a civilized society for a confusion of savages.—And this is laid to the charge of christianity by the Pagans, who judge of the principles by the practice of its professors; though as I have often heard you prove, the grand mark of our religion is meekness, and its vital spirit benevolence.—I have bought a fine figure of a Mandarin which I shall place in my common parlour, that whenever I am vexed, his composed countenance may remind me how I ought to behave, or, at least, confound me for suffering my christian principles to be outdone by Chinese practice.

A Letter from M. de Voltaire *to Pope* Benedict XIV. *with his Tragedy of* Mahomet. *Translated from the* Italian.

Most Blessed Father,

YOUR Holiness will pardon the liberty taken by one of the lowest of the faithful, but one of the greatest admirers of virtue, of submitting to the head of the true religion this performance, written in opposition to the founder of a false and barbarous sect. To whom could I, with more propriety, inscribe a satire on the cruelty and errors of a false prophet, than to a vicar and imitator of the God of truth and mercy? Your Holiness will therefore allow me to throw at your feet, both the work and its author, and humbly to request your protection of the one, and your benediction of the other; in hopes of which, with the profoundest reverence, I kiss your sacred feet.

Paris, August 17, 1745.

The Answer of Pope Benedict XIV. *to M. de* Voltaire.

Benedictus P. P. XIV. *dilecto filio salutem & Apostolicam Benedictionem.*

THIS day sevennight I was favoured with your excellent Tragedy of Mahomet, which I have read with great pleasure: Cardinal * Passionei has likewise presented me with your fine Poem of *Fontenoy*. Signor Leprotti this day repeated to me your † Distich made on my retreat. Yesterday morning Cardinal Valenti gave me your Letter of the 17th of August. So many are the obligations you have conferred on me, for which I am greatly indebted to you, for all and every one of them, and do assure you that I have the highest esteem for your merit, which is universally acknowledged.

The Distich has been published at Rome, and objected to by one of the *literati*, who, in a public conversation, affirmed that there was a mistake in it with regard to the word *hic*, which is made short, whereas it ought to be always long. To this I replied, that it may be either long or short, Virgil having made it short in this verse,

Solus hic inflexit sensus, animumque labantem.

and long in another,

Hic finis Priami fatorum, hic exitus illum.

This answer, I think, was pretty full and convincing, considering that I have not looked into Virgil these fifty years. The case, however, is properly yours; to your honour and sincerity therefore, of which I have the highest opinion, I shall leave it to be defended, against your opposers and mine, and here give you my apostolical benediction. *Datum Romæ apud Sanctam Mariam majorem die* 19 *Sept.* 1745. *Pontificatus nostri anno sexto.*

A Letter of Thanks from M. de Voltaire *to the Pope.*

THE features of your Holiness are not better expressed on the medal you were so kind as to send me, than the features of your mind are in the letter with which you have honoured me. Permit me to throw at your feet my sincerest acknowledgements: In points of literature, as well as in matters of more importance, your infallibility is not to be disputed. Your Holiness is much better versed in the Latin Tongue than the Frenchman whom you condescended to correct. I

* Librarian to the Vatican,

† The Distich is as follows:

Lambertinus hic est, Romæ decus, et pater orbis,
Qui mundum scriptis docuit, virtutibus ornat.

Rome's glory, Lambertini, here we trace,
Whose works instruct us, and whose virtues grace.

am

am indeed aſtoniſhed how you could ſo readily appeal to Virgil. The Popes were always ranked amongſt the moſt learned ſovereigns, but amongſt them, I believe there never was one in whom ſo much learning and taſte united.

Agnoſco rerum dominos, gentemque togatam.

If the Frenchman who found fault with the word *hic*, had known as much of Virgil as your Holineſs, he might have recollected a verſe where *hic* is both long and ſhort,

Hic *vir* hic *eſt*, *tibi quem promitti ſæpius audis.*

I cannot help conſidering this verſe as a happy preſage of the favours conferred on me by your Holineſs: Thus might Rome exclaim when Benedict XIV was raiſed to the papacy. With the utmoſt reſpect and gratitude, I kiſs your ſacred feet, &c. &c.

Mr URBAN,

M. DE VOLTAIRE, in a letter to the Marquis Scipio Maffei, (author of the Italian Merope, &c.) prefixed to his own tragedy on the ſame ſubject, ſays, 'A Merope was exhibited at 'London in 1731,' and proceeds to criticiſe the cataſtrophe, and to ridicule a love intrigue, which the author (he affirms) 'has abſurdly introduced, and 'badly treated.' On this paſſage the Rev. Mr Franklin, the Engliſh tranſlator of this part of Voltaire's Works publiſhed at London in 1762, has the following note: 'Notwithſtanding what 'Mr Voltaire has here aſſerted concerning an Engliſh Merope acted at London in 1731, I cannot, by all the enquiry I have made amongſt perſons 'concerned in the theatres at that time, 'diſcover that any ſuch tragedy was 'ever exhibited, and imagine that it 'muſt therefore have been a miſtake of 'Mr Voltaire's, whoſe veracity, in caſes of this nature, is not always to be 'depended on.' In juſtice to Mr Voltaire, it ſhould, I think, be known, that in this particular he ſeems to have been much better acquainted with the Engliſh ſtage than his tranſlator, and even than the perſons who were 'concerned in the 'Theatres in 1731, for certain it is, from a printed copy of the play now before me, that a *Merope, written by George Jeffreys*, Eſq;* and dedicated to the Dutcheſs of Newcaſtle, was acted that year at the Theatre Royal in Lincolns-Inn Fields, by Quin, Ryan, Milward, Mrs Berryman, &c. The prologue and epilogue were both written by Aaron Hill, Eſq; who afterwards wrote a tragedy (now frequently acted) on the ſame ſubject. But Mr Franklin's ignorance will appear unaccountable when it is known that this very Merope, of which he could gain no intelligence, was republiſhed (among Mr Jeffrey's other works) in a large quarto volume, in 1754, and that the names of Mr Franklin himſelf, (then Greek profeſſor) and above twenty other members of Trinity college, Cambridge, appear in the liſt of ſubſcribers, the author having formerly been a fellow of that ſociety. From the preface to this volume, I ſhall now beg leave to quote the following paſſage in anſwer to Voltaire: 'Beſides 'my under-plot of love in Merope, I 'have taken the liberty to vary from 'my Italian original, by reforming it 'in a few inſtances, which appeared to 'me of too antique a caſt, or otherwiſe 'exceptionable; however, as they were 'of very little conſequence, I was 'aſhamed ſo much as to mention them 'at the time; but Mr Voltaire writing 'a tragedy on the ſame ſubject ſome 'years after (in 1736) did me the honour to adopt every one of them, except the laſt, and flouriſhed on them 'as *his own*; though it is as plain, 'that he met them in my Merope, as 'that he read and abuſed it. But having detected him in this petty larceny, 'I ſhall not deny him what is really his 'own, and what has given him vaſt 'pleaſure; I mean his happy thought 'of exchanging a ring for a ſuit of armour given to young Ægiſthus, by 'Narbas, who ſaved him in his infancy 'from being maſſacred; and *with much 'ado*, (ſays he, in the play,) *I lugged 'him, on that diſmal night, through a 'ſcene of tumult and ſlaughter.* In this 'caſe, therefore, of the utmoſt diſtreſs, 'when ſecrecy and diſpatch were quite 'neceſſary, what could tempt the old 'fool Narbas to buckle on the armour, 'or pack it up, as if it had been his buſineſs to encumber, and in all probability, to prevent his flight? Why, 'truly he foreſaw, that a certain French 'writer, in a very diſtant age, had no 'other way to come at it, and was reſolved to have it, for a reaſon paſt the 'apprehenſion of all mortals but his 'own; which was to cover the young 'hero from the ſuſpicion of robbery.

'What

* Barriſter at Law, author alſo of Edwin, a Tragedy, acted at the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden; and of the anonymous verſes prefixed to Cato, &c. He died in 1755, aged 77.

'What occaſion the ring gave for that 'ſuſpicion, or how the armour came to 'remove it, we ſhould be very unpolite 'to aſk, as it would puzzle this gentle-'man to give a tolerable anſwer: And 'yet do but oblige him ſo far, as to 'clear his hero from that indelible ſtain, 'the ſuſpicion of being a robber, and 'he ſhall be a murderer at the end of 'the play. For it is a truth not leſs 'certain, becauſe Mr Voltaire may poſ-'ſibly want a head or heart to enter into 'it, that, let a man be as wicked as hell 'can make him, yet if, under a parti-'cular temptation to take my life, he 'ſpares it, and tells me the condition 'upon which he does ſo, that condition 'engages my honour and conſcience to 'act nothing contrary to it.

'Let the reader judge from this ſin-'gle inſtance, if our poet is not one of 'thoſe *who ſtrain at a gnat and ſwal-'low a camel.* But how unconſciona-'bly does he libel his native country, 'even worſe than at every turn he does 'ours, when he dignifies his own whims 'by the name of French delicacy; as I 'could prove, by numerous examples, 'if it were worth my while to retaliate 'for his miſrepreſenting *my* plot, by 'painting *his* in its proper colours. 'However, in that caſe, I ſhould keep 'my temper, inſtead of expoſing myſelf, 'by copying the indecent invectives of 'this oſtentatious and arrogant writer.'

Thus much, Mr Urban, I thought neceſſary to ſay, and to quote in vindication both of the French and Engliſh poet, and am,

Yours, &c. CRITO.

Moral Reflections.

1. EVERY one complains of his memory, but no one of his judgment.

2. In the commerce of life we oftener pleaſe by our faults than by our good qualities.

3. Gallantry of wit conſiſts in ſaying a flattering thing with an agreeable air.

4. The wit is always the cully of the heart.

5. Nothing is leſs ſincere than the manner of aſking and giving counſel. He that aſks, appears to have a deference for the ſentiments of his friend, though he thinks of nothing but having his own ſentiments approved by him. And he that gives counſel, repays the confidence expreſſed in him with the appearance of an ardent and diſintereſted zeal, though he often ſeeks only his own intereſt or reputation.

6. If we did not flatter ourſelves, we ſhould enjoy very little pleaſure.

7. It is eaſier to be wiſe for others, than for ourſelves.

8. Perſons never appear ſo ridiculous by the qualities they have, as by thoſe they affect.

9. A man ſometimes differs as much from himſelf as from other people.

10. As it is the character of great wits to expreſs a great deal in a few words, ſo little wits, on the contrary, talk a great deal, and yet ſay nothing.

11. Nature makes merit, and fortune employs it.

12. There are two ſorts of conſtancy in love: One proceeds from our continually finding new charms in the perſon we love. The other from the honour we aſſume to ourſelves in being conſtant.

13. He that lives without folly is not ſo wiſe as he thinks himſelf.

14. Hypocriſy is a homage which vice pays to virtue.

15. Too great a concern to acquit one's ſelf of an obligation is one kind of ingratitude.

16. It is great folly to think of being wiſe alone.

17. Coquetry is at the root of all women's humour: But all do not put it in practice; for fear in ſome, and reaſon in others, hold it in reſtraint.

18. There is as much eloquence to be obſerved in a perſon's tone of voice, in his eyes and geſture, as in his choice of expreſſions.

19. The pleaſure of an amour is loving, and we are happier by the paſſion we have, than by that we inſpire.

20. The wiſeſt part of thoſe who have not much wiſdom is to know how to ſubmit to the conduct of another.

21. Pride, which often inſpires us with envy, ſometimes helps us to moderate it.

22. Virtue would not go far, if vanity did not keep her company.

23. Magnanimity is ſufficiently defined by its name: However, one may ſay, it is the good ſenſe of pride, and the nobleſt way to receive praiſe.

24. There are diſguiſed falſehoods which repreſent truth ſo much to the life, that it would be ill judgment not to ſuffer ourſelves to be deceived by them.

25. It ſometimes ſhews as much ingenuity to know how to profit by good counſel, as to be able to give it to ourſelves.

26. We have always a kindneſs for thoſe who admire us, but not always for thoſe whom we admire.

27. Such odd accidents ſometimes happen in life, that a man muſt be in

ſome

ſome degree a fool to be able to extricate himſelf out of them.

28. The reaſon why lovers and their miſtreſſes are never tired of one another's company, is, becauſe they are always talking of themſelves.

29. Our wiſdom is not leſs at the mercy of fortune, than our goods and poſſeſſions.

30. Fortune diſcovers our virtues and vices, as light does objects.

31. Our actions are like the laſt ſyllables of verſes; every one makes them rhyme to what he pleaſes.

32. The air of a citizen is loſt ſometimes in the army, but never in the court.

33. There is a ſort of elevation which does not at all depend upon fortune.

A View of the Bridge over the Eure, at Aſgarth. From the Six Month's Tour, lately publiſhed by Nicol.

WE have already given a brief account of the author's obſervations on the huſbandry of the ſeveral counties thro' which he paſſed in his Six Month's Tour; the following is ſelected as a ſhort ſpecimen of his manner of repreſenting the natural curioſities of the country, with copious deſcriptions of which, the whole work is occaſionally interſperſed.

From Danby, ſays he, moving weſtward by the banks of the Eure, I croſſed it at the neighbouring bridge; the river to the eaſtward takes a moſt beautifully picturesque divided courſe among little woody iſlands and crags of rocks, over which it, in many places, falls with great rapidity, and makes a fine murmuring noiſe: The ſpot is truly elegant. —Paſſing through the town of Middleham, I croſſed Middleham-moor, from the edge of which is a very fine proſpect down upon the valley, ſcattered over with villages, houſes, &c. the whole cut into incloſures of a beautiful verdure, with the river winding through it. The lofty top of Mount Pennel tempted me to turn aſide, for the pleaſure of viewing the country from ſo great a height; and although out of my way, and the road to the ſummit craggy and difficult, yet the extent of vales, mountains, and variety of country, made amends for thoſe circumſtances; the valley lies beneath in another region, and the windings of the river are ſeen in ſome parts diſtinctly: To the ſouth is a vaſt range of black mountains, which have a horrible aſpect; to the eaſt, the extent of country is great, and appears well cultivated; to the weſt, it partakes of both the ſublime and beautiful: But upon the whole, the general proſpect was more bounded, and leſs ſtriking, than the height of the hill led me to expect.

Aſgarth-force was the object which led me to the weſt of Danby: From Pennel, I took the road thither, through a country various, but in general cultivated; the river Eure, at Aſgarth, falls in ſeveral places over rocks in a very romantic manner: The firſt fall is of ſeveral ſteps, near the bridge, and though of no great ſteepneſs, yet is beautifully picturesque: The theatre of the ſcene is a very fine hollow, incloſed by hanging hills, ſcattered with pendant trees; the river foams down ſeveral ſteps into its rocky bed, the view of which, through the arch of the bridge, is moſt elegantly pleaſing. I attempted a ſketch of it; (ſee the plate) which is however far enough from repreſenting the full beauty of the original. Under the arch you catch, in a moſt beautiful perſpective, firſt ſome ſtraggling ſhrubby underwood, which hangs juſt under the brick-work, then the ſheet of water falling ſome feet among the rocks, particularly intercepted by three large looſe pieces; next is ſeen another level ſheet nearer to you than the former, and then a ſecond daſhing among ſtraggling rocks which throw up a foam that is very picturesque: The top of the bridge is thickly overgrown with ivy; and the whole view is bounded by fine hanging hills, ſcattered with trees.

Lower down the river are three falls more, which are not a little ſtriking, from the romanantic ſpot in which they are ſituated. The river is walled in with rocks of a conſiderable height, their tops fringed with ſhrubby wood; the loweſt of the falls is the principal, for the water ruſhes between the vaſt rocks, a double fall of 12 or 15 feet in the whole; the object is a noble one, tho' far from being equal to the fall of Tees before deſcribed *.

Upon the whole, theſe falls are great curioſities, and ſufficient, I ſhould apprehend, to entertain the leaſt ſcrutinizing traveller.

* To form this fall, the author ſays, the whole river is divided by one rock, into two vaſt torrents, which pour down a perpendicular precipice of near fourſcore feet. The deluging force of the water throws up ſuch a foam and miſty rain, that the ſun never ſhines without a large and brilliant rain-bow appearing. The whole ſcene, adds he, is glorioufly romantic, for on every ſide it is walled in with pendant rocks an hundred feet high; here projecting in bold and threatening cliffs, and there covered with hanging woods. The ſcene is truly ſublime.



Mr URBAN,

YOUR correſpondent A. Z. in your laſt Magazine, p. 21, ſays, that he thinks Grey did not write till after Neal's death, and that it is eaſy to point out defects, when an hiſtorian is no longer able to defend himſelf. Let me then, Mr Urban, by your means acquaint him and the public, that in this particular he is miſtaken. Grey's Impartial Examination of the ſecond, third, and fourth Volumes of Neal's Hiſtory of the Puritans, bears date in 1736, 1737, and 1739. Neal did not die till 1743, ſo that he was able to defend himſelf ſeven years after the firſt attack, and four years after the laſt.

I am, Yours, &c. N. Y.

Letters which paſſed between the King of Pruſſia and the Empreſs Queen, after peace was concluded between Great Britain and France, without the knowledge or participation of their reſpective allies.

The King of Pruſſia to the Empreſs Queen.

Madam,

OUR allies, yours, the French, and mine, the Engliſh, having both forſaken us; I think beſt to put an end to our quarrels. My propoſals are few. Your Majeſty ſhall keep what you are in poſſeſſion of now; and, if this be the caſe, you will, no doubt, allow me to do the ſame. I am, &c.

The Empreſs Queen to the K. of Pruſſia.

SIRE,

IN anſwer to your Majeſty's letter, I agree to your propoſals; but pray let me know what guarantee your Majeſty expects. I am, &c.

The KING's Reply.

FINDING no faith, I think a ſubſtantial treaſure and good ſoldiers are the beſt ſecurity. I am, &c.

The Empreſs to the King.

YOUR Majeſty is, indeed, right enough; let us therefore ſettle accordingly; but I muſt beg that the Swedes, my allies, be included in the treaty.

I am, &c.

The KING's Reply.

AS I am ignorant of any quarrel ſubſiſting between me and the Swedes, I will write to my general B———g about it; and to ſhew your Majeſty my readineſs to oblige you, give orders at the ſame time, not to meddle with them any further. I am, &c.

(*Gent. Mag.* Feb. 1770.)

SIR,

HAVING been often deſired by young millwrights to explain the principles of mill-work to them, and as ſeveral have come from conſiderable diſtances for that purpoſe, I am willing to ſave them the like trouble for the future, by ſending the following directions to be printed in your Magazine, which is read not only all over Britain, but alſo in many other parts of the world.

Bolt-Court, Fleet-ſtreet, London, Feb. 19, 1770. *I am, Sir, Yours, &c.* JAMES FERGUSON.

Directions for conſtructing Water-Mills for grinding Corn, ſo as to have them in the greateſt degree of perfection.

IT is demonſtrable, that when the wings, or float boards of the water-wheel move with a third part of the velocity of the water, acting upon them either by gravity or impulſe, the water has then the greateſt power that it can poſſibly have to turn the mill. And experience has ſhewn, that when a mill-ſtone, about five feet in diameter makes about 60 revolutions or turns in a minute, it does its work the beſt; for if it makes but about 45, or 50, it grinds the corn too ſlow; and if it makes about 70 or 80, it heats the flour too much, and cuts the bran too ſmall, ſo that in ſifting or boulting, a great deal of the bran mixes with the flour.—Therefore, when the number of ſtaves in the trundle is ſo proportioned to the number of cogs in the wheel, that the mill-ſtone ſhall make about 60 revolutions in a minute, whilſt the floats of the wheel move only with a third part of the velocity of the water, the mill is in the greateſt degree of perfection.

In ſome mills, the water acts upon the wheel directly by its gravity or weight, in falling upon the float boards; in others, the water is kept up in a dam, and let out through an aperture at the bottom to act by the impulſe (cauſed by its gravity) on the floats at the lower part of the wheel. The perpendicular height of the ſurface of water in the dam above the middle of the aperture through which it runs againſt the floats, is called *the height of the fall.*

The water wheel muſt not be too large, becauſe its motion would then be too ſlow; nor too ſmall, becauſe it would have too little power, and not be ſo uniform in its motion and action againſt any little differences of friction that would ariſe from little inequalities

lities that might be between the diſtances of the cogs in the wheel, or ſtaves in the trundle.—I apprehend, that a water wheel of 18 feet diameter, from the middle part of any float, to the middle part of the oppoſite one, might be a good ſize for a common ſtandard; in which caſe, the circumference of the wheel, taken round the middle, breadth or depth of the floats, would be 56 feet, and 56 hundredth parts of a foot; and that the whole diameter of the mill-ſtone might be 5 feet; and conſequently its circumference round the edge $15\frac{7}{10}$ feet.

But, let the mill-wright make his water-wheel and mill ſtone of what diameters he will; in order to have the mill conſtructed in the moſt perfect manner, he may take the following directions.

1. Meaſure the height in feet from which the water falls below the ſurface in the dam.

2. Multiply this conſtant number 64.2882 by the number of feet in the fall, and the ſquare root of the product ſhall be the velocity of the water, or the number of feet it moves in a ſecond of time; at the bottom of the fall; as ſtated by Dr Deſaguliers in the 422d page of his ſecond volume on Experimental Philoſophy.—The method of extracting the ſquare root of any number is taught in moſt arithmetical books, and may be learnt in half an hour by any one who underſtands common diviſion in decimals.

3. Divide the velocity of the water (in feet *per* ſecond) by 3; and the quotient ſhall be the velocity of the floats of the water wheel, or number of feet they muſt move in a ſecond.

4. Divide the circumference of the wheel in feet by the velocity of its floats, and the quotient ſhall be the number of ſeconds in one turn or revolution of the wheel.

5. Divide 60 by the above number of ſeconds, and the quotient ſhall be the number of turns of the water-wheel in a minute; and conſequently the number of turns of the cog-wheel, which is fixt on the axle of the water-wheel.

6. Divide 60 (the required number of turns of the mill-ſtone in a minute) by the number of turns of the cog-wheel in a minute, and the quotient ſhall be the number of turns of the mill-ſtone for one turn of the wheel.

7. Then, as the number of turns of the mill-ſtone in a minute is to the number of turns of the wheel in a minute, ſo muſt the number of cogs in the wheel be to the number of ſtaves in the trundle, in the neareſt whole numbers that can be found to anſwer to that proportion.

8. Having found the neareſt proportion between the number of cogs and ſtaves for this purpoſe; divide the number of cogs by the number of ſtaves, and the quotient ſhall be the number of revolutions which the mill-ſtone will actually make for one revolution of the cog-wheel, or water-wheel.

9. Multiply the number of revolutions of the mill-ſtone for one revolution of the water-wheel by the number of revolutions the wheel makes in a minute, and the product ſhall be the number of revolutions which the mill ſtone muſt make in a minute by means of the cogs in the wheel, and ſtaves in the trundle.

10. Multiply the circumference of the wheel in feet by the number of revolutions, or turns of the wheel in a minute, and the product ſhall be the number of feet which every float of the wheel moves in a minute.

11. Multiply the circumference of the mill-ſtone in feet by the number of its revolutions in a minute; and the product ſhall be the number of feet that the edge of the mill-ſtone goes through in a minute.

12. Divide the number of feet the edge of the mill-ſtone moves in a minute by the number of feet the floats of the wheel move in a minute; and the quotient will ſhew how much the velocity of the mill-ſtone exceeds the velocity of the water-wheel.—Then, in order to make the power of the water juſt balance the friction of all the gudgeons, cogs, and ſtaves, together with that of the mill-ſtone in grinding the corn, ſo as the mill may be juſt ready to begin to go; the power of the water on the wheel, muſt exceed the friction or reſiſtance of all the parts of the mill, juſt as much as the velocity of the mill-ſtone exceeds the velocity of the water-wheel; and this power muſt be increaſed, to give the floats of the wheel a velocity equal to a third part of the velocity of the water.

By theſe twelve eaſy rules, I have calculated the following table of twelve columns (the number prefixed to each rule anſwering to the like number at the top of the column computed by it) for any fall of water not exceeding 20 feet in perpendicular height; and have adapted the whole to a water wheel of 18 feet diameter, and a mill-ſtone of 5 feet.

The MILL-WRIGHT's TABLE.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
Perpendicular Height of the Fall of Water.	Velocity of the Water in Feet *per* Second.		Velocity of the Wheel in Feet *per* Second.		Number of Seconds in one Revolution of the Wheel.		Number of Revolutions of the Wheel in a Minute.		Number of Revolutions of the Mill-ſtone for one Revol. of the Wheel.		Number of Cogs in the Wheel and Staves in the Trundle.		Rev. of the Mill-ſtone by theſe Cogs and Staves for one of the Wheel.		Rev. of the Mill-ſtone in a Minute by theſe Cogs and Staves.		Velocity of the Wheel in Feet *per* Minute.		Velocity of the Mill-ſtone in Feet *per* Minute.		Power of the Water required to balance the Friction.	
Feet.	Feet.	100 parts of a Foot.	Seconds.	100 parts of a Sec.	Seconds.	100 parts of a Sec.	Revolut.	100 parts of a Rev.	Revolut.	100 parts of a Rev.	Cogs.	Staves.	Revolut.	100 parts of a Rev.	Revolut.	100 parts of a Rev.	Feet.	100 parts of a Foot.	Feet.	100 parts of a Foot.	As	to
1	8	.02	2	.67	21	17	2	.83	21	.20	127	6	21	.17	59	.92	160	.06	940	.76	5.88	1
2	11	.34	3	.78	14	.97	4	.00	15	.00	105	7	15	.00	60	.00	226	.24	942	.00	4.16	1
3	13	.89	4	.63	12	.22	4	.91	12	.22	98	8	12	.25	60	.14	277	.70	944	.20	3.44	1
4	16	.04	5	.35	10	.58	5	.67	10	.58	95	9	10	.56	59	.87	320	.69	939	.96	2.93	1
5	17	.93	6	.98	9	.46	6	.34	9	.46	85	9	9	.44	59	.84	358	.59	939	.49	2.62	1
6	19	.64	6	.55	8	.64	6	.94	8	.64	78	9	8	.66	60	.10	392	.53	943	.57	2.40	1
7	21	.21	7	.07	8	.00	7	.50	8	.00	72	9	8	.00	60	.00	424	.20	942	.00	2 22	1
8	22	.68	7	.56	7	.48	8	.02	7	.48	67	9	7	.44	59	.67	453	.61	936	.82	2.07	1
9	24	.05	8	.02	7	.05	8	.51	7	.05	70	10	7	.00	59	.57	481	.12	935	.25	1 95	1
10	25	.35	8	.45	6	.69	8	.97	6	.69	67	10	6	.70	60	.09	507	.34	943	.41	1.85	1
11	25	.59	8	.86	6	.38	9	.40	6	.38	64	10	6	.40	60	.16	521	.66	944	.19	1.81	1
12	27	.77	9	.26	6	.11	9	.82	6	.11	61	10	6	.10	59	.90	555	.42	940	.43	1.69	1
13	28	.91	9	.64	5	.87	10	.22	5	.87	59	10	5	.90	60	.18	578	.04	944	.82	1.64	1
14	30	.00	10	.00	5	.66	10	.60	5	.66	56	10	5	.60	59	.36	599	.53	931	.95	1.56	1
15	31	.05	10	.35	5	.46	10	.99	5	.46	55	10	5	.40	60	.48	621	.52	949	.54	1.53	1
16	32	.07	10	.69	5	.29	11	.34	5	.29	53	10	5	.30	60	.10	641	.39	943	.57	1.47	1
17	33	.06	11	.02	5	.13	11	.70	5	.13	51	10	5	.10	59	.67	651	.75	936	.82	1.41	1
18	34	.02	11	.34	4	.99	12	.02	4	.99	50	10	5	.00	60	.10	669	.85	943	.57	1.39	1
19	34	.95	11	.65	4	.85	12	.37	4	.85	49	10	4	.80	60	.61	699	.65	951	.58	1,36	1
20	35	.86	11	.92	4	.73	12	.68	4	.73	47	10	4	.70	59	.59	717	.18	935	.56	1.31	1

Letter from the late Miſs Talbot, to a New-born Child, daughter of Mr John Talbot, a ſon of the Lord Chancellor.

YOU are heartily welcome, my dear little couſin, into this unquiet world: long may you continue in it, in all the happineſs it can give; and beſtow enough on all your friends, to anſwer fully the impatience with which you have been expected. May you grow up to have every accompliſhment, that your good friend the * Biſhop of Derry can already imagine in you; and in the mean time, may you have a nurſe with a tuneable voice, that may not talk an immoderate deal of nonſenſe to you. You are, at preſent, my dear, in a very philoſophical diſpoſition: the gaieties and follies of life have no attraction for you; its ſorrows you kindly commiſerate, but, however, do not ſuffer them to diſturb your ſlumbers, and find charms in nothing but harmony and repoſe. You have as yet contracted no partialities, are entirely ignorant of party diſtinctions, and look with a perfect indifference on all human ſplendor. You have an abſolute diſlike to the vanities of dreſs; and are likely for many months to obſerve the † Biſhop of Briſtol's firſt rule of converſation, Silence; though tempted to tranſgreſs it, by the novelty and ſtrangeneſs of all the objects round you. As you advance farther in life, this philoſophical temper will by degrees wear off: The firſt object of your admiration will probably be a candle; and thence, (as we all of us do) you will contract a taſte for the gaudy and the glaring, without making one moral reflection upon the danger of ſuch falſe admiration as leads people, many a time, to burn their fingers. You will then begin to ſhew great partiality for ſome very good aunts, who will contribute all they can towards ſpoiling you; but you will be equally fond of an excellent mama, who will teach you, by her example, all ſorts of good qualities; only let me warn you of one thing, my dear, and that is, do not learn of her to have ſuch an immoderate love of home, as is quite contrary to all the privileges of this polite age, and to give up ſo entirely all thoſe pretty graces of whim, flutter, and affectation, which ſo many charitable poets have declared to be the prerogative of our ſex: Ah! my poor couſin, to what purpoſe will you boaſt this prerogative, when your nurſe tells you, with a pious care, to ſow the ſeeds of jealouſy and emulation as early as poſſible, that you have a fine little brother come to put your noſe out of joint. There will be nothing to be done then, I believe, but to be mighty good, and prove what, believe me, admits of very little diſpute, (tho' it has occaſioned abundance) that we girls, however people give themſelves airs of being diſappointed, are by no means to be deſpiſed: Let the men unenvied ſhine in public, it is we muſt make their homes delightful to them; and, if they provoke us, no leſs uncomfortable. I do not expect you, my dear, to anſwer this letter yet awhile, but as, I dare ſay, you have the greateſt intereſt with your papa, will beg you to prevail upon him, that we may know by a line, (before his time is engroſſed by another ſecret committee) that you and your mama are well. In the mean time I will only aſſure you, that all here rejoice in your exiſtence extremely; and that I am,

My very young correſpondent,
Moſt affectionately yours, C. T.

The pious and ingenious author of the above letter, who died Jan. 9, 1770, aged 48, was the only daughter of Mr. Edward Talbot, Archdeacon of Berks, and younger ſon of Dr Talbot, biſhop of Durham. There having been the moſt intimate Friendſhip between him and the late Archbiſhop Secker, his widow and daughter lived as inmates in his grace's family till his death, when he left the intereſt of 13,000l. to them and the ſurvivor of them, and afterwards the whole ſum to charitable uſes.

Corrections of the Liſt of Parliament, given in the Supplement to Vol. xxxix.

Francis Cuſt, elected for Grantham, —in the room of the late Speaker, *dec.*

George Adams, for Litchfield, — in the room of Tho. Anſon, Eſq; *preferred.*

Mr. De Grey, Attorney-General, for Cambridge Univerſity,—in the room of the late Chancellor Yorke, *dec.*

Welbore Ellis, Eſq; re-elected for Petersfield.

Nathaniel Bailey has taken his ſeat by petition, for Abingdon,—in the room of John Morton, Eſq; who was returned.

Richard Henry Alexander Bennet, Eſq; for Fowey in Cornwall,—in the room of Mr De Grey.

Mr Edward Lewis was not in parliament at the time Mr Wilkes was expelled. Mr John Lewis, returned with a majority of 107, was then a member, who voted againſt the expulſion; —ſince removed by petition.

A Mete-

* Dr Rundle. † Dr Secker.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for the Months of *January* and *February*, 1769.

January 1769	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S	freſh	29 4½	46	a fine pleaſant day, a ſhower at noon.
2	S S W	little	29 4½	44	a fine bright day, dry air.
3	N N W	freſh	29 6½	43	a dull heavy day.
4	N N E	ditto	29 8	42	a fair day, in general bright.
5	N E	ſtrong	29 7	42	very moiſt and heavy, with a good deal of rain.
6	Ditto	freſh	29 6	42	a heavy dull day, dry air.
7	Ditto	ditto	29 8	43	ditto.
8	N E to W S W	little	30	40	ſmart froſt, bright day, miſing evening.
9	W S W	ditto	29 9	41	foggy morning, heavy miſling day.
10	N W	ditto	29 6½	44	wet morning, fair day
11	S W	freſh	29 5½	47	a fair day, in general bright.
12	Ditto	ditto	29 5	46	very wet morning miſling afternoon.
13	Ditto	ditto	29 5	45	heavy morning, miſling afternoon.
14	Ditto	ditto	29 8½	43	a fine bright day, tending to froſt.
15	S S W	ſtrong	29 7½	44	ſunſhine and cloudy at intervals, ſeveral ſhowers.
16	Ditto	freſh	29 6½	44	a very bright fine day.
17	S	little	29 9	44	ditto.
18	E	ditto	29 7½	52	a fine day, dry froſty air.
19	Ditto	freſh	29 7	41	bright and froſty.
20	N E	ditto	29 7	39	froſty and foggy.
21	N	ditto	29 6½	37	ſmart froſt, very bright.
22	W S W	little	29 6½	34	a very ſmart froſt, dark and heavy above.
23	E N E	ditto	29 6½	33	ditto, but a bright day.
24	E S E	ditto	29 6½	35	no froſt, dull morning, bright day.
25	S	freſh	29 5½	41	very wet morning, dull heavy afternoon.
26	N E	little	29 6	44	ditto.
27	S	freſh	29 6	45	ſhowers and ſunſhine at intervals all day.
28	S W	ditto	29 6	46	a very wet day.
29	W to N	ditto	29 5	45	dull morning, wet afternoon.
30	N	ſtrong	29 5	39	very ſmart froſt, much ſnow in the night, and day.
31	N N W	freſh	26 6½	35	hard froſt, cutting wind.
Feb. 1769					
1	S	ditto	29 6½	34	ſmart froſt in the night, thaw in the day.
2	S W	ditto	29 5	38	rainy morning, bright day miſling evening.
3	Ditto	ditto	29 4½	40	heavy rain early, fine bright day.
4	Ditto	ditto	29 2	41	a very fine bright day.
5	S W to N W	freſh	99 2	42	a very heavy dull day.
6	N W	ditto	29 3	42	dull morning, fine bright day.
7	S	ditto	29 2	41	bright day, a ſmart ſhower of hail about noon.
8	S W	ſtrong	29 2	40	clouds and ſunſhine at intervals all day.
9	N W	freſh	29 2½	39	froſt in the night, moiſt churliſh day.
10	N N W	ditto	29 4	40	churliſh, cold day, with a little rain.
11	N	ditto	29 4	39	very cold and churliſh, with a great deal of ſleet.
12	N	ditto	29 4	39	ditto.
13	N	ditto	29 6	40	a foggy heavy day.
14	S S E	little	29 5½	40	a tolerable bright day.
15	S	ditto	29 8	41	foggy morning, fine bright day.
16	Ditto	ditto	29 7	41	very wet till noon, heavy afternoon.
17	N N E	freſh	29 6½	44	a fine bright day.
18	N N W	ſtrong	29 8½	43	bright and heavy at intervals all day.
19	Ditto	freſh	29 8	43	a moiſt heavy morning, fine afternoon.
20	N to S	ditto	29 9½	45	very dull morning, bright afternoon.
21	S	little	29 8½	45	dull and heavy, with a little rain.
22	S W	freſh	29 5	47	chiefly cloudy, with ſome hail and rain.
23	Ditto	ſtrong	29 4	44	cloudy and ſunſhine, hail and rain alternately.
24	N N W	ditto	29 3	41	very bright and clear, froſty air.
25	S	freſh	29 4½	40	very heavy, a great deal of ſnow and rain.
26	Ditto	ditto	29 2½	43	cloudy and bright at times, ſeveral ſmall ſhowers.
27	S S W	freſh	29 3½	43	a heavy moiſt day.
28	S	ſtrong	29 4	47	ſtormy night, wet day.

3. *A Letter to Samuel Johnson*, LL.D.

THIS is an answer to the False Alarm, (see p. 32.) and is generally imputed to Mr Wilkes. It is written in such a strain of resentment as the manner in which Mr Wilkes is mentioned in that pamphlet would naturally produce; the argumentative part is in substance as follows:

Dr Johnson says, that for an answer to the great question "Whether a member of the House of Commons who is expelled, can be so disqualified by a vote of the House, as that no votes given for him at his election shall be legal," we must recur not to positive institutions, but *to the unwritten law of social nature, to the great and pregnant principle of political necessity. All government supposes subjects, all authority implies obedience. To suppose in one the right to command, what another has the right to refuse, is absurd and contradictory.*

To this it is answered, 1st, That to maintain pretensions arising from a *necessity* that supercedes *law*, of which the persons who avail themselves of the plea, are to be the sole judges, a necessity that is founded only in the emergency of a particular crisis, and that implies a momentary annihilation of an established constitution, is to propagate anarchy, or servitude; 2dly, That there was no such necessity for the disqualifying vote in question, because it is absurd to suppose that the state would be overturned unless the choice of the Middlesex freeholders were counteracted. 3dly, That if Dr Johnson means to say that the power of disqualifying by vote is founded on necessity, because the House of Commons could not subsist, or fulfill the ends of its institution without such power, he is mistaken, for that there is no precedent where it has been exerted; the instance in question being the only one in our annals: and, 5thly, That admitting a right to *command* what another has the right to refuse, to be absurd and contradictory, the position has no concern with the present dispute, because in expulsion, the *member* is commanded, and it has never been pretended that *he* has a right to refuse obedience; he is *obliged* to return into the world, a private man, though not indeed stripped of the rights of a private man, and because the right of refusing cannot be referred to the constituent body, without supposing *that body* to be commanded; and it has never yet been pretended that the House of Commons has a right to command a *private freeholder*, or the freeholders of a county collectively.

The House, says this writer, command *within the sphere of their activity*; they command *their member*, who is *bound to obey*; a fresh writ is issued, and a *new member* is returned to parliament; the same individual, perhaps, as a man, but a NEW MEMBER.

Dr Johnson says, that the House of Commons never intended to leave electors the liberty of returning them an expelled member, "because they always require one to be chosen *in the room* of him that is expelled, and because a man cannot be re-chosen in *his own room*." It is answered that the Law of the Land, and universal custom of parliament shew this reasoning to be inconclusive, for that when a member is virtually expelled by act of parliament upon his acceptance of a place of profit, the writ that issues requires *another member* to be chosen *in the room of him that is expelled*, and yet the *same person* is almost always returned; the Commons acknowledge their requisition to be complied with, and the person so returned is constantly admitted as ANOTHER MEMBER *in his own room*. The statute which expels such place-man, says expressly, that he shall be capable of being re-elected, without directing any alteration of the requisition in the writ; and that an individual might, in the language of the law, become *another member in his own room*, appears evidently to be the sense of the House by the alteration they made in the last writ for Middlesex: Whether that alteration was a formal reversal of the law of the land by a vote of the House, it may not, says this writer, become me to enquire.

Dr Johnson's expression, the Commons never *intended to leave electors the liberty* of returning them an expelled member, is in the opinion of this writer a treason against the supremacy of the people, for which, in the free ages of Greece or Rome, he would instantly have been overwhelmed with stones, or hurried to the precipice. The rights of the people are not *left*, or *ceded* to them by the House of Commons; their rights are what *they* have *reserved* to *themselves*; the privileges of the *House* are not what they have an indefeazable pretension to, by arbitrary and discretionary claim, but what the *people* for their own benefit, have *allowed* them.

The absolute power of the House to punish their members is admitted, but their

their right to determine who shall and shall not be candidates is denied. This, says the Letter writer, is too momentous a concern to be confided to any body of *Delegates* whatever; the cognizance of such matters must come before the higher tribunal of the collective body; an assembly, whose *free choice* enters essentially, and by a real and political necessity, into the idea of a legal parliament.

Dr Johnson says, that if the doctrine of a re-election were received, there would be *no punishment in expulsion*; Why then, says this writer, is a *dissolution* the object of dread?

The statute of 30 Ch. II. enacted that a member refusing to take the oaths and subscribe the test, should not merely be expelled, but disabled to sit in the House during that parliament.

Here then, says the Letter-writer, the general right of being chosen again to a seat vacated is clearly ascertained. It required *a special clause and solicitous provision* to superinduce incapacity on expulsion.

Nay, the very existence of the statute is instead of a thousand arguments. Had the country party, who at that time predominated in the House, been conscious of such potency in their *vote*, they would not in the heat of conflict, have waited for the prolix formality of a statute; they would not have begged the concurrence of the other House to a point, into which that House cannot, it seems, at this day, even enquire, without breach of the privileges of the Commons; they would not, lastly, have left the great business of disabling the papists to the uncertainty of the king's assent, which nothing but the last necessity could have extorted.

The act of Queen Anne, which prescribes the expulsion of a member on his acceptance of a place of profit, has adopted the strong expressions of that of Charles, to shew in what light the dependants on the crown in parliament are viewed by the constitution:—but it annexed the *saving clause*, to shew with what religious reverence the great popular right of election is approached even by the legislature, and with what reserve, though in the fullness of their power, they incur the appearance of intrenching upon it. But this clause would not have been inserted had *expulsion* simply been enacted. The statute has gone farther; and, in its zeal against placemen, has declared, that they ought to be considered as *naturally dead*; that is, in a situation where a re-election would be *an impossibility in nature*. By *necessary construction of a statute* therefore (a thing very different from *a vote of the House of Commons*) the act must (without this clause) have been understood to *disable*.

It was the intention of this statute, says the Letter writer, to express a distrust, and even abhorrence of retainers to the crown in parliament, but Dr Johnson now asserts, that a place contaminates no character, that it is a badge of merit, and a *just ground of confidence*; but if this is true, the statute just mentioned is equally injurious and absurd; it is passed expressly to expel a member from his seat, *because* he is become more honourable, and more fit to keep it.

Dr Johnson, however, says no such thing as is here imputed to him. He says, indeed, that the acceptance of a place contaminates no character, he adds, the *crown* that gives it, *intends* to give it always with dignity, sometimes with authority. The *Commons*, it is well known, *think not worse* of themselves, or others, for their offices of profit; *yet profit implies temptation, and may expose a representative to the* SUSPICION OF HIS CONSTITUENTS; this surely is not saying that a place is *a just ground of confidence*, or rendering the statute absurd that gave constituents a power to elect another representative in the room of one whom the receiving a place might expose to temptation, and consequently render his fidelity suspected.

Dr Johnson says, that "if expulsion did not incapacitate, it might often be desirable. Sedition, or obscenity, might be no greater crimes in the opinion of other electors, than in that of the freeholders of Middlesex; and many a wretch whom his colleagues should expell might come back persecuted into fame, and provoke, with harder front, a second expulsion." In this paragraph, the Letter-writer says, "he charges the freeholders of the first county in England with re-electing Mr Wilkes *upon the recommendation of those crimes*. It is not necessary to remark, that the paragraph contains no such charge.

Dr Johnson says, that "the freeholders of Middlesex might all sink into non-existence without any other effect than that there would be room made for a new rabble." This the Letter-writer says, is brutal and insolent: The chartered freemen of England, whose rights have been confirmed to them by thirty-nine successive ratifications of the great national

national compact, are a respectable body, and ought to be mentioned in suitable terms.

Dr Johnson says, that a partial, or even tyrannical decision of the House, has, in no other instance, excited such a general alarm.

Nor is there any reason, says this writer, that it should; a partial or unjust determination of an election, however odious, is a confined injury, limited to the parties immediately affected; "but a power of creating disabilities, erected into principle on the ground of expediency, rooted in a pretended political necessity, and branching out into occasional incapacitations, extends to every elector in the kingdom, and enables a wicked minister to defeat the whole constitutional establishment of representation; for this reason distant counties have caught the alarm, sensible that they shall soon feel the oppression in their own persons, if they silently submit to a decision destructive of the rights of the freeholders of Middlesex."

To Dr Johnson's account of the manner in which distant counties have been made in appearance to express an alarm which they did not catch, this writer says nothing.

Dr Johnson says, that in spight of the discontents that have so long prevailed, the state of the nation has continued the same; the sun has risen, and the corn has grown; and whatever talk has been of the danger of property, yet he that ploughed the field commonly reaped it, and he that built the house was master of the door.

To this, the Letter-writer replies in these words:

"What then! were the fruits of their honest industry enjoyed by those unhappy victims who were butchered by the guards? or who perished by the hir d and the pardoned ruffian? Was *that door* in the power of its owner, which was daringly forced open by the slaves of power, for the purpose of throwing Mr WILKES into the situation from which you reproach the freeholders of Middlesex for wishing to take their representative?

Of the victims who were butchered by the guards, enough has been said on other occasions; to the man called a hired, and pardoned ruffian, Dr Johnson alludes, when he says, an infallible characteristic of meanness is cruelty. This is the only faction that has shouted at the condemnation of a criminal, and that, when his innocence procured his pardon, has clamoured for his blood.

As to the violation of Mr Wilkes's door for the purposes of putting him into prison, it cannot be supposed to be a more gross breach of the laws, than the violation of his door, to rob his house, and cut his throat, yet nobody has hitherto supposed the constitution to be in danger, because sometimes a band of ruffians commit burglary and murder in the night. It is true, notwithstanding these acts of violence, that he who builds a house in this country is master of the door, and the same law that gives a remedy in one case, has given a remedy in the other. The solemn determination of a court of justice has condemned the violation of Mr Wilkes's door, and given him damages for the wrong; and what more can be expected from the greatest possible political freedom upon earth?

Dr Johnson says, that the question which those who can scarsely, in the most common affairs, distinguish right from wrong, are invited to judge of, *is* a question complicated with law, written and unwritten, with the general principles of government, and the particular customs of the House of Commons. The Letter-writer says, on the contrary, that the question is only this "Whether their franchise arising from their freehold is worth having, if they are not permitted to chuse their own representatives.

Such is the substance of this pamphlet; if the dispute should go farther, we shall endeavour give an account of it to the publick, with an attention and impartiality equal to the importance of the subject. X.

4. *The posthumous Works of a late celebrated Genius, deceased.* 2. *vols* 12*mo.*

This celebrated genius is the late Lawrence Sterne, the well known author of Tristam Shandy; the Editor gives the truest character of him that perhaps has yet appeared, and establishes it by the happiest similitude. "Sterne, says he, sported his opinions freely, just as his philosophy or fancy led the way; as he instilled no profligate principle, nor solicited any loose desire, the worst that could possibly be said, of the very worst part of his writings, might be only that they were indecent, but as innocent at the same time, *as the sprawling of an infant on the floor.*

These two little volumes consist of loose and disjointed parts. The Editor calls

calls them Notes, which were designed by the author to frame a larger work, when himself, or the publick, should be tired of the sportive incoherence of his former volumes. They appear, however, to have been intended for nothing more than they are, and the Editor's preface furnishes several particulars in favour of that appearance, against his assertion; he says that the death of the author was *untimely* and *unexpected*; and that these sheets were put into his hands *some time before this* unhappy event, to correct, or cancel, as he should think proper. But surely it is very improbable, that loose notes, intended for little more than an index to the author's mind, should, some time *before* an *unexpected* death, be put into another hand to *correct or cancel*. If they were intended to appear in their present state, such a disposition of them was natural, and that they were intended so to appear, there is other evidence.

They are divided into three parts, the first is intitled "the Koran, or the Life, Character, and Sentiments of Tria Juncta in Uno. M. N. A. or Master of no Arts." The second is intitled, "the Koran, or Essays, Sentiments, Characters, and Callimachies of Tria Juncta in Uno:" and the third is intitled "Memorabilia; or extraordinary things, and remarkable sayings, in Life, Literature and Philosophy, collected together by Tria Juncta in Uno." But each of these parts has not only a title relative to its present state, but a motto; that of the first is,

Vous y verrez du serieux,
Entre-melè de badinage;
Des traits un peu facetieux,
Dont la morale, au moins, est sage.
Le philosophe de Sans-souci.

The motto to the second is, *Nescio quid meditans*, from Horace; that of the third, *Sparsa coegi*.

This is pretty strong evidence that the author intended them for the publick as they are; but there is stronger still: at the end of the first part we find a postscript to the printer, desiring him to send his devil with compliments to the ministry, assuring them that it was not in derogation of their *golden* age, but merely from the casualty of subject matter, that the chapters happened exactly to compleat the number *forty five*. Could such a postscript be intended for loose hints which the author designed as a kind of common place for a serious work?

The second part ends thus, "Sir Isaac Newton used to say, that it was mere labour and patient thinking which had enabled him to investigate the great laws of nature.—Hear this ye blockheads, and go study. And because I know how much a good example is apt to influence, I will begin a course myself as soon as I have written FINIS

ESSAIRUM
SENTIMENTORUM
CHARACTERIUM
ATQUE
CALLIMACHORUM."

This was certainly written with a view to the publication of the work in its present state; and in the conclusion of the third part the author says expressly, that he thought a great variety under the general head of Memorabilia, might be more amusing than mere mysteries in Natural Philosophy, one of which he mentions. By this it appears incontestibly, that the present form of publication was the author's ultimate choice, that he was not prevented by death from giving another. Why the Editor should assert what must appear from his own writing, and the writing of his author, not to be true, cannot easily be guessed.

These volumes are certainly not less sportively incoherent than the others. The author called the first part of the work the Koran, he says merely because it is a collection of chapters, as the word signifies, and he assumed the cognomen of Tria Juncta in Uno, because he says Chance, Luck and Fortune, have been his Clotho, Atropos, and Lachesis.

The life of Tria Juncta in Uno, as far as it is related here, may be comprised in a very small compass. He really was born, he says, or he would never have pretended to say so; he became an author by chance; *chance*, says he, has ever been my *fate*. My father never designed me any manner of education. He was *a brave soldier*, and despised it. What a power of courage he must have had! So I learned to read and write by chance, I *miched* once at school, and picked up a little literature *by chance*, I never meant to marry, and yet it was my *luck* to get a wife. I never had any patron, but was provided for by *Fortune*. Chance, Luck, and Fortune then have been my Clotho, Atropos, and Lachesis.

His father was an Englishman, but was stationed at Clonmel in Ireland at the time of Tria's birth, who continued in that kingdom till he was twelve years old; he there received the first rudiments of literature from the kindness and humanity of a lieutenant, whose name

name was *Le Fevre* and who was in the same corps with his father. To this person he expresses obligations with a fervour and tenderness almost peculiar to himself; he has been long dead, and in honour of his memory he has mentioned his name in another place; "it was all I could, says he, I would have *plucked a nettle from his grave* had I seen one ever grow there; for surely there was nothing either in the humours of his body, or the temperament of his mind, that such a *noli me tangere* weed could be nourished by, or emblematic of"———

When he was about twelve years old, his father and mother returned to England, and brought him with them; he was then placed at a regular school, and in due time transferred to the university; when he quitted college, he returned into the country to an uncle; this uncle, he says, was a minister of the gospel, though his only study was politics; he had written and published several party papers during the *reign* of Sir Robert Walpole in favour of his ministry, but he gained no preferment; he therefore employed his nephew, who wrote a pamphlet, which he put into the minister's hands as his own; it was approved, printed, and procured the parson a new benefice, the income of which was considerable. Tria thought he had some claim to part of the emoluments, but after being amused with hopes several years, he was at last totally disappointed; this provoked his resentment, and having formed a design of writing his own memoirs, he drew a sketch of his uncle's character, bitter enough he says it was; but happening to shew it to some friends, they reprehended him for it; and he having written it more from humour than malice, he laid it by, and supplied its place by an imaginary *Uncle Toby* already sufficiently known to the world. An adventure with another man's wife, he says, involved him in debt; he was obliged to borrow two hundred pounds beyond his own currency upon the occasion. I had, says he, no sufficient security to proffer, but captain Le Fevre happening luckily just then to have sold out of the army—*I mortgaged the story* to him, and he lent me the money.

The method he contrived, in order to liquidate his pecuniary obligations to Le Fevre, was this:

He happened to be acquainted with a young man who had been bound apprentice to a stationer in York, and had just then finished his time, come to set up in London, and had rented a *window* in one of the flagged allies in the city; hired one of the panes of glass of friend, and stuck up the following a vertisement on it with a wafer.

Epigrams, Anagrams, Paragram Chonograms, Nonograms, Epitaphs, pithalamiums, Prologues, Epilogu Madrigals, Interludes, Advertisement Letters, Petitions, Memorials, on eve occasion.—Essays on all subjects—Pam phlets for or against the Ministry—wi Sermons upon any text, or for any sect- to be written here on reasonable terms- by A—— B—— Philologer.

N.B. The greatest honour and secr cy may be depended upon.

The uncommonness of the above tit raised the curiosity of the publick ex tremely, so that besides the applicatio made to him for the useful species of l terature, such as Advertisements, Pet tions, and Memorials; many more we made for the Chonograms, Monogram Paragrams, &c. merely from curiosity.

At night he used to glide privatel into his office to digest the notes heads of the day, and receive the ear nests, which were directed to be alway left with the memorandums, the writin to be paid for on delivery.

The ocean of vice and folly whic he says opened itself to his view while h continued this odd department of lif shocked and disgusted him so much that the moment he had realized L Fevre's sum, and discharged the rent o his pane, he closed the horrid scene, o to express himself more properly, stop ped up the common sewer.

His design to write his own memoir produced the work well known by th title of the Life and Opinions of Tris tram Shandy; "I sat down, says he, t this work, with the most stupid intentio possible, but the will o'the whisp of ima gination led me a scamper for nine vo lumes, before I attempted to introduc myself into life—I knew the world alas too well to be in a hurry to step into it. Of the work and its reception he give the following account. The oddne and novelty of the first volumes caugh hold of the capricious taste of the pub lick, he was applauded and abused, bu upon the whole, encouraged, so that h went on with the same kind of no mean ing, singing at the end of every chapte this line from Midas, to his *Ass-ear* audience.

Round about the may-pole how they trot-

And laughing in his sleeve at th *penetrating* readers, who conceived

deep

ep-laid ſcheme to be hid under the va-
ries which they pretended to trace,
d affirmed would unfold itſelf in the
nclusion.

He found however, at laſt, that the
ne days wonder had ſown its gape-ſeed;
e novelty grew ſtale, and the oddneſs
ſt its ſingularity; he then began to
ame theſe Notes, but could never ſtick
one ſubject long enough to make a
lume of it.

One of his favourite deſigns was to
mpoſe a little book, to be ſtiled the
rimmer, for the uſe and benefit of
rown nobility, gentry, and others, to
ſtruct them what to ſay, and how to
t upon all the occaſions of life.

Another deſign was to make an hiſto-
cal and philoſophical account of all the
reat epochas of the world, from the cre-
ion to the conflagration. Of this work
e never wrote any part, except the laſt
hapter, containing a deſcription of the
ay of judgment. This, with the author's
haracter as drawn by himſelf, and a
ecimen and account of other parts of
is whimſical performance, we may per-
aps communicate to our readers at ſome
ture time. X.

5. *The Deſerter, a Poem, by Edward Jerningham.*

This is a tale of private diſtreſs, related
ith a pathetic ſimplicity, which cannot
ut give it power over every heart.

A Spaniſh ſoldier, having returned
rom foreign ſervice, with ſome honour-
ry diſtinctions for his gallant behaviour,
narried a village beauty, to whom he had
een tenderly attached before he left his
ountry.

But in leſs than a week the ſoldier was
gain called to the field; his bride, not-
withſtanding his tender perſuaſions to the
ontrary, determined to follow the army,
hat ſhe might be near him, to ſhare his
ortune, and ſuccour him in diſtreſs.

Her zeal, however, was more than her
trength; ſhe fell ſick with fatigue, and
was left at the diſtance of about a league
rom the hill where the troops encamped.

The commander, to prevent his men
rom injuring the neighbouring peaſants
y robbing their vineyards, drew a line
ound the camp, and proclaim'd, that who-
ever paſſed it ſhould ſuffer as a deſerter.

Three days had now paſſed ſince the
ſband had heard of his wife.

For me, her native home, he ſaid,
For me each weeping friend,
For me, a father's arms ſhe fled,
And ſhall not love attend?
Now, now ſhe weeps at my delay,
And ſhall neglect be mine?
Submit, ye fears, to pity's ſway,
He ſaid—and croſs'd the line.

As he returned at midnight, he was ſeized, condemned, and executed the next day; juſt as he fell, the wife, breathleſs and pale, ruſhed through the croud, and lifting up the cloth that had been thrown over him, found the body ſo disfigured by the ſhot that it could ſcarce be known.

Is this, oh blaſting view! ſhe cry'd,
The youth who lov'd too well!
His love for me the law defy'd,
And for that love he fell.
When will the grave this form receive?
The grave to which he's fled?
There, only there, I'll ceaſe to grieve—
She ſpoke—and join'd the dead.

X.

6. *An Epitome of the Philoſ. Tranſ. Vol.* LVIII. *for the year* 1769.

1. *An Eſſay on the Force of Percuſſion, by William Richardſon,* M. D.

It is ſtill a queſtion among philoſophers, Whether the force of percuſſion be in proportion to the velocity of bodies in motion, or to the ſquares of thoſe velocities.

It is found, that the impreſſion made by percuſſion on ſoft bodies, is as the *ſquares of the velocities*: thoſe who maintain that the force of percuſſion is *as the velocity*, therefore ſay, that to account for this experiment upon their principles, time ſhould be taken into the calculation; which being as the velocity of the impinging body, the impreſſion will of courſe be as the time multiplied into the velocity, or in other words, as the ſquare of the velocity.

But it is alſo found that, in ſoft bodies, the velocity, after percuſſion, falls ſhort of the force, ſuppoſing it to be in proportion to the ſquares of the velocity; thoſe therefore, who inſiſt that the force of percuſſion is in this proportion, inſiſt that in compreſſing the parts of thoſe bodies, a certain force muſt neceſſarily be loſt, which being added to what remains after percuſſion, will ſufficiently confirm the truth of their doctrine.

Thus has experiment itſelf, in this inſtance, eſtabliſhed doubt.

To account for theſe different appearances, Dr Richardſon conſiders the nature of coheſion: While the force of percuſſion, ſays he, produces an effect upon the whole maſs of matter which receives the ſtroke, in proportion to the velocity of the impinging body, it may at the ſame time, in ſeparating the cohereing parts from each other, produce

an

an effect in proportion to the ſquares of the velocity.

He was led to this thought by obſerving, that a cord, which would ſuſtain a great weight, might eaſily be broken by a ſud en jerk; and that the weight of a hammer does not contribute ſo much to the driving of a nail, as the quickneſs of the motion it receives from the driver.

By a very ingenious contrivance, which he particularly deſcribes, he made a variety from experiments, by which it plainly appeared.

1ſt. That the impreſſions made by an impinging body in ſoft clay, are in proportion to the heights from which ſuch body was let fall, conſequently *as the ſquares* of their reſpective velocities.

2dly. That the impreſſions in pulverized clay, are in the medium between the ſquares of the velocities, and the velocities themſelves.

3dly. That the impreſſions in brick-duſt are, nearly, in a ſubduplicate proportion of the heights whence the impinging bodies are let fall, conſequently vary but little from the proportion of the velocities acquired. Whence, ſays Dr Richardſon, I apprehend it clearly follows, that the impreſſions made in ſoft bodies by hard ones ſtriking upon them, vary from each other according to the degree of coheſion in the reſpective ſoft bodies; and that the impreſſions would be in exact proportion to the velocities, if their form could be perfectly retained by bodies totally deſtitute of coheſion.

2. *Obſervations on the Bones, commonly ſuppoſed to be Elephants Bones, which have been found near the River Ohio, in America. By W. Hunter*, M.D.F.R.S.

Foſſil ivory was for a long time believed, by many naturaliſts, to be a mineral; it is now univerſally believed to be an animal ſubſtance, but it is ſtill doubted to what animal it belonged. Some of the bones which from time to time have been dug up, reſemble very much the tuſks of the elephant; but other bones, apparently of the ſame animal, were obſerved to be much bigger than thoſe of the elephant; and it was alſo thought ſtrange, that elephants ſhould have been formerly ſo numerous in weſtern countries, where they are not now found; and in cold countries, particularly Siberia, where they cannot now live.

The inhabitants of Siberia believed them the bones of the Mammouth, an animal of which they told and believed ſtrange ſtories, but modern philoſophers hold the Mammouth to be as fabulous as the Centaur.

Some of theſe bones have lately been found on the banks of the river Ohio in North America; and in France, whither ſpecimens of them were ſent, they were ſuppoſed to be elephant's bones.

A tuſk and grinder were examined by Dr Hunter and his brother. The tuſk they at firſt ſight concluded to be that of an elephant; but being very converſant in comparative anatomy, they were clearly of opinion that the grinder was not, but that it certainly had belonged to an animal that was either carnivorous, or of the mixed kind.

Dr Hunter, upon this, went to the Tower, whither a conſiderable quantity of theſe tuſks, teeth, and other bones had been ſent, where he found the grinders all of the ſame kind, and found not the leaſt reaſon to doubt that the tuſks and grinders belonged to the ſame animal. He examined two elephant's jaws in his brother's collection, he examined the tuſks and grinders of the Queen's two elephants, and a great number of African elephants teeth at a wharehouſe, and from all his obſervations was convinced, that the grinders were not thoſe of an elephant, but of ſome carnivorous animal; he obſerved alſo, upon a more exact examination of the tuſk, that it was more twiſted than any elephant's tooth he had ever ſeen.

Dr Hunter afterwards examined other ſpecimens of thoſe bones which had been ſent to Dr Franklin and Lord Shelburne, among which was half the lower jaw, with the grinder ſtill in it; this jaw, he ſays, was ſo different from that of an elephant, both in form and ſize, and correſponded ſo exactly with the other bones, that the Doctor had no remaining doubt but that the ſuppoſed American elephant was an animal of another ſpecies, a kind of *pſeudo-elephant* with which naturaliſts are wholly unacquainted.

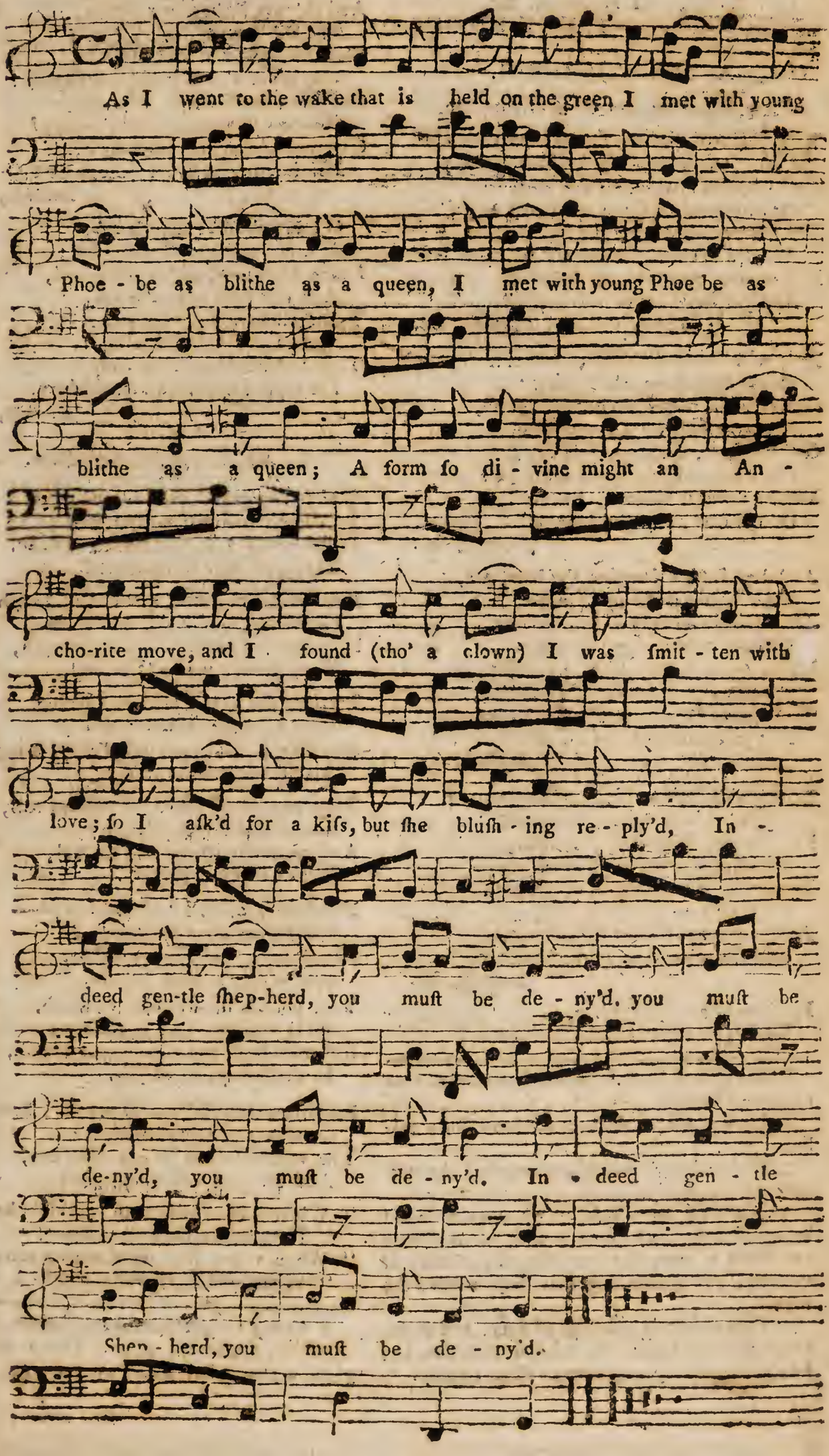
Dr Hunter found in the Britiſh Muſeum, and other collections, grinders of this Unknown Animal, which he eaſily diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of the Hippopotamus, as well as the elephant; and he ſays, ſome of theſe were found in the Brazils and at Lima, as well as in different parts of Europe, from which he infers, that the animal was once a very general inhabitant of the globe. "If then, ſays he, it was indeed carnivorous, which I think cannot be doubted, though we may as philoſophers regret it, yet as men we cannot but thank heaven that its whole generation is probably extirpated."

The

THE PRUDENT SHEPHERDESS,

A favourite Comic Ballad; Sung by Mr. VERNON, *at* Vaux-hall Gardens, *laſt Seaſon. Set to Muſic by Mr.* POTTER.

Allegro moderato.



Dublin, Feb. 2, 1770.

Mr. URBAN,

I Send you a piece of political wit, which has lately been played off on our side of the water; if your readers are not tired of the political wit which is furnished for them at home, it may possibly afford them some entertainment.

I am yours, &c.

PADDY BROGUE.

A NEW SONG.

Air, Hey! my Kitten, my Kitten, &c.

WHAT did my *Phlogy*, my *Phlogy*, *
And what did my *Phlogy* wanty;
Tell why did it whimper and fret,
Or what made it scold and canty?
Did my pet want a Militia, §
And did it want it my deary?
Kiss its own mammy, my honey,
And you shall get one next yeary.
Diddidy Diddidy, Diddidy, &c.

If it will stand all aloney,
Honey shall have it's wishing:
Come, walk by the stools my cherub,
And you shall get a commission.
Get ye gone, soldiery, soldiery ‡
Does their bloody coats fright ye?
Begone naughty fellows, I say,
Or I'll call *Pompey* to bite ye
Diddidy, &c.

And does it slide down on the banisters,
Does it slide down my deary?
Ah, *Phlogy* you mustn't be climbing,
Without your mammy is neary.
Here, go to the toy-shop, ye hussey,
And by a cock horse for a poney;
Come leave off your crying my spicey,
My precious shall ride all aloney.
Diddidy, &c.

My child knows nothing of Blakeney, †
Nor what is become of his money:
Fie, tattling Wagstaff, I wonder,
You study to vex my honey.
Yes, yes, if my babe does not cry,
He shall have sugar and jelly;
And mammy will buy a fine book,
And learn her own pet to SPELLY,
Diddidy, &c.

For jewel, a coral I'll buy,
Besides its little DOLL DOUSEY; ‖
And wonderful horns as e'er,
Were in the P********* housey.
A paw paw aldermen, aldermen,
Did it miss stipend, my deary; †
Get it some pappy, some pappy,
My own little *Phlogy* to cheary.
Diddidy, &c.

And O! my *Phlogy*, my *Phlogy*,
And O! my gay little *Phlogy*;
Bless its fine limbs and odd eye,
Was there e'er so coaxing a roguey?
Get you gone *Townsey*, *Townsey*,
How could you vex pretty *Phlogy*?
Give me a hand and I'll beat it.——
Did he, my petsy, PROROGUEY?
Diddidy, &c.

O! my cherub, my cherub,
And O! my cherub and lifey;
Leave off your squalling my jewel,
And you shall have a wifey.
You shall have viper in broth,
Eggs and salop and clary:
Then hushio by-baby, by-bady,
Lie close to your own dear Mary.
Diddidy, &c.

An Autumnal Reflection.

IN fading grandeur, lo! the trees
Their tarnish'd honour shed;
While every leaf-compelling breeze,
Lays their dim verdure dead.

E're while they shot a vig'rous length
Of flow'rs, and fruit, and green;
Now shorn of beauty, and of strength,
They stand a shatter'd scene!

Ere long the genial breath of spring
Shall all their charms renew;
And flow'r, and fruit, and foliage bring
All pleasing to the view!

Thus round and round the seasons roll,
In one harmonious course;
And pour convictions on the soul,
With unremitting force.

Not such is man's appointed fate,——
One *Spring* alone he knows;
One *Summer*, one *Autumnal state*,
One *Winter's* dead repose.
Yet, not the dreary sleep of death,
Shall e'er his pow'rs destroy;
But man shall draw immortal breath,
In endless pain, or joy.

Important thought!——O mortal! hear
On what thy peace depends:
The voice of truth invites thine ear,
And *this* the voice she sends

"When virtue glows with youthful charms
"How bright the vernal skies!
"When virtue like the summer warms,
"What golden harvests rise!"

---

* Dr. Charles Lucas, heretofore the last free citizen of Dublin.

§ He was a most zealous advocate for a militia.

‡ He inveighed most bitterly against the augmenting the regular troops.

† Blakeney was a soldier, who was whipped by order of the court martial, upon which *Phlogy* published a pamphlet, accusing the officers of tyranny, and pretending that they robbed the man.

‖ *Phlogy*, who is upwards of sixty, and so decripit that he cannot stir without crutches, has lately married a young woman about twenty.

† *Phlogy* cannot bear the aldermen, because when the Commons offered him a stipend of 365l. a year, they would not consent.

When vices ſpring without controul,
What bitter fruits appear!
A wintry darkneſs wraps the ſoul
And horrors cloſe the year.

Let Youth to Virtue's ſhrine repair,
And men their tribute bring,
Old age ſhall loſe its load of care
And Death ſhall loſe its ſting.

Borne upwards on ſeraphic wing,
Their happy ſouls ſhall ſoar,
And there enjoy eternal ſpring,
Nor fear a winter more.

MARSHFIELD, Nov. 18, 1769. W. O.

A BALLAD.

YE damſels of Suſſex, who wiſh to enſlave
The hearts of the ſprightly, the handſome, and brave,
Pray leave your Mamas, and come trooping to Bourn,
If the man I deſcribe, be the man for your turn.
Sing, Tantararara, troop all, troop all.

So perfect his form, his complexion ſo fair,
So graceful his geſture, ſo fine is his hair,
He'd rival Endymion, the fav'rite of old,
Were n't his ringlets black, and Endymion's of gold.

So ſoft is his voice ſo bewitching his tongue,
In raptures you'll liſt' to him all the day long,
Nor fear, ye fair nymphs, he will e'er prove unkind,
His manners are gentle, and grateful his mind.

So bright are his thoughts, and ſo poignant his wit,
Lyttelton, Stanhope, and *Pultney*, to HIM muſt ſubmit,
Yet ſo ſweet is his temper, and ſuch his good ſenſe,
His pen nor his words have e'er given offence.

Belov'd by the gay ones, careſs'd by the great,
Nor vain of his talents, his birth, or eſtate;
Nor four'd by ambition, nor tortur'd by pride,
Nor wiſhing for aught but the joys of a bride.

Could you love one like him, to *Otranto* repair,
Nor waſte all your moments in ſorrow and care;
Though love-ſick with the picture, come down,
I aſſure you,
Tom's Propria Perſona will certainly cure you.
Sing, Tantararara, troop all, &c.

The COQUETTE.

CONſtant ſwains and laſſes true,
Hear my ſong, I ſing to you.
Every fond and faithful pair
Scorn alike the jilting fair;
Who with vain coquettiſh arts,
Makes a trade of hunting hearts:
For every coxcomb ſighs by turns,
And now for this, now that ſhe burns;
And fickle as the vernal breeze,
Sighs for every fop ſhe ſees.
Curs'd with a form that might inſpire
Infeebled age with youthful fire;
Relying on that ſingle part,
With not one charm to pleaſe the heart,
In Folly's endleſs maze ſhe flies.
Derided lives, neglected dies.

Addreſſed to P——Y G—DM—N.

AH! where ſhall Collin fly!—unhappy youth!
Alas! to whom ſhall he his griefs relate!—
Broke are the plighted vows of ſacred truth,
Thoſe vows recorded by the hand of fate;
Diſtraction—horrors—grief and endleſs care,
Oh! dire attendants! mark me for their own;
For ever am I doom'd to ſad deſpair,
For Polly's falſe——and Collin is undone.

How weak is reaſon 'gainſt the pow'r of love!
How fruitleſs reſolution's boaſted aid!
Wit, Learning, Fortitude, defenceleſs prove;
Ev'n calm Philoſophy recoils diſmay'd.
Farewell the fragrant grove, the flowery plain,
Farewell the ſhady oak, with moſs o'ergrown,
Farewell the Lark and Linnet's ſweeteſt ſtrain,
For Polly's falſe——and Collin is undone.

No more the verdent mead, and ſtreamlet's ſide,
Shall e'er entice me to my once-lov'd ſport;
To thoſe fair ſcenes which nature has ſupply'd,
Let Lovers, bleſt with conſtancy reſort:
While I - forſaken—in ſome darkſome ſhade,
In ſolitude my hapleſs griefs bemoan,
Whence peace and ſweet content are long ſince fled,
For Polly's falſe——and Collin is undone.

Oh! had my lovely Polly conſtant prov'd,
How blithe could I have ſmil'd each hour away,
Tho' fate had frown'd—yet bleſs'd with her I lov'd,
Content, tho' clad in ruſſet homely grey:
In ſome plain cot, embower'd by ſpreading trees,
Far from the buſy world;—with her alone,
Supremely bleſs'd, I could have paſs'd my days,
But Polly's falſe——and Collin is undone.

Yet, yet, oh Heav'n forgive th' inconſtant fair,
Forgive her inſults to a hapleſs boy,
Make her—oh! make her your peculiar care,
And lead her ſteps to every ſcene of joy:
While Collin, loſt—by hapleſs love undone,
Shall never more be thought of—heard—or ſeen—
Unleſs when by the gleam of night's pale moon,
His ghoſt ſhall mournfully glide o'er the green.

PROLOGUE *to the* TRIP *to* SCOTLAND.

Spoken by CUPID, *in the habit of a Poſtilion.*

YE Belles, ye Beaus, of whatſo'er degree,
Above, below, around; behold in me
A modern Cupid; not like antient Love,
On nimble wings, but poſt-horſes, I move.
Their idol's arms let Heathen bards recount,
This is *my* bow, I ſmack it, and I mount,
My ſpurs are pointed arrows in diſguiſe,
And this broad belt the bandage from my eyes.
Nay e'en thoſe wings which onee outſtripp'd the wind,
Hang dangling down like ſhoulder knots behind;
For you, transform'd, I quit the Paphian grove,
Cold Scotland's now the only land for love.
For Scotland, ho!—on no fool's errand ſent,
I come myſelf, my own advertiſement.
Ye blooming maids, whom half pay captains preſs,
Or ſtruck, perhaps, with Robin's rainbow dreſs,

Who

Who in Aſſemblies ſigh, or pine in ſhades:
Ye youths, who languiſh for your mother's maids,
Why will ye idly wait for twenty-one?
Behold your vaſſal! mount, and let's be gone.
Deſpiſe what vulgar mortals Prudence call;
Love is the word, and Love can equal all.
The eager hoſtler in the paſſage ſtays,
My ſteeds are ready harneſs'd to my chaiſe:
And if this ſeaſon ends as it began,
Egad, next year I'll drive a caravan.
Does no one want me?—But the cauſe I ſee;
You're all aſham'd before good company;
Well then, I never blab; my province is
To deal in ſecrets; but remember this—
In eight and-forty hours we reach the borders.
I'll in the Green room wait for farther orders.

[CUPID *waves his whip, and goes out. The Scene ſhifts.*]

FILLAGREE.

Ladies, you'll witneſs what this boy has done,
What fools he makes us, and what riſques we run,
When this vile gad fly goads us,
This puppet thing, this miniature of man!
What ſay you, ſhall I brain him with my fan?
Or in the very zenith of his glory,
Here with my glove-ſtring ſtrangle him before you?
—You're tender-hearted: well then, ſo am I,
Methinks it were a pity Love ſhould die.

CUPID.

Love cannot die, whilſt ſo much beauty reigns
In yon fair circle———
Say, ye nymphs and ſwains,
Was it not right one knotty point to clear,
That Love himſelf ſhould be in perſon here?
That boys ſhould match with girls, and girls with boys:
Mere nature can produce ſuch idle toys.
But ſure it aſks ſome ſupernatural aid
When ſuch a Lover ſighs for ſuch a Maid.

[*Pointing to* Fillagree *and* Griſkin.

Beſides, ye fair, from me perhaps you'll hear
What from mere mortals might offend your ear.
Between ourſelves, I cannot quite approve
This modern bare-fac'd hurrying into love.
My ancient Chiefs, ſo fam'd for Love and War,
Beſieg'd whole ages the obdurate fair.
Now, e'er the Lover wooes, the Lady's won.
And half the ſex run poſt to be undone.
Be wiſe, be cautious; keep this truth in view,
Few haſty marriages are happy too.
Approach with awe th' indiſſoluble bands,
Try well your hearts before you yield your hands,
Let each kind parent's voice compleat the plan,
And bluſh conſent even then behind your fan.

Country dance of the characters, led by Cupid.

A Song on Two Siſters. By the late Judge Burnet.

THE mind of bright *Suky*' a jewel,
We'll ſet in a delicate frame,
But *Anama* pleaſes me too well
To examine what cauſes the flame.
The charms of ſweet *Suky* inſpire me,
Her face, ſhape, and wit I adore;
But *Annama*'s ſmiling eyes fire me,
To raptures I ne'er felt before.

The one every art is ſo good in,
Each word and each look I approve;
The other ſo ſmiles on a ſudden,
I only know this, that I love.

His meaſure with *Suky* Time loſes,
Hours fly, like the minutes away;
If *Annama* her preſence refuſes,
One minute appears a whole day.

To muſick when *Suky* light bounds,
My fancy too dances the hays;
When *Annama*'s ſpinnet rebounds,
I feel on my heart-ſtrings ſhe plays.

One ſiſter my *Head* ſo poſſeſſes,
My reaſon with her would take part;
The other, that rebel ſuppreſſes,
And abſolute reigns in my *heart*.

Ænigma, by the celebrated Miſs Carter

NOR form, nor ſubſtance, in my being ſhar
I'm neither fire, nor water, earth nor ai
From motions free, alone my birth derive;
I ne'er can die, for never was alive:
And yet with ſuch extenſive empire reign
That very few eſcape my myſtick chain.
Nor time, nor place, my wild excurſions bound
I break all order, nature's laws confound:
Raiſe ſchemes without contrivance or deſign,
And make apparent contradictions join.
Tranſfer the Thames where Ganges' waters ro
Unite the Equator to the frozen Pole.
'Midſt Zembla's ice bid bluſhing rubies glow,
And Britiſh harveſt bloom in Scythian ſnow:
Cauſe trembling flocks to ſkim the raging mai
And ſcaly fiſhes graze the verdant plain.
Make light deſcend, and heavy bodies riſe,
Stars ſink to earth, and earth aſcend the ſkies
If Nature lie deform'd in wintry froſt,
And all the beauties of the ſpring are loſt,
Rais'd by my pow'r, new verdure decks th
ground,
And ſmiling flow'rs diffuſe their ſweets aroun
The ſleeping dead, I ſummon from the tomb
And oft anticipate the livings doom;
Convey offenders to the fatal tree,
When law or ſtratagem has ſet them free.
Aw'd by no check, my roving flights can ſoar
Beyond imaginations active pow'r;
I view each country of the ſpacious earth,
Nay viſit realms that never yet had birth;
Can trace the pathleſs regions of the air,
And fly with eaſe beyond the ſtarry ſphere;
So ſwift my operation, in an hour,
I can deſtroy a town, or build a tower:
Play tricks would puzzle all the ſearch of wi
And ſhow whole volumes that were never wri
In ſure records my myſtick pow'rs confeſt,
Who rack'd with cares, a haughty tyran
breaſt;
Charg'd in prophetick Emblems to relate,
Approaching wrath, and his peculiar fate.
Oft to the good, by Heaven in mercy ſent,
I've arm'd their thoughts againſt ſome dire
vent.
As oft in chains preſumptive villains bind,
And haunt with reſtleſs fears the guilty mind

The following papers, have been voted *falſe, ſeditious*, and *infamous* libels by the General Aſſembly of New York: For diſcovering the Author of the firſt a reward of 100l. has been offered, and 50l. for finding out the Writer of the ſecond.

To the betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of NEW YORK.

"*My dear Fellow Citizens and Countrymen.*

IN a day when the Minions of Tyranny and Deſpotiſm in the Mother Country, and the Colonies, are indefatigable in laying every ſnare that their malevolent and corrupt hearts can ſuggeſt, to enſlave a free people; when the inhabitants of this unfortunate country has been ſtriving under many diſadvantages, for three years paſt, to preſerve their freedom; which to an Engliſhman is as as dear as his life, when the Merchants of this city and the capital towns on the Continent, have nobly and chearfully ſacrificed their private intereſt to the publick good, rather than to promote the deſigns of the enemies of our happy Conſtitution: It might juſtly be expected, that in this day of conſtitutional light, the Repreſentatives of this Colony would not be ſo hardy, nor be ſo loſt to all ſenſe of duty to their Conſtituents, (eſpecially having the laudable example of the Colonies of Maſſachuſett's Bay and South Carolina, before them,) as to betray the truſt committed to them. This they have done in paſſing the Vote to give the troops a thouſand pounds of any moneys that may be in the Treaſury, and another thouſand out of the money that may be iſſued, to be put out on loan; which the Colony will be obliged to make good, whether the bill for that purpoſe does or does not obtain the Royal Aſſent; and that they have betrayed the Liberties of the people, will appear from the following conſideration, to wit: That the Miniſtry are waiting to ſee, whether the Colonies under their diſtreſſed circumſtances, will divide on any of the grand points which they are united in, and contending for, with the Mother Country; by which they may carry their deſigns againſt the Colonies, and keep in Adminiſtration. For if this ſhould not take place, the Acts muſt be repealed; which will be a reflection on their conduct, and will bring the reproach and clamour of the nation on them, for the loſs of trade to the Empire, which their malconduct has occaſioned.

"Our granting money to the troops, is implicitly acknowledging the Authority that enacted the Revenue Acts, and their being obligatory on us, as theſe Acts were enacted for expreſs purpoſe of taking money out of our pockets without our conſent; and to provide for the defending and ſupport of Government in America; which Revenue, we ſay, by our grant of money, is not ſufficient for the purpoſe aforeſaid; therefore we ſupply the deficiency.

"This was the point of view in which theſe Acts were conſidered, by the Maſſachuſetts and South Carolina Aſſemblies, and to prevent that dangerous conſtruction, refuted in. On this important point we have differed with theſe ſpirited Colonies, and do implicitly approve of all the tyrannical conduct of the Miniſtry to the Boſtonians, and by implication cenſure their laudable and patriotic denial. For if they did right (which every ſenſible American thinks they did) in refuſing to pay the billeting money, ſurely we have done wrong, very wrong, in giving it. But our Aſſembly ſays, They do their duty, in granting the money to the troops: Conſequently the Maſſachuſetts Aſſembly did not do theirs, in not obeying the Miniſterial Mandate. If this is not a diviſion in this grand point, I know not what is: And I doubt not but the Miniſtry will let us know it to our coſt; for it will furniſh them with arguments and freſh courage. Is this a grateful retaliation to that brave and ſenſible people, for the ſpirited and early notice they took of the ſuſpending Act? No; it is baſe ingratitude, and betraying the common cauſe of Liberty.

"To what other influence than the deſerting the American cauſe, can the Miniſtry attribute ſo puſillanimous a conduct, as this of the Aſſembly; ſo repugnant and ſubverſive of all the means we have uſed, and oppoſition that has been made by this and the other Colonies, to the tyrannical conduct of the Britiſh Parliament! to no other. Can there be a more ridiculous farce to impoſe on the people, than for the Aſſembly to vote their thanks to be given to the Merchants, for entering into an agreement not to import goods from Britain until the Revenue Acts ſhould be repealed, while they, at the ſame time, counteract it, by countenancing Britiſh Acts, and complying with Miniſterial requiſitions, incompatible with our Freedom? Surely there cannot.

"And what makes the Aſſembly's granting this money the more grievous, is, that it goes to the ſupport of troops kept here, not to protect, but to enſlave us! Has not the truth of this remark been lately exemplified in the audacious, domineering, and inhuman Major Pullaine, who ordered a guard to protect a ſordid miſcreant, that tranſgreſſed the laudable non-importation Agreement of the Merchants, in order to break that, which is the only means left them, under God, to baffle the deſigns of their enemies to enſlave this Continent? This conſideration alone ought to induce a free people not to grant the troops any ſupply whatſoever, if we had no diſpute with the Mother Country that made it neceſſary not to concede any thing that might deſtroy our Freedom; reaſons of œconomy and good policy, ſuggeſt, that we ought not to grant the troops money.

"Whoever is the leaſt acquainted with the Engliſh Hiſtory, muſt know, that grants frequently made to the Crown, are not to be refuſed, but with ſome degree of danger of diſturbing

disturbing the repose of the kingdom or Colony. This evinces the expediency of our stopping these grants now, while we are embroiled with the Mother Country, that so we may not, after the grand controversy is settled, have a new bone of contention about the billeting money; which must be the case if we do not put an end to it at this time: For the Colony, in its impoverished state, cannot support a charge which amounts to near as much, per annum, as all the other expences of the Government besides.

"Hence it follows, that the Assembly have not been attentive to the Liberties of the Continent, nor to the property of the good people of this Colony in particular; we must therefore attribute this sacrifice of the public interest, to some corrupt source. This is very manifest in the guilt and confusion that covered the faces of the perfidious abettors of this measure, when the House was in debate on the subject. Mr. Colden knows, from the nature of things, that he cannot have the least prospect to be in Administration again; and therefore, that he may make hay while the Sun shines, and get a full sallary from the Assembly, flatters the ignorant Members of it, with the consideration of the success of a Bill to emit a paper currency; when he, and his artfull coadjutors must know, that it is only a snare to impose on the simple; for it will not obtain the Royal Assent. But while he is sollicitous to obtain his sallary, he must attend to his posterity, and as some of his children hold offices under the Government, if he did not procure an obedience to its requisitions, or do his duty, in case the Assembly refused the billeting money, by dissolving them, his chidren might be in danger of losing their offices. If he dissolved the Assembly they would not give him his sallary.

"The De Lancey family knowing the ascendency they have in the present House of Assembly, and how useful that Influence will be to their ambitious designs to manage a new Governor, have left no stone unturned to prevent a dissolution. The Assembly, conscious to themselves of having trampled on the liberties of the people, and fearing their just resentment on such an event, are equally careful to preserve their seats, expecting that if they can do it at this critical juncture, as it is imagined the grand controversy will be settled this winter, they will serve for seven years; in which time they hope the people will forget the present injuries done to them. To secure these several objects, the De Lancey family, like true Politicians, although they were to all appearance at mortal odds with Mr. Colden, and represented him in all companies, as an enemy to his country; yet a coalition is now formed, in order to secure to them the sovereign Lordship of this Colony. The effect of which has given birth to the abominable vote, by which the liberties of the people are betrayed. In short, they have brought matters to such a pass, that the checks resulting from the form of our happy constitution, are destroyed. The Assembly might as well invite the Council, save the trouble of formalities, to take the seats in the House of Assembly, and place t Lieut. Governor in the Speaker's Chair, a then there would be no waste of time going from House to House, and his Hono would have the pleasure to see how zealo his former enemies are in promoting his inte est, to serve themselves. Is this a state to rested in, when our All is at stake? N my Countrymen, rouze, imitate the nob example of the Friends of Liberty in Englan who, rather than be enslaved, contend i their right with K—, Lords, and Common And will you suffer your liberties to be to from you by your Representatives? Tell not in Boston, publish it not in the streets Charles-Town! You have means yet left preserve a unanimity with the brave Bosto ans and Carolinians; and to prevent the a complishment of the designs of tyrants. T House was so nearly divided on the subject granting the money in the way the vote pa sed, that one would have prevented it; y have therefore a respectable Minority. Wh I would advise to be done, is, to assemble the fields, on Monday next, where your sen ought to be taken on this important poin notwithstanding the impudence of Mr. Jau cey, in his declaring in the House, that had consulted his Constituents, and that th were for giving money. After this is don go in a body to your Members, and insist their joining with the Minority to oppose Bill; if they dare refuse your just requisiti appoint a Committee to draw up a state the whole matter, and send it to the speak of the several Houses of Assembly on Continent, and to the friends of our cause England, and publish it in the news pape that the whole world may know your se ments on this matter, in the only way y circumstances will admit: And I am confid it will spirit the friends of our cause, chagrin our enemies. Let the notificatio call the people, be so expressed, that wh ver absents himself, will be considered a greeing to what may be done by such as sh meet;—and that you may succeed, is the feigned desire of A SON OF LIBERT

New York, Dec. 17, 1769.

To the PUBLIC.

"THE spirit of the times renders it cessary for the inhabitants of this ty to convene, in order effectually to a the destructive consequences of the late *inglorious* conduct of our General Assembl who have, in opposition to the loud and neral voice of their Constituents,—the tates of sound policy,—the ties of gratit and the glorious struggle we have engage for our invaluable birth rights, dared to supplies to the troops, without the least dow of a pretext for their pernicious gr The most eligible place will be in the fie near Mr. De La Montagne's; and the tim between ten and eleven o'clock in the m ing, where we doubt not every friend t country will attend. LEGIO

In consequence of the above papers, on Monday the 25th of December, a very considerable number of the Inhabitants of New-York met in the Fields, and appointed a Gentleman to ask, whether they approved of the Vote of the Honourable House of Assembly, for granting money for the support of the troops; which was answered in the negative. On which a committee was appointed to wait upon their representatives, to acquaint them, that the people disapproved totally of the resolution of the House for granting money for the support of troops, designed, as was manifest, for the purpose of enslaving them. The Representativvs received the Comittee politely, and in general returned for answer, that they were of opinion, the majority of their constituents were disposed to give the money voted; and that it was now too late to pay any regard to the representations of the Committee. And Mr. John Lamb being the person appointed to propound the question, the House was moved, to order that gentleman to appear before them, to answer for his conduct; but, in the mean time, the Committee took the alarm, and wrote to Mr. DeNoyellis, acknowledging themselves in every respect parties with Mr. Lamb, answerable with him for every step that had been taken, and ready to defend their conduct in a constitutional manner. What effect this letter might produce, does no otherwise appear, than by a subsequent Act of the same kind, in which the people were again called together, to take their sense of a motion then depending in the House, that all Elections for Members of the General Assembly, should for the future be determined by ballot. This too, like the former, was propounded by Mr. John Lamb, and was answered in the affirmative; in consequence whereof we find, that among other proceedings of the House, there is an order, that Mr. Thomas have leave to bring in a bill, that all elections of Representatives to sit in the Genral Assembly for this Colony, shall be by ballot only.

Historical Chronicle, *Feb.* 1770.

The following is sent us as a Copy *of an intended* Remonstrance *from a Great City, in behalf of themselves, and the People of England.*

WHEREAS the people of England have long anxiously waited for, and expected a redress of their grievances; and whereas certain resolutions have been lately taken, which obstruct and impede such redress: We do, therefore, in this our humble Remonstrance, on behalf of ourselves and the people, shew our reasons against the proceedings, so obstructing and impeding such redress.

1. Because it seems to us highly necessary to lay a foundation for quieting the minds of the people, by doing them justice at a time, that a late decision appears to them inconsistent with the principles of the constitution, and irreconcileable to the law of the land, and which hath spread an universal alarm, and spread a general discontent throughout the kingdom.

2. Because, though it be agreed, that the House of Commons are the only proper judges of a right to sit in their house, yet we cannot admit, that in the exercise of such right, whatever that House resolves, is *Law*; for, if we did, the law of the land, by which all our courts of judicature, without exception, are equally bound to proceed, would be at once overturned and resolved into the will and pleasure of a majority of one House of Parliament only; and who, in assuming it, assume a power to over-rule at pleasure the fundamental right of election, which the ancient constitution of this kingdom hath placed in other hands — *those of their constituents.* And we are of opinion, that if ever such pretended power should come to be executed to the full extent of the principle, that House would be no longer the representatives of the people, but a separate body, altogether independent of them, self-existing, and self-elected.

3 Because, we can never agree, that expulsion implies incapacity; or that the people have acquiesced in such principle, by not re electing persons who have been expelled. No such doctrine, we are confident, is to be found in any statute or law book, nor in the Journals of the House of Commons; neither is it consonant with any just or known analogy of law. The people's not re-electing persons, who have been expelled, does at most but infer a supposition of the electors approbation of the grounds of the expulsion, and by no means their acquiescence in the conclusion of an implied incapacity; and were there not one instance of a re-election after expulsion but Mr Woolaston's, That alone demonstrates, that neither did the constituents admit, nor the House of Commons maintain incapacity to be the consequence of expulsion. Even the case of Mr Walpole shews, by the first re-election, the sense of the people, that expulsion did not infer incapacity; and that precedent too, which is the only one of a declaration of incapacity, produced as it was under the influence of party violence, in the latter days of Q. Anne, in so far as it relates to the introduction of a candidate having a minority of votes, decides

expressly

expreſsly againſt the proceedings of the Houſe of Commons in the late Middleſex election.

4. Becauſe, as the conſtitution hath been once already deſtroyed by the aſſumption and exerciſe of the very power which is now claimed, a day may come when freedom of ſpeech may be criminal in that Houſe; and every member who ſhall have virtue enough to withſtand the uſurpations of the times, and aſſert the rights of the people, will, for that offence, be expelled by a *factious and corrupt majority*, and, by that expulſion, rendered incapable of ſerving the public; in which caſe, the electors will find themſelves reduced to the miſerable alternative of giving up altogether their right of election, or of chuſing only ſuch as are enemies of their country, and will be paſſive at leaſt, if not active, in ſubverting the conſtitution.

5. Becauſe, although it hath been objected, that it is unuſual and irregular in either Houſe of Parliament to examine into the judicial proceedings of the other, whoſe deciſions, as they cannot be drawn into queſtion by appeal, are, it is ſaid, to be ſubmitted to without examination of the principles of them elſewhere; we conceive the argument goes directly to revive and eſtabliſh the exploded doctrine of paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance, which, as applied to the acts of any branch of the ſupreme power, we hold to be equally dangerous; and though it is generally true, that neither houſe ought lightly and wantonly to interpoſe even an opinion upon matters which the conſtitution has entruſted to the juriſdiction of the other, we conceive it to be no leſs true, that where, under colour of a judicial proceeding, either Houſe arrogates to itſelf the powers of the whole legiſlature, and *makes* the law, which it profeſſes to *declare*, the other not only may, but ought to aſſert its own rights, and thoſe of the people; that it hath done ſo formerly, and particularly in the famous caſe of Aſhby and White, in which the firſt reſolution of the Lords declares, "that neither Houſe of Parliament has any power, by any vote or declaration, to create to themſelves any new privilege, that is not warranted by the known laws and cuſtoms of Parliament." And there is the greater reaſon for ſuch interfering at this time, as a ſilence on ſo important and alarming an occaſion, might be interpreted into an approbation of the meaſure, and be the means of loſing that confidence with the people, which is ſo eſſential to the public welfare, and which the hereditary guardians of their rights ſhould at all times endeavour to maintain.

6. Becauſe, we deem the power, which the Houſe of Commons have aſſumed to themſelves, of creating an incapacity, unknown to the law, and thereby depriving in effect all the electors of Great Britain of their invaluable rights of free election, confirmed to them by ſo many ſolemn ſtatutes, *a flagrant uſurpation*, as highly repugnant to every eſſential principle of the conſtitution, as the claim of ſhip money by K. Charles the firſt, or that of the ſuſpending and diſpenſing power by K. James II. This being indeed, in our opinion, a ſuſpending and diſpenſing power, *deſpotically aſſumed and exerciſed by the Houſe of Commons, againſt the ancient and fundamental liberties of the kingdom.*

And whereas ſome perſons have been of opinion, that any reſolution of the Upper Houſe, directly or indirectly, impeaching a judgment of the Lower, would be a violation of their conſtitutional right, and might tend to create a breach between the two Houſes, and lead to a general confuſion, we do further remonſtrate on behalf of the people againſt ſuch opinion, and ſhew,

1. That, we apprehend, the rights and powers of the Peerage are not given for their own particular advantage, but merely as a conſtitutional truſt, to be held and exerciſed for the benefit of the people, and for the preſervation of their laws and liberties; and we conceive, that thoſe noble perſons would think it highly derogatory to their rank and honour, to look upon any one legal right of the ſubject, much more the firſt and moſt important of all their rights, as a matter of indifference, and foreign to them.

2. Becauſe, ſuch opinion declares to the world, that if the Houſe of Commons ſhould change the whole law of election, ſhould transfer the rights of the freeholders to copyholders and leaſeholders for years, or totally extinguiſh thoſe rights by an arbitrary declaration; ſhould alter the conſtitution of cities and boroughs, with regard to their elections; ſhould reverſe not only all the franchiſes of ſuffrage, which the people hold under the common law, but alſo trample upon the ſanctions of ſo many acts of Parliaments, made for declaring and ſecuring the rights of election; that even in ſuch a critical emergency of the conſtitution, the people are to deſpair of any relief whatſoever from any mode of, direct or indirect, interference of the Upper Houſe.

3. Becauſe, by this opinion, the Houſe would not only refuſe to ſtand by the people, in caſe they ſhould ſuffer the moſt grievous injuries from their repreſentatives, but would abdicate its ancient and unqueſtioned province and duty of the hereditary Council to the Crown, rendering itſelf unable to give its advice in a point, in which, of all others, the King may ſtand in the greateſt need of the wiſdom and authority of the peers; a point, ſuch as the preſent, in which numbers of the conſtituents have, in a manner agreeable to law, carried up their complaints to the Throne againſt their repreſentatives.

4. Becauſe, by ſuch opinion, a moſt material injury is done to the Houſe of Commons itſelf: for, by the ſtudied latitude of the words, *directly or indirectly to cenſure*, it is put out of the power of the Upper Houſe to offer, either in the preſent, or in any fu-

ture

ure unfortunate difference between them and their conſtituents, even in the way of friendly conference, their amicable and healing mediation; the want of which may be a means of letting ſuch difference run to extremities, fatal to the Houſe of Commons itſelf, to the conſtitution, and to the nation.

5. Becauſe, the Upper Houſe are moſt materially intereſted, that the people ſhould be legally and conſtitutionally repreſented, for as the Houſe of Commons makes an eſſential part of Parliament, if that Houſe ſhould come to be choſen in a manner not agreeable to the laws and conſtitution of the kingdom, the authority of Parliament itſelf muſt ſuffer extremely, if not totally periſh; the Peers can no more, in their legiſlative capacity, do any valid act, *without a legal Houſe of Commons*, than without a legal Prince upon the throne.

6. Becauſe, by this opinion, the conſtitutional controul hath been given up, which the Upper Houſe, as appears by ancient and recent precedents, have conſtantly claimed and exerciſed; and for the purpoſe of which, the legiſlature has been divided into ſeparate branches. And ſuch a reciprocity of controul is admitted by the Peers to be in the Lower Houſe, even in matters within their ſeparate and final juriſdiction; neither arrogating to themſelves, or acknowledging in others, any power diſtinct from, or above the law of the land. And it appears by the declaration of many noble Peers, that they cannot behold, without the utmoſt ſhame and indignation, their Houſe making a voluntary ſurrender of its moſt undoubted, legal, neceſſary, and ſacred rights; not only omitting, but refuſing to examine precedents; nor previouſly deſiring a conference with the other Houſe, to diſcover whether they were inclined to admit in this Houſe a correſpondent immunity from interpoſition on their part, in matters within the particular juriſdiction of the Peers. And they declare, that theſe proceedings are as derogatory from the dignity of the Houſe, as they are contrary to its duty and its intereſt; and that this proceeding muſt tend to forward that plan, which, with great uneaſineſs, they have ſeen, for a long time, *ſyſtematically carried on for lowering all the conſtitutional powers of the kingdom, by rendering the Houſe of Commons odious, and the Houſe of Peers contemptible.*

January 17.

Sir William Draper, Knight of the Bath, arrived at Charles Town in S. Carolina, with a view to make the tour of N. America. He is in no public character.

January 20.

By a letter from Southampton of this day's date, the diſtemper among the cattle ſeems wholly to have ceaſed in that county. About the middle of December it appeared within three miles of that town, and ſeized the cows only, but never in ſo violent a manner as to affect the market.

An earthquake on the iſland of St. Maure in Greece, has lately deſtroyed 700 houſes, moſt of whoſe inhabitants were buried under the ruins.

January 24.

A great mortality prevails among the Ruſſian ſailors at Portſmouth, where many of them have been on board four months, and now begin to ſicken ſo faſt, that it has been determined to land them by turns, and Hilſey barracks are allowed them for that purpoſe. It is ſaid that not leſs than ten die daily.

January 28.

His grace the duke of Grafton reſigned his poſt of firſt lord of the treaſury, to the aſtoniſhment of the whole nation. The cauſe is variouſly reported, ſome ſay to avoid being reſponſible for meaſures he might not wholly approve; others, that a great perſonage was diſpleaſed with the haſty diſmiſſion of lord C———n, before another fit perſon was thought on to ſucceed him. Be that as it may, lord North was immediately appointed in his room, and his grace continues ſteady in ſupport of the meaſures of government.

The river Rhone in France ſwelled higher than has been known in the memory of man.

January 29.

Dr. Muſgrave was heard before the H. of C——ns, relative to the information he had to produce on the ſcore of the late peace; and what he then delivered was voted in the higheſt degree, frivolous and unworthy of credit.

Additional rendezvous houſes were opened in Wapping, Redriff, and Southwark, for entering volunteers in the Royal Navy. Inſurance on ſhipping roſe two per cent. and the price of ſtocks fell as much, but roſe again in a few days.

A ball of fire was ſeen at York, ſo luminous, that a pin might have been ſeen on the ground by the light of it. What is remarkable, it was ſeen alſo at Margate in Kent.

The earl of Briſtol was appointed groom of the ſtool, and firſt gentleman of the bedchamber to his majeſty. And Dr Tho. Edwards preſented to the vicarage of Nun Eaton in Warwickſhire. Gaz.

By an edict of the French king, the intereſt of the public funds in that kingdom is reduced to three per cent. by which the Engliſh merchants, all who hold recognizances on the faith of the late treaty, will be conſiderable ſufferers.

January 30.

The lord biſhop of St. Aſaph, preached before the H. of Peers at Weſtminſter-Abbey, from Iſaiah xxxiii. 6. *And wiſdom and knowledge ſhall be the ſtability of thy time.*

The rev. Mr. Barford, chaplain to the H. of Commons, before that Houſe, at St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, from Pſal. lxxvi. 10. *Surely the wrath of man ſhall praiſe thee; the remainder of wrath ſhalt thou reſtrain.*

Thurſday, Feb. 1.

The Jamaica Gazette, juſt arrived, has this remarkable article. We hear from the

the Muſquito ſhore, that a conſpiracy has been formed by the Spaniards and Muſquito Indians, and a day fixed to cut off the Engliſh ſettlers on that coaſt. The ſame Gazette informs, that Martial Law was proclaimed throughout that iſland, an inſurrection being apprehended.

Friday 2.

Right hon. Welbore Ellis, kiſſed hands on his being appointed one of the vice treaſurers of Ireland, in the room of the right hon. James Grenville, Eſq; *reſigned*.

Earl of Caſtlehaven took his ſeat in the H. of Peers, as Baron Audley of Heleigh.

This day the grand queſtion concerning the ſtate of the nation, and the right of incapacitating, was warmly debated in the upper houſe. A more particular account of this article will be given on ſome future occaſion.

Dr. Pettit of Bloomſbury-ſquare, was unanimouſly choſen phyſician to St. George's hoſpital.

Tueſday 6.

Charles Townſhend, Eſq; was appointed one the Lords of the treaſury.

Wedneſday 7.

The ſupporters of the Bill of rights met at the London Tavern, when Serjeant Glynn, the chairman, acquainted the ſociety, that a remittance of 1500l had been paid into the hands of Sir Thomas Hankey and Co. bankers in Fenchurch ſtreet, for the uſe of the ſociety, by order of the aſſembly of South Carolina, who had voted that ſum.

At a court of aldermen, John Byrd, Eſq; was ſworn an alderman of Baſſiſhaw ward, in room of Sir William Baker *dec*; after which, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor gave an elegant entertaiment, to which, the whole court of aldermen were invited; but fourteen of them declined the invitation, and choſe rather to dine together at a private tavern.

The court of Aldermen having taken into conſideration two plans for an intended improvement of the navigation; one from Sunning to Iſleworth on the river Thames; the other, from Wargrave to Brentford on the ſame river, have given the preference to the latter.

Thurſday 8.

Her Grace the Dutcheſs of Northumberland reſigned her office as one of the Ladies of the bedchamber to the Queen. And the ſame day her place was ſupplied by the Counteſs of Holderneſs.

The E. of Halifax was appointed Lord Privy Seal in room of the E. of Briſtol.

Lord Viſc. Galway reſigned his place as maſter of the ſtag-hounds.

Friday, 9.

A moſt ſplendid entertainment was given at the manſion houſe, by the right hon. the Lord Mayor, at which a numerous and brilliant aſſembly of the firſt quality in the kingdom were preſent. The ball in the evening was opened by the duke of Devonſhire and the lady Mayoreſs.

Saturday 10.

The following gentlemen were appointed, by his Majeſty in council, Sheriffs for the year enſuing.

Berks, John Mount, of Waſing, Eſq,
Bedford, John Franklin, of Northill, Eſq;
Bucks, Edm. Baſill, of Beaconsfield, Eſq;
Cumberland, Sir M. le Fleming, Bart.
Cheſhire, Sir Robert Cunliff, Bart.
Camb' & Hunt' Launc. Brown, of Fenſtanton,
Cornwall, Hugh Rogers, of Helſton, Eſq;
Devon, H. Stevens, of Little Torrington, Eſq;
Dorſet, James Dale, of Blandford, Eſq;
Derby, Peter Nightingale, of Lea, Eſq;
Eſſex, John Tyrrell, of Boreham, Eſq;
Glouceſter, G. Smith, of North Nibley, Eſq;
Hertford, H. Green, of Gaddeſdenhoe, Eſq;
Hereford, Price Clutten, of Kinnerſley, Eſq;
Kent, John Toke, of Godington, Eſq;
Leiceſter, Charles Heiſilrige, of Noſeley, Eſq;
Lincoln, E. Parker, of Glanfordbiggs, Eſq;
Monmouth, C. Milbourne, of Abergaveny, Eſq;
Northumb' John Simpſon, of Horſley, Eſq;
Northampton, L. Knightley, of Fawſley, Eſq;
Norfolk, J. Micklethwaite, of Beeſton, Eſq;
Nottingham, Urban Hall, of Warſop, Eſq,
Oxford, Francis Waſtie, of Cowley, Eſq;
Rutland, J. Boyal, of Belmerſthorpe, Eſq;
Salop, Rich. Murhall, jun. of Onſlow, Eſq;
Somerſet, Nath Webb, of Roundhill, Eſq;
Stafford, John Marſh, of Womborne, Eſq;
Suffolk, Eleazar Davey, of Ubbeſtonhall, Eſq;
Southampton, F. Hugonio, of Nurſted, Eſq;
Surry, Sir Richard Hotham, of Merton, Kt.
Suſſex, W. Weſtbrooke Richardſon, of Weſt Tarring, Eſq;
Warwick, Sir Charles Shuckburg, Bart.
Worceſter, John Martin, of Ham-Court, Eſq;
Wilts, Tho. Maundrell, of Blackland, Eſq;
York, Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon, D. Lloyd, of Blaen Clyddach, Eſq;
Caermarthen, G. Philips, of Coedgain, Eſq;
Cardigan, Rod. Richards, of Penglais, Eſq;
Glamorgan, R. Gorton, of Berrys Green, Eſq;
Pembroke Tho. Colby, of Rhoſegylevan, Eſq;
Radnor, Marm. Gwynne, of Garth, Eſq;

NORTH WALES.

Angleſea, J. Hampton Jones of Henllys, Eſq;
Carnarvon, Wm. Archer, of Llechan, Eſq;
Denbigh, Rd. Price Thelwal, of Batharſan-Park, Eſq;
Flint, Paul Paunton, of Bagilt, Eſq;
Merioneth, Ev. Griffydth of Plaſtanybwlch, Eſ.
Montgomery, John Baxter, of the Rocke, Eſq;

Monday 12.

Was the fulleſt houſe of commons that has been known. No leſs than 451 members were preſent. By a liſt in the Court Calendar 192 hold places under the government, and it is affirmed upon the beſt authority, that the number of revenue officers is now double to what it was in 1740.

Dr Blackſtone was called to the degree of a ſerjeant, previous to his taking his ſeat as one of the judges of the Court of Commen

mon Pleas, in the room of Mr. Justice Clive, who retires upon a pension.

Tuesday 13.

The Hon. Thomas Robinson, Esq; is appointed Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, in room of Lord Villers, now E. of Jersey.

Friday 16.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the land-tax bill of 3s. in the pound, the malt-bill, the mutiny-bill, the bill for regulating his majesty's marine forces, the bill for indemnifying persons concerned in preventing the spreading of the disease among the horned cattle, and the bill to enable Lo-d Geo. Sackville to take the surname of Germain; and also to three naturalization bills.

The anniversary meeting of the Society for the propagation of the gospel was held at Bow church, when the sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Exeter, from Mat. xxxviii. 19. "Go therefore and teach all nations."

Wednesday 28.

A scheme has been proposed to lay a farther tax upon sugar, and to take off the late additional tax upon porter; that is, to tax every man's family throughout the kingdom, for a necessary of life they cannot do without, that working men in London may have seven pots of beer at the price of six. A hopeful project, and well calculated for the benefit of the poor!

A French lottery has been permitted for the re-establishment of their E. I. company, There are to be 40,000 tickets, 4000 of which are to be prizes. The highest 20,000 livres annuity. The price of tickets 100 crowns each.

The new comptroller general of the finances, has already made a saving of 42,000,000 in the public expences, and this is said to be only a prelude to what is farther intended.

The French minister at Berlin, and the Prussian minister at Paris, are returned to their respective courts, on the plan of œconomy.

A bet has been laid by a noble earl that he procures a man to ride to Edinburgh and back again to London, in less time than another noble earl shall make a million of scores or distinct dots, in the most expeditious manner that he can contrive.

List of Births for the Year 1770.

Jan. 29. RT Hon. Lady Hope—a daughter.

Feb. 1. Dtchss of Gordon—a son.

24. Countess of Ossery—of a daughter.

List of Marriages for the Year 1770.

Jan. 29. REV. Mr Price, Litchfield—to Miss Mosley.

30. Robert Dyneley, Esq;—to Miss Birt of Armine.

31. Robert Southby, Esq; of Appleton—to Miss Williams.

Feb. 1. Capt. Alex. Stewart of the 7th reg foot—to Miss Gordon, of Earlstown in Scotland.

Feb. 4. James Wilkinson, Esq;—to Miss Matthews, upper Brook street.

7. Rev. R. Smith, Almonbury V. Yorkshire—to Miss Banks.

11. Saunders Stroud, Esq;—to Miss Eliz. Maria Martin of St James's-street.

13. Rev. Mr Strong, R. of Norton in Kent—to Miss Nicolls of Cripplegate.

Rev. Mr Unwin of Ongar—to Miss Shuttleworth.

15. Edwin Lascelles, Esq;—to Lady Flemming.

Capt. Trench, of the R. Reg. of Horse Guards—to Miss Mellicent Mundy.

Wm Leslie Hamilton, Esq;—to Lady Isabella Erskine, sister to the E. of Buchan.

22. Mr Joseph Humphrey, a gentleman possess'd of a plentiful estate in Kent—to Miss Pereira, of Beckenham, with 12,000l.

Rev Dr Blair, prebend of Westminster—to Miss Darby, daughter of Col. Darby.

List of Deaths for the Year 1770.

HIS Excellency Count Cobenil, the acting minister under Prince Charles of Lorrain, for the Austrian Netherlands; he resided at Brussels about twenty years, and was universally esteemed as one of the greatest statesmen of the age.

Rev. Mr Caverley, of Fawley and Bishopstoke, R. Hants.

Richard Gildard, Esq; senior alderman of Liverpool.

Mr Wm Farr, Tamworth carrier, agd 121.

Jan. 27. Rev. Tho. D'Oyley, Archdeacon of Lewes, and prebend of Ely.

28. Alex. Home, Esq; a principal clerk of session, Edinburgh.

Edward Tindal, Esq;

Noble Wallwyn Pitts, Esq;

Jos. Backhouse, Esq; of Hothwell Haigh.

31. James Le Strange, Esq; at Hackney.

John Cox, Esq; Newbery, Berkshire.

Mr Charles Jenner, in France.

Otho Hamilton, Esq; Lieut. Gov of Placentia.

Rt Hon. Nicholas Count Taaffe, aged 92. He is succeeded in honours and estate by his son Francis, now colonel commandant of a regiment in the Imperial service.

Feb. 2. Henry Godmanchester, Esq; St James's.

Capt. Rob. Forster, Southwell green.

3. Benj. Powell, Esq;

Rev. Mr Needham, R. of Chelsfield cum Graveley, R.

4. James Fitzpatrick, Esq; merchant.

Col. Tho. Masters, at Cowley.

Bryon Weldon, Esq;

Rev. Dr Harris, at Honiton in Devonshire, author of many historical productions.

5. Theoph. Berry, Esq; Fulham.

Fran. Lutwich, Esq; Hackney.

Tho. Bean, Esq; Fulham.

Rev. Alyah Sheldron, Bristol.

Edw. Woolaſton, Eſq; of Tamworth.

6. John Phipps, Eſq; Tottenham.

7. Rev. Mr Clemp, Rector of Glaſcott.

Tho. Cheret Jones, Eſq; of Poland ſtreet.

Rt Hon. Sir Rob. Deane, bart. in Ireland.

8. James Maſchall, Eſq; Soho.

Mr Monck, organiſt to his majeſty's chapel, Whitehall.

11. Mr John Winn, the inventor of a machine for ſaving goods from wreckt ſhips, and many other uſeful pieces of mechaniſm.

12. Thomas Lacey, Eſq; of Panton-ſtreet.

John Ulfred, Eſq; of Cullumpton, the day after his marriage.

Sir Pet. Leiceſter, Bart at Tabley, Cheſh.

13. Rev. Dr Featley Bateman, at Edmonton.

Matthew Wren, ſecond ſon to Chriſtopher Wren, Eſq; of Wroxhall, Warwickſhire.

14. Hon. Mrs Villers Clara Hannam, Lady of John Hannam, and ſiſter to the E. of Chatham.

Rt Daunley, Eſq; of Epping Foreſt.

Tho. Tidmarſh, Eſq; at Knightſbridge.

15. Jacob Houblin, Eſq; of Hertfordſhire.

16. Lady of Lieut. Gen. Douglas,

Edw. Ainge, Eſq; principal of Bernard's Inn.

17. Sir Wm Morden Harbord, bt, at Gunton, Norfolk.

Sir Tyrrel Hewett, bart in Bedfordſhire.

19. Price Clutton, Eſq; high ſheriff of Herefordſhire,

20. Marlow Hopkins, Eſq; Knightſbridge.

Dr Nicholas Monkley, one of the phyſicians of Guy's Hoſpital.

21. James Biggs, Eſq; at Camberwell.

Geo. Hilton, Eſq; at Hammerſmith.

22. James Marſhal, Eſq; of Welbeck-ſtr.

23. Dr William Shark, a very promiſing young phyſician, who, had he lived, ſhewed fair to have been an ornament to his profeſſion.

24. Rt Hon. Earl of Harborough, Lord Sherrard, and Baron Leitrim in Ireland.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

REV. John Hooper—Pycombe. R. cum Steyning, V. Suſſex.

Rev. Wm Bailey—Street and South Cadbury, R. R. cum Walton chapel, Somerſet.

Rev. Matthias D'Oyley—Ely prebend.

Rev. Rich. Nicoll—Drayton, L. Oxford.

Rev. Wm Babington—Rothley, V. cum Caſſington, R. Leiceſter.

Rev. Joſ. Parker—Bowes, L. Yorkſhire.

Rev. Tho. Hooper—Hailſham, L. cum Beckley, R Suſſex.

Rev. Mr Brathwaite, Brinkley, R. cum Aſtwick and Arlſey, L. Bedford.

Rev. Mr Holmes—Thorner, V. Yorkſh.

Rev. Edw. Willaume, of Tingrith—to Great Halland, R. Eſſex.

B——KR——TS.

Thomas Plaine, Woodcheſter, Glouceſterſh. Clothier.

Thomas Furnas, of Liverpool, Cabinet-mak.

Gregory Adams, Tormoham, Devonſhire, Broker.

Charles Frederick Hempel, Leman-ſtreet, Goodman's fields, Tobacco-merchant.

Jn Bagnall, Caſtle-ſtr. Turnmill ſtr. Brewer.

John Hamilton Smyth, St Martin in the fields, Surgeon and Apothecary.

Tho. Lyon, Holborn, Jeweller.

Tho. Setcole, & Jn Rogers London, Brokers

Abr. Jacob Oranienberg, London, dealer.

Rob. Spratlin, Lombard ſtreet, Haberdaſher.

Tho. Dollery, St Mary Lambeth, red potter.

Tho. Thompſon, Eſſex, Linen draper.

Edw. Rowland, Dolgelly, Chapman.

Geo. Wilſon and Wm Carr, Newcaſtle under Lyne, merchants.

Elias Levi, Bernard Levi, and Joſeph Canter, Ratcliffe Highway, merchants.

Moſes Levy, Whitechapel, Jeweller.

John Gibſon, Wood-ſtree', Lond. victualler.

Joſ. Weſtran, K. B. priſon, Taylor.

James Drawwater, Middleſex, Maſon.

John Lewis, Abercothy, farmer.

Matthew Bell, London, Haberdaſher.

Wm Barker, Banbury, dealer.

Philip Weſt, Briſtol, Maſon.

Rob. Miller, Lincolnſhire, dealer.

Peter Jelfe, King-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Glaſs frame maker, carpenter and victualler.

John Jones, London, dealer.

Joſeph Gingell, Southwark, Linen-draper.

Rich Forſter and John Cowcher, of St Mary le Bon, Builders, and partners.

Jn Graham, Brick lane, Spital fields, Silkm.

Barnard Levi, and Mordecai Levi, Whitechapel, Glaſs Flowerers and merchants, and Samuel Zacharias, Bartholomew-court, Throgmorton ſtreet, Merchants.

Thomas Neale, of Norwich, Vintner.

Samuel Allen, Banbury, Oxfordſh, Mercer.

Fra. Foſter, Gerrard ſtr. Soho, Upholſterer.

Tho. White, Hammerſmith, Middx, Potter.

T. Callaghan, Whitehaven, Cumberl. Baker.

Joſeph Chambers, and Charles Chambers, of Queen ſtreet, London, Haberdaſhers.

Ellis Morris, and Robert Hughes, of Broad St Giles's, Oilmen, and dealers.

Thomas Reeves, St John Wapping, Merch.

Wm Tuite, Gr. Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-Inn fields, Goldſmith.

Wm Williams the younger, of Landovery in Carmarthenſhire, Linen-draper and Grocer

James Biley, of Cheapſide, Linen-draper.

Joſ. Edwards of Hoxton, Middleſex, Dyer.

Robert Coweher, Glouceſter, Cutler.

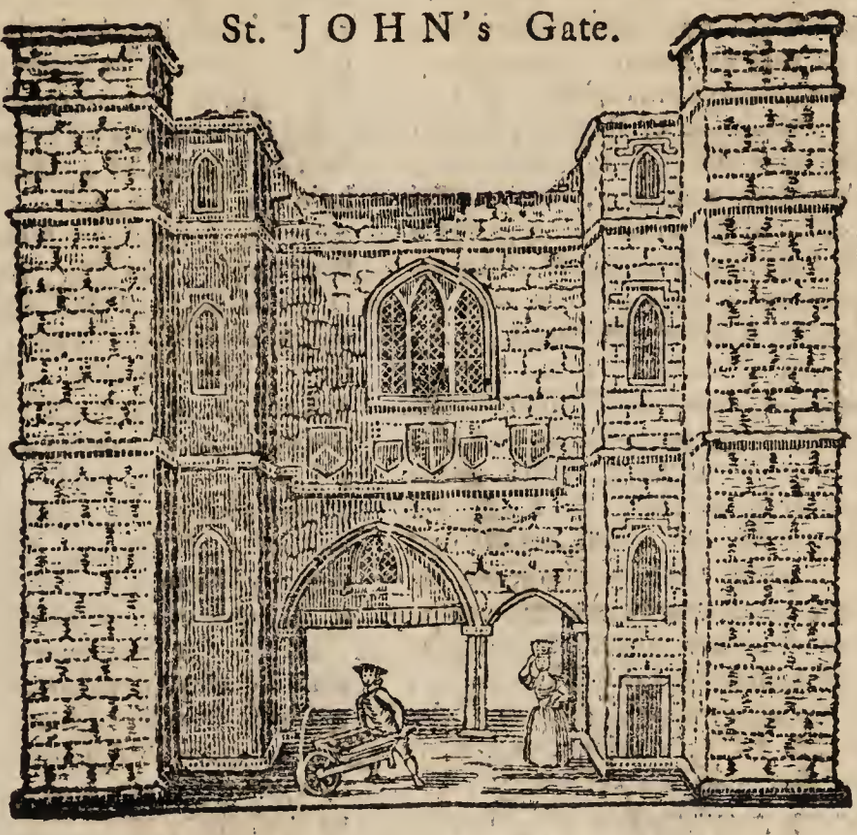
Thomas Sutton the younger, Weſterham, Kent, Shopkeeper and Taylor.

PRICES of CORN at the CORN-EXCHANGE, LONDON.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Peaſe	Beans	Pale Malt
FEB. 12	26 to 33	13 to 17	12 to 16	20 to 24	24 to 26	18 to 21	20 to 24
19	28 to 33	12 to 17	11 to 15½	24 to 25	24 to 26	16 to 21	20 to 24½
26	28 to 34	12 to 17	11 to 16	24 to 25	24 to 26	18 to 21	20 to 25

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
PublicAdvertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
StJames's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd'sEvening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 papers
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For MARCH, 1770.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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—Liſts of Births, Marriages, Deaths, Eccleſiaſtical Preferments, &c. &c. &c.

With a Head of Lord CHATHAM, being the *Firſt* of a Series *to be continued occaſionally*, of the celebrated Speakers of the preſent Times.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

IT was held at Mrs Cornely's houſe in Soho-ſquare, which was illuminated in the moſt ſplendid and pictureſque maſquerade manner imaginable, with between three and four thouſand wax-lights. About one hundred muſicians were diſperſed in various parts. The following is a liſt of the principal maſques.—The figure of Nobody, the Duke of Buccleugh, who after entertaining himſelf and his friends ſome time in that character, withdrew, new dreſſed himſelf, and appeared in a moſt elegant dreſs of an Hungarian Huſſar.—The figure of Somebody, his companion, Colonel Fitzroy, who alſo afterwards appeared in another character.—Cherokee Chief, Mr Meadows, a new and very ſtriking maſque.—Cyrus, Sir William Wrotteſley —A Double Man, half Miller and half Chimney-ſweeper, Sir Richard Philips: this dreſs was ſo admirably contrived that it requir'd ſome obſervation to diſcover which was his real front; and this not only when ſtanding, but alſo when walking; Sir Richard ſometimes walking with one front forwards, and ſometimes the other.—In Dominos, the Dukes of Grafton and Bedford, Lords Camden, Beaulieu, moſt of the foreign miniſters, a d ſeveral others.—A Political Bedlamite, run mad for Wilkes and Liberty: he was covered with an old tattered blanket, with No 45 on his ſhou'der, a whiſp of ſtraw in his hand, and his continual cry was "Wilkes and Liberty:" this maſque occaſi oned much mirth.—A Gameſter, with cards ſewed all over his cloaths, and a pack of cards in his hands, which he was continually ſhuffl ng, and offering to the company to play with h m; Capt. Coxe.—Minerva, a moſt elegant figure; Mrs Ligonier.—Jane Shore, almoſt ſinking under the weight of pearls and beads; Lady Waldegrave.—Fancy Maſques: Lady Harrington, Lady Warren, and ſeveral others; elegant and uncommonly rich in diamonds.—Mungo: the moſt uniform maſque of all; acting up to character with great life and ſpirit; ſaid to be Capt. Nugent.—An Indian Sultana, lovely, in ſpite of her colour; Miſs Menckton.—Greek Sultana; Lady Pomfret.—Greek Slave, her attendant; Miſs Frederick—A Quaker; a very diverting figure, and divertingly ſuſtained.—Diana; Diana herſelf! Ducheſs of Bolton.—Mandane; Ducheſs of Ancaſter.—Bellarius, in Cymbaline; Mr Garrick.—A Druid, a venerable figure; Sir W. W. Wynne.—An Engliſh nobleman, in the old Engliſh dreſs of the times of Edward the IVth; Duke of Glouceſter.—Midas; Mr. James.—A figure of Adam: the unavoidable indelicacy of the dreſs (fleſh-coloured ſilk, with an apron of fig leaves worked in it, fitting the body with the utmoſt nicety) rendered it the contempt of the company; the maſque was univerſally ſhunned, and the party bore it all with great compoſure; ſaid to be a nobleman of great conſequence, and that he did it for a wager.—A Turk; Mr. Foote—a certain Ambaſſador ſeeming to lament his being lame, "Oh, Sir, ſays our Muſſelman, it is honourable; I loſt my leg in the laſt campaign againſt the Ruſſians."—A Greek male ſlave; Mr. Dundaſs.—Melpomone; the very picture of elegant affliction, dignity, and diſtreſs; Lady Stanhope.—Maramout Girl, with a Hu dy Gurdy; Miſs Thomas.—An Officer of the Pruſſian regiment of Death, with this motto in his cap, "*Je ſuis le mort.*"——Pomona; Ducheſs of Buccleugh.——Flora; Lady Barrymore.—Arcadian Shepherd; Sir F. B. Delaval.—A waggoner in a white ſattin frock, with a whip and half boots, well ſuſtained, wondering and ſtaring at every thing he ſaw; the whiſper ran round the room for ſome time, that this maſque was a Great Perſonage.—A veſtal virgin; Lady Auguſta Stewart.—A Running Footman; the prettieſt imagined dreſs in the ball; and ſhewed that the univerſal opinion of the wearer's ſuperior taſte of dreſs, of any kind, has its foundation in truth; the Earl of Carliſle.——A Cordelier. — An Abbe.—Nuns in abundance.

A great number of the maſques viſited Sir William Mayne and Lady; and above three hundred paid their compliments to Lady Shelburne before they went to the ball. H. R. H. the Princeſs Amelia was at Lady Shelburne's to ſee the maſques.

The tickets mentioned, "no gentlemen to be admitted in dominos," but thoſe who nevertheleſs appeared in dominos, moſtly apologized for their appearing ſo, on account of the ſhortneſs of the time to make up ſuch dreſſes as they would wiſh to ſhew themſelves in: it is however certain, when the Ambaſſador of a certain neighbouring rival power read this interdiction, he vehemently exclaimed, "then he wou d refrain going to the ball at all, rather than make a monkey of himſelf; for that a domino was the only dreſs a gentleman could go in."

PRICES of CORN at the CORN-EXCHANGE, LONDON.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Peaſe	Beans	Pale Malt
MAR. 5	28 to 34	12 to 18	12 to 16	23 to 25	23 to 25	16 to 21	20 to 25
12	28 to 34	15 to 19	12 to 16	23 to 24½	23 to 25	16 to 21	20 to 26
19	28 to 34	15 to 20	12 to 16	24 to 25	22 to 23½	18 to 21	21 to 26
26	28 to 34½	16 to 21	12 to 16	24 to 25	22 to 23	16 to 22	21 to 26

Variation of STOCKS this Month.

Mar. 1. Bank Stock was 153⅜
29. (without the div.) 152

Mar. 1. India Stock was 219
29. (without the div.) 227½

Mar. 1. 3 per cent. conſ. 85½
29. (without the div.) 85½

Mar. 1. 3½ per cent. 89½
29. (without the div.) 88½

Mar 1. 4 per cent 95½
" 16. ſhut at 95½

Bill of Mortality from Feb. 20 *to* Mar. 27.

Chriſtened.			Buried.					
Males	904	1832	Males	1246	2482	between	2 and 5	228
Females	928		Females	1236			5 and 10	107
							10 and 20	97
							20 and 30	221
							30 and 40	247
							40 and 50	223
							50 and 60	185
							60 and 70	183
							70 and 80	110
							80 and 90	41
							90 and 103	8

Whereof have died under two years old 832

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
MARCH, 1770.

DEBATES *in a Newly-eſtabliſhed* SOCIETY, *continued from* pag. 56.

MR. *German* deſired the Addreſs might be read; and when the words, *to offer our moſt dutiful thanks to his* *********, *for his favourable opinion of our conduct*, were pronounced, he addreſſed himſelf to the S——r, and ſaid:

Sir, "The hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, has left us to gueſs at his real ſentiments relative to the people's petitions. He has not yet rightly formed his opinion; he has not yet received full inſtructions. When his brief is enlarged he will know what to plead. But this is not a time for delay; the ſeaſon is critical. The minds of the people are alarmed, and they have high expectations from the deliberations of this houſe. They are alarmed, leſt the influence of miniſters ſhould have ſo far operated as to ſurprize their repreſentatives into a vote dangerous to their liberties. And it behoves us, to be extremely careful in our addreſs to the t——e, leſt we ſhould rather confirm than remove their ſuſpicions. If theſe have their foundation in truth, and more has been done than can be juſtified, it certainly behoves us rather to redreſs, than to perſiſt in the wrong; and notwithſtanding what the honourable gentleman has ſaid againſt reſcinding, it is no diſhonour to this houſe to retract a haſty vote, nor is it without precedent. Acts of the whole legiſlature are frequently repealed, when they are found injurious, or even diſagreeable to the people. And it cannot ſurely be contended, that a vote of one branch of the legiſlature is more ſacred than a ſolemn act of the whole. The practice of the inferior courts, which the hon. gentleman ſeems better acquainted with than with the proceedings of p——t, is no rule for this houſe. The deciſions of this houſe are cognizable no where but in this houſe, and never to acknowledge itſelf to be in the wrong, would be to arrogate infallibility, which only one earthly power has yet thought fit to claim. If the people's ſuſpicions are without cauſe, they are general, and ſtrong; let us not therefore cheriſh the ill-humour, but, as we are the repreſentatives of the people, let us endeavour, by every lenient method, to give the people ſatisfaction.

"The words that have now been read, do not ſeem to be calculated for that purpoſe, but rather to increaſe the popular jealouſy and diſcontent. The m——r, by artfully introducing into the ſ——h, his m——y's ſenſe of the conduct to which the words refer, had, no doubt, a deſign to impoſe upon the nation an opinion, that the proceedings of this houſe, upon a late occaſion, were perfectly agreeable to his m——y; an opinion, than which nothing can be more injurious to m——y, nothing more offenſive to the people. The unprecedented deciſion of the majority of this houſe, with regard to the M——ſ—x E——n, has ſpread a gloom throughout the whole kingdom; every brow is clouded, and every heart heavy. The freedom of election is the ſacred Palladium of Engliſh liberty; and when that is violated, it cannot be long before our conſtitution is in

ruin

ruins. It is not enough that the majority who decided this queſtion are ſatisfied of the rectitude of their intentions; and that they did not mean to break in upon that freedom; the people muſt be ſatisfied. Their All is at ſtake, they apprehend that is in danger, and therefore they have a right to demand ſecurity. The powerful influence that operates in this houſe, is too viſible. The people ſee it, and dread it. But a ſnare is now laid to involve our S——n in the guilt of his corrupt adminiſtration; to draw him in as a party to countenance the deſperate meaſures of his miniſters; a ſnare, which it is to be hoped this houſe will break. Whoever can concur in offering ſuch indignity to his S——n, is neither a good ſenator nor a good ſubject. He can have no worthy conceptions of the exalted character of a great Prince, nor of the ineſtimable value of the liberties of a free people.

"If the words excepted againſt are ſuffered to paſs, then it will be underſtood that his m——y approves the violation of which the people complain. And tho' his m——y, in the generous unſuſpecting frankneſs of his nature, may not perceive to what an unhappy cataſtrophe the perfidy of his miniſters may lead, yet ſurely it is the duty of his p——t to guard him againſt the inſidious artifices of thoſe, who, having rendered themſelves odious by their conduct, have nothing more to do but to render themſelves ſecure by their cunning.

"Does not every one perceive, that if this houſe is led to addreſs his m——y for his approbation of the proceedings of this h——, or, in other words, for the favourable opinion he entertains of its conduct, that the people will immediately conclude, that he approves of the election of a repreſentative, whom the majority of the electors do not approve, and againſt whom the petitions of the people have been chiefly directed; that, as their petitions remain yet unanſwered, this is intended as one general anſwer; and that the grievances of which they complain will find no redreſs; that their beneficent father, to whom their humble petitions were addreſſed, has, by evil counſellors, been determined againſt them; and that now every dawn of hope, every glimmering of comfort, is quenched for ever; except from free remonſtrances, or the laſt appeal.

"Was the cauſe of complaint of leſs importance, the clamours of the people would be leſs general. But the people are now in agitation thro'out the whole Britiſh empire. They wait, with loyal hearts, in expectation that their repreſentatives will intereſt themſelves in their behalf; if they are diſappointed, that diſappointment may lead to deſpair, and the event may be dreadful. Perhaps it is no uncharitable ſuppoſition, that the daring abettors of theſe alarming meaſures, may hope, by their repeated outrages, to provoke the ſpirits of the people to the laſt extremity, with a view to wreak their vengeance upon ſuch as are brave enough to riſque their lives in ſupport of the conſtitution. They may wiſh for a repetition of the bloody maſſacre of St. George's Fields, or for a more bloody maſſacre among the petitioners. In that general confuſion they may hope to eſcape, or periſh in the tumult with honeſter men. If this be their hope, appearances are ſtrong in their favour. The people are already ſenſible of the malignity of their hearts, and are ripe for doing themſelves juſtice, if juſtice is denied them in the ordinary courſe. Nor are the perpetrators of theſe wrongs inſenſible of the people's inclinations, or remiſs in preparations to give them a hoſtile reception; why elſe are troops marching, at this peaceable juncture, from all quarters to the capital? why elſe an order for the augmentation of troops in a ſiſter iſland? why a reinforcement of our army at home with three regiments of neighbouring mercenaries? Is it poſſible that an Engliſh h——e of c——s can ſee all this with indifference? Can with eyes open to the dangers that threaten the nobleſt conſtitution which the world ever beheld, ſit ſtill and approve the meaſures by which its ruin is to be accompliſhed? What will the people ſay of

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ſuch a houſe? What will poſterity ſay? Some future hiſtorian, lamenting the ſhattered remains of ruined liberty, may poſſibly conclude,

Vendidit hic patriam auro.

Let not this opprobrium degrade the dignity of this h——, leſt the people, deſpairing of relief from a corrupted p——t, begin to deride its authority, and reſolve to be governed without one. What has happened in other free ſtates, is not impoſſible to happen in this. The ſubjects of Denmark once boaſted of the protection of a parliament. The parliament betrayed their liberties, and they, in return, aboliſhed their parliament. While the parliament continues independent, the people remain in ſecurity; but if once the repreſentatives of the people are ſuſpected of corruption, if once they are capable of entering into league againſt the people, all confidence will be at an end, the authority of this h—— will gradually decline, and at length, people growing indifferent, will patiently acquieſce in the arbitrary decrees of one tyrant, rather than ſubmit to pay the hire of corruption for three or four hundred.

"Let us therefore convince his m——y, by our addreſs, that the grievances of which his people complain are not, as his miniſters would perſuade him, the murmurings of a few factious and turbulent people, but that they are the ſentiments of the majority of his ſubjects. And that, in order to diſcover upon what foundation they are raiſed, we, the repreſentatives of the people, will enter ſeriouſly into an enquiry into the conduct that has occaſioned them; for which reaſon, I am for omitting the words in queſton, and for inſerting the amendment."

Mr. *Jenks*.

Sir, "The hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, ſeems to be alarmed for the authority of this houſe. I ſhould readily agree with the honourable gentleman, if the authority of this houſe was to depend on the voice of the people out of this houſe. The people who complain of the deciſions of this houſe, cannot be judges of the motives that lead to thoſe deciſions. They hear but one ſide of the queſtion. Thoſe gentlemen who are active in ſpiriting up the people to an oppoſition, do not fairly repreſent things. At their meetings to harrangue them, they only inform them of what they themſelves have ſaid in this houſe, or what they have been told others of the ſame ſentiments have ſaid; but they carefully conceal, or intentionally miſrepreſent, what has been urged on the other ſide of the queſtion. Surely gentlemen will not think this a fair way of proceeding. Were the authority of this houſe to depend upon the popular opinion, ſcarce any laws would be regarded: all laws, in their immediate effects, are reſtraint and inconvenience, and the multitude never conſider remote advantages; the ſupplies for the ſupport of government would never be raiſed, if their concurrence was neceſſary, nor would any laws made for the regulation of their morals be attended to. To found, therefore, the authority of this houſe upon the popular voice, is vain and idle. It has, I hope, a nobler ſupport; a conſciouſneſs of the rectitude of its proceedings; for, however gentlemen may be led to differ in opinion on the queſtions that come before them to be debated in this houſe, I hope they will always concur in ſupporting its dignity, and preſerving its authority.

"As to the deciſion of which the honourable gentleman ſo grievouſly complains, many of the graveſt and moſt ſenſible men in the kingdom, without doors, are, to my own perſonal knowledge, of the ſame opinion with the majority within doors; and I do aver, that if the leaders of faction had not taken more than ordinary pains to propagate their abſurd notions of the illegality of that deciſion, it had never been oppoſed but by the thoughtleſs multitude in the county to which it referred. Gentlemen, therefore, who would make this a pretence for alarming his m—y with the notion of real diſcontents, would do well to find ſomething more real to produce as a grievance, for there is not, perhaps, one unprejudiced perſon

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in the kingdom, who does not concur in the juſtice of the excluſion, which this deciſion was intended to confirm.

" The aſperſion which the honourable gentleman has been pleaſed to throw out againſt the independency of this houſe, is of another caſt. It is countenanced by thoſe who have been in the ſame ſituation with the perſons whom it is particularly intended to affect; and they, it may be preſumed, can beſt tell, how far they themſelves were then influenced to betray the liberties of their country. For my own part, till I can diſcover that an attack is made upon thoſe liberties, I ſhall think, that to ſerve my Sovereign is to ſerve my country, the moſt honourable and important of all employments; and I ſhall think the man, who by crafty inſinuations endeavours to interrupt his m——y's ſervants in the regular courſe of government, an enemy to both; the moſt infamous and deteſtable of all characters. Thoſe who are thought worthy to be entruſted with the conduct of public affairs, are more immediately the guardians of the public rights. If they betray their truſt, this houſe has, and I truſt will ever exert its authority over ſuch delinquents. But this houſe, at the ſame time that it is watchful for the people, ſhould likewiſe be jealous for the honour of its members. To whom can the K——'s ſervants fly for vindication from unjuſt ſuſpicion, but to the juſtice of this houſe? If the authority of this houſe is weakened, thoſe who govern, and thoſe who are governed, will be alike the ſufferers. Gentlemen may declaim upon corruption; it is a ſounding word; but the luſt of popular applauſe has no leſs power to corrupt the mind, than the luſt of money. I would therefore no more diſturb his m——y's repoſe with an alarm of frivolous complaints to gain popularity, than I would vote away the people's rights to ſecure a place or a penſion. For which reaſon, I profeſs myſelf againſt the amendment."

Mr. *Boroſend.*

Sir, " I am equally ſurprized and aſtoniſhed, if any thing from that quarter could ſurprize or aſtoniſh, to hear gentlemen affect to be unacquainted with the grievances of the people, to diſcredit their complaints, and to diſregard their petitions. A miniſtry who ſtudy to diſtreſs the people, and render them deſperate, may do well to endeavour to leſſen their importance; but the conſciouſneſs of the rectitude of their own meaſures, will be a feeble defence on the day of trial. The grave and ſenſible men, whom places and penſions, and lucrative jobbs have bound in a league together againſt the community, may concur in applauding the meaſures by which the ruin of the community may be moſt effectually brought about. We are told that there are grave and ſenſible men without doors, who approve of what is doing within; and we know that there have been grave and ſenſible men, whom places and penſions, and lucrative jobbs, have bound in a league together againſt the community, and it is more than probable that ſuch grave and ſenſible men there are now; they may probably too be of the honourable gentleman's perſonal acquaintance, and there is no doubt but that they perſonally agree together, whether they are without doors or within; they have one common object, the ruin of the publick for private advantage; and nothing is more natural, than that, as far as their influence can reach, they ſhould endeavour to obtrude their own narrow ſentiments upon others, as the general opinion of their fellow ſubjects. But let theſe men be called out from the ſunſhine of court favour, let them be deprived of their places, their penſions, and their jobbs, and placed in the ſituation of other ſubjects, mixing freely with them, and bearing their portion of common duties, of public ſervices without reward, civil offices that are attended with trouble, inconvenience, and expence, and then let the moſt hardened and abandoned of them be aſked if they hear no complaints, if they feel no grievances but what are propagated by the leaders of faction; they will then probably be diſpoſed to acknowledge, what they cannot now be ſuppoſed not to know, that every corner of the kingdom teems with

with unparalleled oppreſſions. Within the county which is honoured with their diſtinguiſhed hatred, their vengeance knows no bounds. The unhappy wretches, whom miſery and oppreſſion have excited to tranſgreſs the laws, are not left to the puniſhment which the laws would inflict, but the ſufferings even of death have been aggravated, by ordering the execution at their very doors, and offering an horrid outrage to humanity, by putting the huſband and the father to death, before the eyes of the children and the wife: the magiſtrate, who by the duty of his office is compelled to be preſent upon theſe mournful occaſions, is inſulted by a military force, ſent unaſked, and unneeded to add horror to the ſcene. To effect theſe horrid purpoſes, the ſolemn ſentence of the judges has been overborn by the mandate of a miniſter, and the violation has been juſtified by the tools of power, in open defiance of the dictates of law, and the cries of humanity. Theſe are among the grievances, of which thoſe who cauſe 'em pretend to be ignorant; every nerve of government is ſtrained to diſtreſs and intimidate the people, and when complaints are thus extorted, they are reproached for complaining without a cauſe. But does not the chair ſhake under you. Sir, when you hear the deſpicable tools of a deteſted miniſter affect to treat the diſcontents of the people with indifference, with ridicule, nay with deriſion and contempt: but againſt theſe abuſes it is in vain to declaim, the government is rotten thro'-out, the conſtitution is rotten. The time however may come, when petitions will be followed by remonſtrances, and remonſtrances by execution; in that day of adverſity, where will the wretches to whom the nation will owe its calamity be found? Not in the field, ſupporting their party, for baſeneſs is always timid; but lurking in a corner, and enjoying the carnage, for timidity is always cruel: but in this obſcurity, ſurely the hand of juſtice, the hand of vengeance ſhall find them. I would not paint too ſtrongly, but it needs no great penetration to foreſee, that an adminiſtration at variance with the people, muſt eventually be dangerous to the prince upon the throne.

"The honourable gentleman has averred, that the leaders of faction, a name which he has been pleaſed to beſtow upon all thoſe who are active in the cauſe of their country, are the only perſons who ſpread an alarm of violated rights, by a late unprecedented deciſion of a majority in this houſe; but I, Sir, on the contrary do aver, that the deciſion itſelf inſtantly ſpread the alarm; it ſtruck every independent member within the houſe with aſtoniſhment, and every independent freeholder without the houſe, with grief and apprehenſion. The ſervile creatures of the court, the numerous band of mercenary hirelings, who, by long violence to the feelings of humanity, have loſt them, were the only perſons who did not take the alarm; if the court ſycophant and the court mercenary, whom habitual proſtitution has made callous to ſhame, are the only grave and ſenſible perſons, and the whole body of unplaced and unpenſioned freeholders are frantic and fooliſh, then what the honourable gentleman has averred may be true; but if, on the contrary, theſe are fools who ſell their deareſt birthright, the freedom of themſelves and their poſterity for guilt and diſgrace; and thoſe are wiſe who ſtand up in its defence, then what he has averred is falſe. In behalf of thoſe perſons, the injured freeholders of Great Britain, who alone are to be depended upon for national ſupport, and national defence, and to aſſure to them a candid hearing of their complaints, I am for the amendment propoſed."

[*To be continued.*

Wedneſday, March 14.

In the upper chamber of this ſociety it was debated, Whether the accounts relative to the C——l L—ſt ſhould be minutely examined; and in the courſe of the debate Ld C——m was reproached for his oppoſition to the D. of G——n, when he himſelf recommended him to the K—, and preſſed him forward for firſt M———r. His anſwer was, "I adviſed his M——y to take the Duke of G——n as firſt lord of the Treaſury, but there is ſuch a thing as time as well as tide;

tide; and the conduct of the noble Duke has convinced me, that I am as likely to be deceived as any other man. It was an expreſſion of that great miniſter Sir Robert Walpole, upon a debate on the army in the year 1727, "Thoſe who gave the power of blood, gave blood." I will beg leave to parodize the expreſſion, and to ſay—Thoſe that gave the means of corruption, gave corruption. When I had the honour of being the confidential keeper of the K—'s intentions, he aſſured me, that he *never intended to exceed the allowance* which was made by parliament; and therefore, my lords, at a time when there are no marks of perſonal diſſipation in our K—, at a time when there are no marks of any conſiderable ſums having been expended to procure the ſecrets of the cabinet-council of our enemies; that a requeſt of an enquiry into the expenditure of the C——l L—t ſhould be refuſed, is to me moſt extraordinary. Does the K— of England want to build a palace equal to his rank and dignity; Does he want to encourage the polite and liberal, or uſeful arts? Does he mean to reward the hardy veteran, who has defended his quarrel in many a rough campaign, whoſe ſalary does not equal thoſe of ſome of your inſolent upper ſervants? Or does he mean, by drawing the purſe-ſtrings of his ſubjects, to ſpread corruption thro' the people, to procure a p———t, like an infamous packed jury, ready to acquit his miniſters at all adventures. I don't ſay, my lords, that corruption lies HERE, or that corruption lies THERE; but if any gentleman in England was to aſk me, whether I thought both h—s of p———t were bribed, I ſhould *laugh in his face*, and ſay—Sir, it is not ſo—Therefore, my lords, from all that has been ſaid, I think it muſt appear, that an enquiry into the C—l L—t is expedient, proper and juſt: a refuſal of it at this time will not add dignity to diſgrace; but will only ſerve to convince the people that we are governed by a ſet of Abjects, who poſſeſs the peculiar talent of making even calamity ridiculous.

"*The late good old k— had ſomething of humanity, and among many other royal and manly virtues, he poſſeſſed juſtice, truth, and ſincerity in an eminent degree; ſo that he had ſomething about him, by which it was poſſible for you to know whether he liked you, or diſliked you.*

"I have been told that I have a penſion, and that I have recommended others to penſions. It is true; and here is a liſt of them: you will find here the names of Gen. Amherſt, Sir Ed. Hawke, and others of the ſame nature; they were given as rewards for real ſervices, and as encouragement to other gallant heroes. They were honourably earned in a different ſort of campaigns than thoſe at *Weſtminſter*; they were gained by actions full of danger to themſelves, of glory and benefit to this nation; not by corrupt votes of baſeneſs and of deſtruction to their country. You will find no SECRET ſervice there; and you will there find that when the warrior was recompenſed, the member of parliament was left free. You will likewiſe find a penſion of 1500l. a year to lord Camden. I recommended him to be chancellor; his public and private virtues were acknowledged by all; they made his ſtation more precarious. I could not reaſonably expect from him that he ſhould quit the chief-juſticeſhip of the common-pleas, which he held for life, and put himſelf in the power of thoſe who were not to be truſted, to be diſmiſſed from the chancery, perhaps the day after his appointment. The public has not been deceived by his conduct. My ſuſpicions have been juſtified, his integrity has made him once more a poor and a private man; *he was diſmiſſed for the vote he gave in favour of the right of election in the ſubject.*"

Ld M——t moved, that lord C——'s words ſhould be taken down.

L. C. "I neither deny, retract or explain theſe words. I do re-affirm the fact, and I deſire to meet the ſenſe of the h—; I appeal to the honour of every l—d in this ——, whether he has not the ſame conviction.

Ld R——m, Ld T——le, and many other lords, did on their honour moſt ſolemnly affirm the ſame.

Ld S——h and Ld W———th would have withdrawn the motion; but Lord M———t, encouraged by Ld M———d perſiſted and moved, that nothing had appeared to juſtify ſuch an aſſertion.

L. C. "My words remain unretracted, unexplained, and reaffirmed. I deſire to know whether I am condemned or acquitted; and whether I may ſtill preſume to hold up my head as high as the noble lord who moved to have my words taken down."

To this no anſwer was given.

L. C. "If I am to go off acquitted, I do now declare to you, that there are many men to impeach, and many meaſures to arraign for the ſecurity of this nation, and the very exiſtence of our laws and conſtitution; and, by God's bleſſing, I will arraign and impeach them."

Evil Counſellors to be removed by the united Remonſtrances of the people.

I Write from the moſt authentic intelligence, when I aſſert that the continuance, or the diſſolution both of the P———t, and the M———y, is to be determined by the conduct of the city of London, in particular, and of the nation, in general.

The D— of G —— who meanly aſſumed, and reſigned his employments, with equal ſubmiſſion to the will of Lord B—e, is requeſted to declare, upon his ſhattered remains of honor, whether or no, He was not preſent at the peruſal of a letter from that atrocious exile, in which was inſerted the following ſentence:

"Let the petitions paſs on unnoticed, which, without accumulated remonſtrances, ſo far from ſhaking the ſtability of the C——n, will ſcarcely weaken the full extenſion of its power."

I do not affirm that ſuch pernicious counſel derived its ſource from the unhappy Scot: And yet it is ſo little ſhort of T———n to the H—e of H———r, that few, leſs candid than myſelf, would heſitate to fix it ſolely upon him. He was, indeed, the ignominious ſtream through which it flowed; but were we to trace it to the fountain, ſtill more contaminated than the channel, the name of H—ll—d would be pronounced with double deteſtation by a defrauded people.

Should the glorious conduct of the Livery be directly imitated by the leading counties, the K— will diſſolve the P———t, change the A———n, and waſh away the leaſt paternal action of his R—n, by ſending back that Chancellor to the people, who had abilities to underſtand, and ſpirit to aſſert the laws. The widow, the orphan, and the injured mourn at his removal, and view with equal anguiſh and reſentment, the times in which the guardian of their rights was told by his diſgrace, to defend them.

If the recent meaſures of the capital ſhould cloſe the ſtrenuous, but vain endeavours of the nation; if the great and good, within the different counties, neglect to ſtrain their influence to its utmoſt point, ſtill will the S———n be deluded, and the people injured. The M———r will eaſily perſuade him that the clamour is but partial; and muſt ſubſide the ſooner, in proportion to the contempt with which he treats it. An Aſſ——ly which repreſents nothing; whoſe decrees ſhould be as impotent as they are wicked; will only be p———d, whilſt its corrupted C—f is put on the ſpoils of law, and equity; and as the L—d H—h C———r of E——d, precedes in rank, the men whom he, with difficulty, precedes in infamy.

Sir F———r's principles will far outſtrip the tainted politics of former times: He, like his patron, fears no rival of his fame from all the poſſible corruption that can infect the future ones. Even the memory of Jefferies may become ſpotleſs by compariſon, and Strafford ſeem the friend of liberty, when thrown into the ſcale againſt a G——n.

I am concerned to find that no amendment in the M—— l department, is to preclude ſome tools of power from being gratified with peerages. If ſignal marks of r—l approbation, fell, like the rain from heaven, with much leſs reaſon ſhould we murmur at creations. The partial T——e will only imitate the deity by halves, and whilſt it ſcatters titles with unlimited profuſion, is cautious leſt they ſhould "deſcend upon the juſt." It were a miracle, indeed, to ſee the coronet, and the mitre, ſurround the brows of virtue, or ſit upon the heads of ſcience.

Whatever may be the fate of the remonſtrants, poſterity will bear record to their honour: The language in which their ſentiments are conveyed, is at once reſpectful, yet intrepid. It is the genuine, but uncommon voice of men, prepared to ſacrifice their lives to ſave a good p—e, or to oppoſe a bad one. It ſhould be heard aloud in every ſtreet. The moſt reſtrained, and moſt deſpotic S———s may learn from this, to prize, and to ſecure the nobleſt lot of human nature: THE PRIVILEGE OF REIGNING OVER A FREE PEOPLE.

The K—g who has the cruelty to ſpurn at interceſſion, and trample upon the ſacred form of liberty, when kneeling multitudes implore him to protect it, ſhould be convinced that what intreaties might have loſt, contention can obtain.

In ſtates without one wholeſome law to curb the power of unfeeling rulers, the meaſures of an inſulted people muſt be at once daring, and deciſive. The ſufferings of ſuch ſubjects are truly to be pitied. Their ſtruggles for the violated rights of human nature demand our warmeſt admiration. The moſt which theſe can hope for is to fall lamented, and approved. But it is our peculiar felicity to find a ſhelter from ſuch extremities in the united excellencies of our conſtitution, and the virtues of our S———n. He, who glories in the name of Engliſhman, will baniſh all the criminal diſtinctions of favorites and relation,

(*Gent. Mag.* March 1770.)

relations, and make his laſt, and beſt appeal to his expecting people. It were injurious to ſuppoſe that their remonſtrances will not be liſtened to with the moſt gracious attention, and the ſincereſt promiſes of redreſs.

If ever allegiance and affection glowed in the honeſt, unſuſpecting boſoms of an united people, it was at the acceſſion of their S———n to the throne. Even now, whilſt they are ſtung with diſappointment, and bluſh at their credulity, they do not bid adieu to hope, although the miſery of experience has ſhewn them much to fear. An E——h K— can never be the tyrant of unreſiſting ſlaves. The very attempt implies deſtruction. It ill becomes the father of the nobleſt children upon earth, to heſitate one moment in the acknowledgement of his people's wrongs and his determination to redreſs them. But to conſult with men beneath whoſe ſtrokes the conſtitution bleeds at every vein, were to become at once ridiculous and contemptuous. An application from the ſovereign to ſuch a M——y and ſuch a P———t, on the propriety of attending to the intreaties of the people, would reſemble the folly and corruption of a judge, who might believe it wrong to paſs a ſentence, unleſs the criminals approved it.

The conduct of the Roman Emperor, the "Amor, ac deliciæ generis humani," was once mentioned to our S——n as a patern for his own: nor has he yet forgotten how finely Titus has obſerved "Non oportere quemquam a ſermone principis triſtem diſcedere."

A JUNIUS.

An Account of all the particulars relative to the unexampled attack upon, as well as the unexampled ſupport of the new Comedy, called A Word to the Wiſe.

MR Kelly, the author of the comedy in queſtion, having for ſome time been very unpopular, from a ſuppoſition that he was employed by government to defend meaſures generally diſapproved, the friends of Mr Wilkes determined to ſhew their diſlike of the man, by preventing the exhibition of his piece; they pronounced it political before the curtain was drawn up, and that it was written to ſerve the purpoſes of adminiſtration.

The curtain was no ſooner raiſed, than a loud hiſſing prevented the performers from beginning the play a conſiderable time—while, on the other hand, the plaudits of the author's numerous friends rendered the confuſion general. At laſt the performance commenced; but went on with inceſſant interruption, except only in the third act, to the concluſion. The performers totally diſconcerted by the tumult, were unable to exert their abilities, or to remember their parts—whoſe ſpeeches, eſſentially neceſſary to the conduct of the fable, were left out, and others mutilated for the ſake of brevity. In ſhort, the ſole conſideration was, to get the comedy through the five acts in *any manner*—This, with much difficulty, was effected, and it was given out for the following Monday. A new conteſt now aroſe; the oppoſers of the play peremptorily inſiſted that it ſhould never be exhibited again: The ſupporters inſiſted that it ſhould, as given out. But Mr Kelly fearing the conſequences of a diſpute that appeared ſerious, propoſed behind the ſcenes to withdraw his piece at once for the ſake of reſtoring the tranquility of the Theatre; and the tragedy of Cymbeline was given out in its room.

This conciliating meaſure, however, was not attended with the deſired effect: The friends of the play, who were more numerous than the oppoſers, would by on means admit the comedy to be withdrawn, and after the Farce, above two hundred gentlemen calling out for the manager, and threatening immediate demolition to the houſe, if A Word to the Wiſe was not performed, as originally given out, Mr Lacy, the only manager in town, ſent Mr Hopkins the prompter, to aſſure the company it ſhould, and all terminated peaceably for that evening.

It was no difficult matter to foreſee that the Theatre, on the ſucceeding Monday night, would be a ſcene of freſh tumult, and the conſequences appearing more and more alarming to Mr Kelly, he went to Mr Garrick, who came to town on the Sunday morning, to conſult with him on the beſt means of preſerving peace; and it was concluded, that Mr Kelly ſhould wait upon his friends, and requeſt that they would give up the point. Mr Kelly accordingly did ſo, obſerving that the intereſts of one individual were of little conſideration when weighed againſt the repoſe of a whole public. To this his friends replied, that the cauſe was not his cauſe now, but the public's; that if party diſputes were once introduced into the Theatre, our moſt rational amuſements muſt be quickly at an end; that they would not ſuffer the town to be controuled in its pleaſures from private pique,

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or perſonal reſentment; all they contended for, was a fair hearing for the piece, that if it deſerved condemnation, they themſelves would be among the firſt to give it up; but till it received an equitable trial, they would not allow a triumph to party prejudice and avowed partiality.

In this ſtate the affair reſted till the Monday evening, when, on Mr King's appearance to ſpeak the prologue, the oppoſition, with encreaſed numbers, hiſſed, catcalled, and threw oranges; on the other ſide, the demand for the new play was equally violent, the ſupporters turned ſeveral out of the houſe, whom they conſidered general diſturbers; and Mr Garrick went on, in the author's name, to requeſt that the play might be withdrawn, and begged the ſacrifice he then ſo chearfully offered might be allowed to heal every diſſatisfaction. Things, nevertheleſs, continued in the ſame confuſion, until Mr Garrick, advancing with a written paper in his hand, made one more grand effort to appeaſe both parties; he told them, the inſtant he could make himſelf be heard, that it was Mr Kelly's earneſt deſire they would permit him to read a ſhort addreſs, under his own hand; on which a voice from the gallery demanded, "If it was a political production;" however, a calm ſucceeding the laugh which that demand produced, he read to the following effect:

"That Mr Kelly, the author of a *Word to the Wiſe*, preſented his reſpects to the public in general; begged to inform them, that his higheſt ambition was to contribute his feeble endeavours to the entertainments of the town; and that his deepeſt concern was to find, what he hoped would be at leaſt innocent, become a matter of contention. He moſt heartily deſired to ſacrifice his own views of intereſt to the tranquility of the Theatre, and therefore requeſted permiſſion to withdraw his piece, which was withdrawn accordingly."

Whatever ſatisfaction this addreſs might give the oppoſition, it only augmented the ſpirit of his friends: Cymbeline was demanded on the one hand, and no leſs warmly countermanded on the other; near three hours were paſſed in acts of annoyance and hoſtility, and, in a word, things began to wear ſo formidable an aſpect, that Mr Kelly, trembling for the event, came into the front boxes, and from thence, on the galleries calling out they could not ſee him, into the pit, and there, turning towards the audience, he expreſſed his great apprehenſions for their ſafety, begged they would be ſatisfied with all he had done, and which was all he had in his power to do, for their preſervation, and not by injuring one another, wound him irreparably in his peace.

Though in no degree ſo ſucceſsful as he wiſhed, he nevertheleſs ſo far moderated their rage, that a propoſition, on his retiring, was ſuggeſted for Falſe Delicacy to be given the enſuing night for his benefit, by way of compromiſe. A gentleman then ſtood up in the pit, and aſked Mr Garrick, Whether the conſenting to theſe meaſures would, or would not, be an impediment to Mr Kelly's bringing any future productions on the ſtage? To which that gentleman had no ſooner given a negative, than a ſecond voice from the gallery cried out, "That expulſion meant Incapacitation." Mr Kelly, acquainted with theſe particulars, went to Mr Garrick, and declined the favour intended him, obſerving, that the Houſe had already ſuſtained ſufficient loſs upon his account; but Mr Garrick generouſly told him, that the houſe could much better bear the loſſes it had incurred, than he the deprivation of his emoluments: but that circumſtance out of the queſtion, he could not ſee that either of them had a right to appeal from what was meant as a ſalutary decree.

Each party then retired tolerably compoſed, and as no performance was attempted, they all had their money returned.

On Tueſday, every poſſible method having been taken by Mr Kelly to bring his friends to yield the point they had ſo much at heart, the ſame confuſion was the conſequence of drawing the curtain, as the preceding evening; nay, the oppoſition appeared to have received additional force. Incendiary hand-bills were diſtributed at the door.

Mr Garrick went through all the ceremonies of the other evenings apologies, except the conceſſions of the author;—the piece withdrawn, the author could only wait the event with all poſſible compoſure.

They were told that Cymbeline could not be prepared without much time, and that as for Falſe Delicacy, it was no longer Mr Kelly's property, if that was their objection, but the property of the houſe—that it was not in the nature of things to comply with oppoſite demands; therefore, it was hoped that the performance of the play given out would be allowed to paſs uninterrupted. Falſe Delicacy

licacy was, indeed, acted, but ſuch was the force of prejudice, that the female performers met with as little quarter as the male—Mrs Baddely very narrowly eſcaped being greatly hurt by an orange; and they were obliged to abridge many ſpeeches, nay, to omit whole ſcenes for their preſervation; they did, however, at length, reach the concluſion, and on the commencement of the Farce, the contention gradually declined, and at the concluſion of the whole every one departed very peaceably.

SIR,

BY affording a place to the following computations reſpecting the number of inhabitants in Europe, you will probably furniſh ſome entertainment to ſeveral of your readers.

M. Suſmilch, a late ingenious German writer, calculates that the inhabitants in Europe are as in the firſt column.

	millions.	M. Buſching's computation.	mill.
Spain & Port.	10	Ruſſia in Europ	20
In France	17	Germany	24
In Great Britain	8	Poland, &c.	20
The Netherlands	5	France	17
Swiſſerland	1	Turkey	14
Italy & its Iſl.	10	Hungary	10
Denmark	2½	Gr. Brit. & Irel.	8
Sweden	2½	Italy	9
Ruſſia	24	Low countries & Swiſſerland	6
Liv. & Courland	2	Spain	7
Poland	12	Denm. & Norw.	2½
Hungary	6	Sweden	2
Turkey, in Europ	8	Portugal	2
Germany	24	Royal Pruſſia	0 3/5
	132		142 1/10

Baron Bielfield's Computation.

In Portugal and Spain	10
France	20
Italy and its Iſlands	8
Germany, low countries, Swiſſerland	30
Denmark, Norway, Sweden	6
Great Britain	8
Ruſſia, with all its conqueſts	18
Poland, Bohemia, Hungary, and Turkey in Europe	50
	150

Now, Sir, conſidering the extent of Europe, it might contain five hundred and fifty millions of inhabitants; but when we reflect how much population is hindered from the many wars in which this quarter of the world is continually involved; the numerous armies kept on foot, even in peaceable times, of whom the greateſt part die unmarried; the number of monks and nuns in popiſh countries, who profeſs celibacy; the various ſettlements of the Europeans in Aſia and America, where great numbers annually reſort to make their fortunes; and when we advert to the number of lives loſt in the ſea ſervice, we ſhall not I believe, wonder, that this portion of the globe is ſo deſtitute of inhabitants; more eſpecially as very few natives of the other parts of the univerſe come over to ſupply the places of ſuch as are continually emigrating from us.

Yours, &c. DE MOIVRE JUNIUS.

An authentic Narrative of the Proceedings of the Livery and Corporation of London, relative to the Riſe, Progreſs, and Preſentation of their late Remonſtrance to his Majeſty.

ON Thurſday the firſt inſt. the following Memorial was preſented to the Court of Common Council, who were convened for that purpoſe.

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

"The Memorial of the Committee of the Livery of London, appointed 28th September laſt, Sheweth,

"That the Livery of London, in Common Hall aſſembled, did, on the 24th of June laſt, direct a Petition to be preſented to his Majeſty, praying a redreſs of many enumerated and intolerable grievances. (*See Vol.* xxxix. *pag.* 329.) The ſubjects of the moſt deſpotic prince on earth, when they humbly petition their ſovereign on the ſcore of grievances, though they cannot promiſe to themſelves redreſs, at leaſt expect an anſwer. That the Livery of London know they have a right to both; yet, contrary to antient uſage, the Livery of his Majeſty's loyal city of London, after a delay of eight months, do ſtill remain unanſwered and unrelieved.

"That the violation of the Right of Election, by which they are moſt eſpecially affected, has been, ſince that time, avowed and declared legal by the influence of his Majeſty's miniſters.

"Your memorialiſts, therefore, apply to you, the Common Council of the city of London, that you may join with them in a requeſt to the Rt Hon. the Lord Mayor, ſpeedily to aſſemble the Livery of the ſeveral companies of this city in a common hall, that they may have an opportunity to take ſuch

farther

farther meaſures therein, for the re-eſtabliſhment and ſecurity of their antient rights and franchiſes, as the times require." *Signed by Six of the Livery.*

This memorial occaſioned great debates, and was ſupported by the Lord Mayor and the two Sheriffs, who ſaid every thing that could well be ſaid on the reaſonableneſs of ſuch an indulgence. Mr Alderman Turner then got up, and ſpoke for about half an hour on its impropriety; he urged, that a remonſtrance of this nature was improper, as well as unneceſſary.—Improper, as dictating ſo arbitrarily on a ſubject that had already been canvaſſed by both Houſes of P———t; and unneceſſary, as it was very improbable, after ſo minute an inveſtigation, that there would be any notice taken of the ſubject of it. —On his being aſked, Why he carried the Petition? he anſwered, he did it *officially*; for as he, from his office, looked upon himſelf to be at the head of the Livery, he could not with propriety refuſe their requeſt; but even at that time, it was by no means agreeable to his private ſentiments, as may be remembered from his altering the words, *The Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common-council, and Livery of the City of London*, to the words, *The Petition of the Livery of the City of London.*

Alderman Harley ſpoke likewiſe with great warmth upon the ſubject, calling ſuch a meeting factious and licentious; and concluded, "that for his part, as a Member of Parliament, he would take the earlieſt opportunity of bringing all thoſe who ſigned the Remonſtrance to the Bar of the Houſe, to anſwer for their conduct." Upon which Mr. Sheriff Townſend replied, "Why then, by God's bleſſing, you ſhall begin with me, as I am determined to be one of the firſt ſubſcribers."

The debates were long continued with much heat, but at length the queſtion was put, Whether the Memorial ſhould be received? and paſſed in the Affirmative; 3 Aldermen and 109 Commoners for it, and 15 Aldermen and 61 Commoners againſt it.

In conſequence of this reſolution, a precept was iſſued by the Lord Mayor, for a Common Hall on the Tueſday following, in order to conſider of a Remonſtrance to his Majeſty, reſpecting the grievances complained of in a former Petition. This precept was obeyed. The Livery aſſembled at Guildhall to the number of 2 or 3000, and his Lordſhip took the chair at about a quarter paſt one o'clock, and opened the meeting in a ſpirited addreſs to the Livery.

He began with acquainting them, "that he had convened them at the requeſt of ſix worthy gentlemen preſent—and that he was happy in ſeeing ſuch a reſpectable body attend.—He conjured them to preſerve the ſame decency, order, and regularity in this, as they did on a ſimilar occaſion, about eight months ago, when the Chief Magiſtrate did not preſide, though it was his duty, as being nothing more than the ſervant of his fellow citizens.

He ſaid, "that it was peculiarly neceſſary for the Livery of London to behave, in the preſent criſis, with dignity, order, and decency; becauſe they had been miſrepreſented in the public papers as a factious, ſeditious rabble, a turbulent mob, the ſcum of the earth.—He obſerved, that himſelf had been groſsly abuſed through the ſame channel; but that he gloried in ſuch abuſe.—That he conſidered the authors of all thoſe papers and letters, as hirelings of the miniſtry, who applied the public money in paying their dependants and tools, for vilifying and abuſing the people.

His Lordſhip next proceeded to take notice of the grievances which had occaſioned the former and preſent meeting; "the principal of which was, he ſaid, the violation of the freedom of election." He declared himſelf of opinion, that ſome late proceedings were contrary to the ſpirit and laws of the conſtitution, and quoted a ſtatute of Edward I. and that great lawyer Coke, to corroborate his opinion.

He then acquainted the Livery, that he would lay before them his *Political Creed.* The ſubſtance of which was, 'that the number of little paltry rotten boroughs, the number of placemen and penſioners, and the corruption of the electors as well as elected, were the inſtruments that would in time prove the ruin of the ſtate. To prevent thoſe evils, he continued, it was neceſſary that there ſhould be a more equal repreſentation of the people.—That the number of placemen ſhould be limited by law, and that the ſervants of the crown ſhould be obliged to exhibit fuller accounts of the manner in which the public money was diſpoſed of. "I need not, gentlemen, talk to you about the nature of accounts, who muſt all be ſo well verſed in them: but would you be ſatisfied with an account where a million of money was accounted for in one line?"

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His Lordſhip told his brethren of the Livery, that theſe cauſes of complaint were not to be attributed to the King—that we had the beſt of princes—that the enjoyment of our preſent liberties was owing to the illuſtrious houſe of Brunſwick; and that it was only under their influence and ſovereignty we could hope to preſerve them. He aſſerted, that it was to evil counſellors only that many of the preſent national calamities were to be attributed; and he concluded with again, as he had twice or thrice before, exhorting every perſon preſent, to maintain order, decency, and regularity.

Mr. Michael Lovell, after having obtained permiſſion of his Lordſhip, ſtepped forward, and informed the Common Hall of the meaſures which himſelf and the reſt of the Committee had taken; and pointed out the neceſſity of the preſent meeting, if we were deſirous of tranſmitting theſe liberties to poſterity, which we had received and enjoyed thro' the ſtern virtue, and ſteady perſeverance of our anceſtors; liberties, added he, which are the envy of other nations, and the peculiar boaſt of our own.

Mr. Lovell, in the concluſion, preſented a paper, containing the intended Remonſtrance, as drawn up by the Committee, and requeſted that it might be laid before the Livery by the proper officer.

The Common Hall were then aſked, If they choſe to hear the Remonſtrance read? and the Affirmative was ſignified unanimouſly. Sir James Hodges then read as follows:

The Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall aſſembled.

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"We have already, in our Petition, dutifully repreſented to your Majeſty the chief injuries we have ſuſtained. We are unwilling to believe that your Majeſty can ſlight the deſires of your people, or be regardleſs of their affections, and deaf to their complaints; yet their complaints remain unanſwered: their injuries are confirmed; and the only judge whom the revolution has left removeable at the pleaſure of the crown, has been diſmiſſed from his high office, for defending in parliament the law and the conſtitution. We therefore venture once more to addreſs ourſelves to your Majeſty, as to the father of your people, as to him who muſt be both able and willing to redreſs our grievances: and we repeat our application with the greater propriety, becauſe we ſee the inſtruments of our wrongs, who have carried into execution the meaſures of which we complain, more particularly diſtinguiſhed by your Majeſty's royal bounty and favour.

"Under the ſame ſecret, malign influence, which, through each ſucceſſive adminiſtration, has defeated every good, and ſuggeſted every bad intention, the majority of the —— of ——— have deprived your people of their deareſt rights.

"They have done a deed, more ruinous in its conſequences, than the levying of ſhip money by Charles the firſt, or the diſpenſing power aſſumed by James the ſecond. A deed which muſt vitiate all the future proceedings of this ——— for the acts of the legiſlature itſelf can no more be valid without a legal H— of C—— than without a legal prince upon the throne.

"R———s of the people are eſſential to the making of laws; and there is a time when it is morally demonſtrable that men ceaſe to be R———s. That time is now arrived. The ——— ——— do not repreſent the p——e. We owe to your Majeſty an obedience under the reſtriction of the laws, for the calling and duration of parliaments; and your Majeſty owes to us, that our repreſentation, free from the force of arms or corruption, ſhould be preſerved to us in them.

"It was for this we ſucceſsfully ſtruggled under James the ſecond; for this we ſeated, and have faithfully ſupported your Majeſty's family upon the throne.

"The people have been invariably uniform in their object; though the different mode of attack has called for a different defence.

"Under James the ſecond, they complained that the ſitting of ——— was interrupted, becauſe it was not corruptly ſubſervient to his deſigns. We complain now that the ſitting of ——— is not interrupted, becauſe it is c—r—p—y too ſubſervient to the deſigns of your Majeſty's miniſters. Had the p——— under James the ſecond been as ſubmiſſive to his commands, as it is at this day to the dictates of a miniſter, inſtead of clamours for its meeting, the nation would have rung as n— with outcries for its d——. The forms of the conſtitution, like thoſe of religion, were not eſtabliſhed for the forms ſake, but for the ſubſtance. And we call god and men to witneſs, that as we do not

owe

owe our liberty to thoſe nice and ſubtle diſtinctions, which places, and penſions, and lucrative employments have invented; ſo neither will we be cheated of it by them: but as it was gained by the ſtern virtue of our anceſtors, by the virtue of their deſcendants it ſhall be preſerved.

"Since, therefore, the miſdeeds of your Majeſty's miniſters, in violating the freedom of E——n, and depraving the noble conſtitution of p——t, are notorious, as well as ſubverſive of the fundamental laws and liberties of this realm; and ſince your Majeſty, both by honor and juſtice, is obliged inviolably to preſerve them, according to the oath made to god and your ſubjects at your coronation: We, your Remonſtrants, aſſure ourſelves, that your Majeſty will reſtore the conſtitutional government and quiet of your people, by diſſolving this ———, and removing thoſe evil miniſters for ever from your councils."

This Remonſtrance was received with long and continued acclamations. It was then read by Sir James a ſecond time, with the ſame effect.

Mr. Lovell then gave the following written motions to the Lord Mayor, who gave them to the Common Serjeant; they were ſucceſſively put to the Livery, and carried.

1. That a copy of this Addreſs and Remonſtrance be fairly tranſcribed, ſigned by the Town-clerk, and preſented to his Majeſty.

2. That the Sheriffs immediately wait upon his Majeſty, to learn when he will pleaſe to receive the ſame.

3. That the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and our other repreſentatives in parliament, attended by our Sheriffs, Common Council, Recorder, and every proper officer of the citizens of London, be deſired to preſent the ſame.

Theſe two following motions were added by a liveryman.

4. That the thanks of the Livery be given to their Chairman and Committee, for their conduct in this important buſineſs.

5. That we do ratify and confirm the acts of the Committee.

Moved by Mr. Lovell.

6. That the thanks of the Livery be returned to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for his diſtinguiſhed, ſpirited, and patriotic conduct.

One hand only was held up againſt the firſt queſtion, which was apprehended to be by miſtake; but Mr. Beddell, a bricklayer, declared it to be his opinion, and not by miſtake, but did not ſignify his reaſons againſt it. The other queſtions paſſed unanimouſly. The gentleman who ſeconded the motion of thanks to the Committee, congratulated the Livery that they had ſuch men amongſt them, who were not to be intimidated. He then informed them of Mr Harley's treatment and threats at the laſt Common Council, and the court broke up.

In conformity to the requiſition of the Livery, the two Sheriffs attended at St. James's the day following, to know his Majeſty's pleaſure when he would be waited on with the City Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition; and after having waited till the levee was over before they had an audience, lord Denbigh came up to the City Remembrancer, and aſked him, Whether the Addreſs, &c. was ſigned and ſealed; or how it was authenticated? The Remembrancer ſaid, he was a city officer, and that it was no part of his office to give lord Denbigh an anſwer. Ld Denbigh then went to Mr. Sheriff Townſend, and aſked him, Whether the buſineſs which brought him there, was not new and ſingular; and whether the city had ever preſented a Remonſtrance to a king before? Mr. Townſend replied with another queſtion, Did ever a king of England before turn a deaf ear to the petitions of ſixty thouſand freeholders, and his back on thoſe who preſented them? Lord Denbigh then aſked, What made a corporate act? Mr. Townſend, laughing, anſwered, An act of the corporation to be ſure. When they were admitted into the cloſet, Mr. Townſend addreſſed his Majeſty as follows:

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"By order of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall aſſembled, we this day wait on your Majeſty, humbly to know when your Majeſty will pleaſe to be attended with an humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition."

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

"As the caſe is entirely new, I will take time to conſider of it, and tranſmit you an anſwer by one of my principal ſecretaries of ſtate."

In conſequence of which, the Sheriffs received, next day, the following letter from lord Weymouth.

Gentlemen, *St James's, March* 8.

THE King commands me to inform you, in conſequence of the meſſage which was brought yeſterday to St James's, that he is *always ready* to receive applicati-

ons

ons from *any of his ſubjects*, but as the preſent caſe of Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, ſeems entirely new, I am commanded to enquire of you in what manner it is *authenticated?* and what the *nature of the Aſſembly* was in which this meaſure was adopted?—When you furniſh me with anſwers to theſe queſtions, I ſhall ſignify to you his Majeſty's further pleaſure.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. *Weymouth.*

On Friday the ninth, the Sheriffs went to St James's; and when Lord Bolingbroke, the Lord in waiting came, the Remembrancer told him that the Sheriffs of London were attending his Majeſty's pleaſure, and that they required an audience. Sometime after Lord Bolingbroke came out and enquired of the Sheriffs whether he was to tell his Majeſty that they came with a freſh meſſage, or with a meſſage? The Sheriffs anſwered with a meſſage. Soon after the two Secretaries of ſtate, Lord Rochford and Lord Weymouth came to the Sheriffs, and Lord Weymouth aſked them, Whether they had received his letter, which was written by his Majeſty's order?

Sheriffs. We have.

Lord Weymouth. His Majeſty deſires to know whether you come in conſequence of that letter, or whether you come on any freſh buſineſs?

Sh. We come in conſequence of that letter.

Lord W. Would it not be more proper to ſend an anſwer in writing through me?

Sh. We act miniſterially. As Sheriffs of London we have a right to an audience, and cannot communicate to any other perſon than the King, the ſubject of our meſſage.

Lord W. I do not diſpute your right to an audience; but would it not be better, and more accurate, to give your meſſage to me in writing?

Sh. We know the value and conſequence of the citizens right to apply immediately to the King, and not to a third perſon; and we do not mean that any of their rights and privileges ſhould be betrayed by our means.

When his Majeſty's levee began, the two Secretaries of ſtate came to the Sheriffs, and Lord Weymouth ſaid, His Majeſty *underſtanding* that you come miniſterially *authorized* with a meſſage from the city of London will ſee you as ſoon as the levee is over.

As ſoon as it was over, the Sheriffs were introduced into the King's cloſet. The King did not, as uſual, receive them alone, but Lord Gower, Rochford, and Weymouth, were preſent. Mr Sheriff Townſend addreſſed his Majeſty in theſe words.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

When we had laſt the honour to appear before your Majeſty, your Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to promiſe an anſwer by one of your Majeſty's principal Secretaries of ſtate; but we had yeſterday queſtions propoſed to us by Lord Weymouth. In anſwer to which, we beg leave humbly to inform your Majeſty, that the application which we make to your Majeſty, we make as Sheriffs of the city of London, by the direction of the Livery in Common Hall legally aſſembled. The Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition to be preſented to your Majeſty by their chief magiſtrate, is the act of the citizens of London in their greateſt court; and is ordered by them to be properly authenticated as their act.

To which his Majeſty was moſt graciouſly pleaſed to reply in theſe moſt gracious and condeſcending words to the city of London. 'I will conſider of the anſwer you have given me.'

Whereupon the Sheriffs withdrew.

When the Sheriffs went into the cloſet, the City Remembrancer, according to his office and duty would have attended them, but Lord Bolingbroke ſhoved him back, inſiſting upon it that he had not a right to go in, and ſhould not enter there. When the Sheriffs audience was ended, the Remembrancer, as the officer of a great and powerful city, very ſpiritedly and properly told Lord Bolingbroke, that his Lordſhip had done wrong; for that as a Remembrancer attending the Sheriffs, he had a right to enter the cloſet with the Sheriffs. Lord Bolingbroke ſaid, it might perhaps be ſo; but that he had never been in waiting on ſuch an occaſion before, and hoped he never ſhould again.

On Monday the Sheriffs received the following letter.

St. James's, March 12, 1770.

Gentlemen,

"The King has commanded me to ſignify to you his Majeſty's pleaſure that he will receive on Wedneſday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition, which you have informed his Majeſty is to be preſented by the chief magiſtrate of the city of London.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient
Humble Servant,
Sheriffs of London. WEYMOUTH."

In conſequence of this letter the Lord Mayor, with Aldermen Sir William Stephenſon, and Mr Trecothick; Mr Townſend and Mr Sawbridge, Sheriffs, one hundred and fifty three of the common council, and the committee of the Livery, in their proper gowns, attended at Guildhall; from whence at a quarter before one, they proceeded in their carriages to St James's, attended by the Common Serjeant, COMMON-CLERK, Remembrancer, two Secondaries, Sword-Bearer, Mace-Bearer, Water-Bailiff, Common-Crier, Common-Hunt, City Marſhals, &c. &c. They arrived at two o'clock, and were introduced to his Majeſty, who received them ſeated on his throne; the Common Serjeant (in the abſence of the Recorder) began to read the Remonſtrance; but being in too much confuſion to proceed, Sir James Hodges, the COMMON-CLERK, read it to his Majeſty, very properly and diſtinctly, and with a ſuitable and judicious emphaſis. To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the following anſwer:

'I SHALL always be ready to receive 'the requeſts, and to liſten to the com-'plaints of my ſubjects; but it gives 'me great concern to find, that any 'of them ſhould have been ſo far miſ-'led as to offer me an Addreſs and Re-'monſtrance, the contents of which I 'cannot but conſider as diſreſpectful to 'me, injurious to my Parliament, and 'irreconcileable to the principles of the 'conſtitution.

'I have ever made the law of the 'land the rule of my conduct, eſteeming 'it my chief glory to reign over a free 'people: with this view I have always 'been careful, as well to execute faith-'fully the truſt repoſed in me, as to a-'void even the appearance of invading 'any of thoſe powers which the conſti-'tution has placed in other hands. It 'is only by perſevering in ſuch a con-'duct, that I can either diſcharge my 'own duty, or ſecure to my ſubjects the 'free enjoyment of thoſe rights which 'my family were called to defend; and 'while I act upon theſe principles, I 'ſhall have a right to expect, and I am 'confident I ſhall continue to receive, 'the ſteady and affectionate ſupport of 'my people.'

They were all graciouſly received.—Before they were introduced ſome perſons aſked the Lord in waiting, whether they ſhould be permitted to kiſs his Majeſty's hand? On his aſking them whether it was their deſire ſo to do? they anſwered in the affirmative, they all had that honour.

While the City Remonſtrance was yet in ſuſpence, and it was not determined at court, in what manner to receive it, the following paper appeared, written, as is ſuppoſed, by a gentleman nearly connected with the principal Perſonages in the preſent Adminiſtration.

"It is idle to combat a late Remonſtrance with argument, until it is proved to be what its title announces, the legal act of the corporation of London. Without an eſtabliſhed authenticity, it ſcarcely deſerves the attention of a political writer, much leſs an anſwer from the Sovereign. If it is the duty of a Britiſh King to redreſs grievances, it is alſo incumbent upon him to mark the quarter from which complaints aſcend to the Throne; to diſtinguiſh between the requeſts of a fortuitous concourſe of people, and the conſtitutional petitions of lawful aſſemblies.

"Whether the meeting on Tueſday at Guildhall merits the latter appellation or not, will beſt appear from a brief review of the conſtitution of the city of London. To extricate this ſubject from the intricate terms of law, may prove agreeable to thoſe who do not underſtand that difficult ſcience, yet wiſh to be informed concerning a point that will probably furniſh ſoon ample matter for public diſcuſſion.

"The conſtitution of London is, in miniature, the counter part of the conſtitution of England. The Court of Aldermen are its Houſe of Lords, the Common Council its Commons, the whole body of Freemen the People. The two firſt act in a deliberative capacity; the whole power of the latter conſiſts in their election of the two former. The Livery of London are, comparatively ſpeaking, a new power in the conſtitution of the city. They were, by what means is not certain, called in by the Common Council, about two centuries and a half ago, to a ſhare of the election of city officers; but their excluſive right to elective powers was not eſtabliſhed by law, till the eleventh of George the Firſt.

"The Common Council are the repreſentatives of all the freemen, of whom the Livery are a part. They have the whole management of the police of the corporation; the *ſole right to ſpeak for their conſtituents to the King, Lords and Commons*, whenever they think the ſtate of the kingdom, or the ſafety of the city, renders the exertion of that right neceſſary. The

(*Gent. Mag.* March 1770.)

"The Livery can only be called together for the purpoſes of election, and the elections they are ſummoned for, are expreſsly mentioned in the Lord Mayor's precept. They have *no right to deliberate, or to propoſe any queſtion to bind the corporation*; having only the power of individuals to act and ſpeak for themſelves.

"They are not an incorporated body; they repreſent no abſent members; they have no conſtituents; their powers and privileges are confined to certain elections.

"Whenever the rights of either of the above are invaded by the other, the government of the city is reduced to anarchy. The Common Council muſt not encroach upon the right of the Livery in matters of election; nor the Livery invade the right of the Common Council in their deliberative capacity. The Livery, in ſhort, in Common Hall aſſembled, cannot go into matters of deliberation, that ſpeak for, or tend to bind, the freemen and inhabitants.

"Should the Court of Common Council deſire to convene the Livery for matters of deliberation, as happened ſome days ago, they not only would ruin their own power, and ſacrifice the truſt repoſed in them by the freemen, their conſtituents, but alſo do an action in itſelf abſurd and illegal. It would be juſt the ſame as if the Houſe of Commons ſhould call their conſtituents from all the counties and boroughs of Great Britain, to aſſiſt them in their deliberations in Weſtminſter. Were the Lord Mayor, as upon a recent occaſion, to aſſemble the Livery to any matter of deliberation, reſpecting the corporation, excepting upon the ſingle point of election, he would commit a breach upon the conſtitution of the city, founded both on cuſtom and law, and introduce a practice, that muſt ultimately tend to annihilate the Court of Common Council.

It appears, upon the whole, that the Livery of London has *no right* to convene upon deliberation; and conſequently that the meeting of Tueſday was as *illegal* in itſelf, as it was ſubverſive of the conſtitution of the city. To receive the Remonſtrance, therefore, would be to countenance unlawful aſſemblies in general; and might tend to ruin the dignity of the corporation in particular; one fifth of which has not given aſſent, either in public or private, to the meaſure.

CREON."

Notwithſtanding the reaſons here urged againſt receiving the Remonſtrance, the miniſtry did not think proper to adviſe his Majeſty to refuſe it; and when it was received and anſwered, and it was known that it was to be canvaſſed in both Houſes of Parliament, the following came out in juſtification of it:

"I believe there is no man, however indifferent about the intereſts of this Country, who will not readily confeſs that the ſituation, to which we are now reduced, whether it has ariſen from the violence of faction, or from an arbitrary ſyſtem of government, juſtifies the moſt melancholy apprehenſions, and calls for the exertion of whatever wiſdom or vigour is left among us. The K—'s anſwer to the Remonſtrance of the city of London, and the meaſures ſince adopted by the Miniſtry, amount to a plain declaration that the principle on which Mr. Luttrell was ſeated in the Houſe of Commons, is to be ſupported in all it's conſequences, and carried to it's utmoſt extent. The ſame ſpirit, which violated the freedom of Election, now invades the Declaration and Bill of Rights, and threatens to puniſh the ſubject for exerciſing a privilege, hitherto undiſputed, of petitioning the Crown. The grievances of the people are aggravated by inſults; their complaints, not merely diſregarded, but checked by authority; and every one of thoſe acts, againſt which they remonſtrated, confirmed by the K—'s deciſive approbation. At ſuch a moment, no honeſt man will remain ſilent or inactive. However diſtinguiſhed by rank or property, in the rights of freedom we are all equal. As we are Engliſhmen, the leaſt conſiderable man among us has an intereſt, equal to the proudeſt nobleman, in the laws and conſtitution of his country, and is equally called upon to make a generous contribution in ſupport of them;—whether it be the heart to conceive, the underſtanding to direct, or the hand to execute. It is a common cauſe, in which we are all intereſted, in which we ſhould all be engaged. The man who deſerts it at this alarming criſis, is an enemy to his country, and, what I think of infinite leſs value, a traitor to his S——n. The ſubject, who is truly loyal to the Chief Magiſtrate, will neither adviſe nor ſubmit to arbitrary meaſures. The city of London have given an example, which I doubt not, will be followed by the whole kingdom. The noble ſpirit of the metropolis is the life-blood of the ſtate, collected at the heart: From that point it circulates, with health and vigour, through every artery of the conſtitution. The time is come, when the body of the Engliſh people muſt aſſert their own cauſe: Conſcious of their

ſtrength,

ſtrength, and animated by a ſenſe of their duty, they will not ſurrender their birth-right to Miniſters, Parliaments, or Kings.

"The city of London have expreſſed their ſentiments with freedom and firmneſs; they have ſpoken truth boldly; and, in whatever light their Remonſtrance may be repreſented by Courtiers, I defy the moſt ſubtle lawyer in this country to point out a ſingle inſtance, in which they have exceeded the truth. Even that aſſertion, which we are told is moſt offenſive to Parliament, in the theory of the Engliſh conſtitution, is ſtrictly true. If any part of the repreſentative body be not choſen by the people, that part vitiates and corrupts the whole. If there be a defect in the repreſentation of the people, that power, which alone is equal to the making of laws in this country, is not compleat, and the Acts of Parliament under that circumſtance are not the Acts of a pure and entire legiſlature. I ſpeak of the theory of our conſtitution; and whatever difficulties or inconveniences may attend the practice, I am ready to maintain, that, as far as the fact deviates from principle, ſo far the practice is vicious and corrupt. I have not heard a queſtion raiſed upon any other part of the Remonſtrance. That the principle, on which the Middleſex election was determined, is more pernicious in it's effects than either the levying of ſhip-money by Charles the Firſt, or the ſuſpending power aſſumed by his ſon, will hardly be diſputed by any man who underſtands or wiſhes well to the Engliſh conſtitution. It is not an Act of open violence done by the King, or any direct and palpable breach of the laws attempted by his Miniſter, that can ever endanger the liberties of this country. Againſt ſuch a King or Miniſter, the people would immediately take the alarm, and all parties unite to oppoſe him. The laws may be groſsly violated in particular inſtances, without any direct attack upon the whole ſyſtem. Facts of that kind ſtand alone; they are attributed to neceſſity, not defended upon principle. We can never be really in danger, until the forms of Parliament are made uſe of to deſtroy the ſubſtance of our civil and political liberties;—— until Parliament itſelf betrays it's truſt, by contributing to eſtabliſh new principles of government, and employing the very weapons, committed to it by the collective body, to ſtab the conſtitution.

"That the petitioning for a diſſolution of Parliament is irreconcileable with the principles of the conſtitution, is a new doctrine. His Majeſty perhaps has not been informed, that the Houſe of Commons themſelves, have, by a formal reſolution, admitted it to be the right of the ſubject.

"His——, we are told, is not only punctual in the performance of his own duty, but careful not to aſſume any of thoſe powers which the conſtitution has placed in other hands. Admitting this to be ſtrictly true, it is no way to the purpoſe. The city of London have not deſired the —— to aſſume a power placed in other hands. If they had, I ſhould hope to ſee the perſon, who dared to preſent ſuch a Petition, immediately impeached. They ſollicit their —— to exert that conſtitutional authority, which the laws have veſted in him for the benefit of his ſubjects. They call upon him to make uſe of his lawful prerogative, in a Caſe, which our laws evidently ſuppoſed might happen, ſince they have provided for it by truſting the Sovereign with a diſcretionary power to diſſolve the Parliament. This requeſt will, I am confident, be ſupported by Remonſtrances from all parts of the kingdom. His —— will find at laſt, that this is the ſenſe of his people, and that it is not his intereſt to ſupport either Miniſtry or Parliament, at the hazard of a breach with the collective body of his ſubjects.——That he is the King of a free people, is indeed his greateſt glory. That he may long continue the King of a free people, is the ſecond wiſh that animates my heart. The firſt is, THAT THE PEOPLE MAY BE FREE.

JUNIUS."

HUETIANA. *Continued from p. 58.*

LXXXIV.

Learning is not the Road to Fortune.

THEY are very much miſtaken who ſtudy with a view of obtaining riches or honours. Every one knows the book which is entitled, *Of the Infelicity of Men of Letters*; but no book has yet appeared which treats of their felicity. Indeed, that retired life which ſtudy requires, that inactivity, that want of attendance, and ſeeming neglect of men in power, that ſecret and obſcure diligence, that inward recollection of the mind, always abſent, always abſtracted, the unfitneſs for common affairs, all theſe are roads directly oppoſite to that of fortune. Democritus, far from aſpiring to riches or ho-

nours,

nours, put out his own eyes (if we may credit the hiſtory of it) to be no longer expoſed to the ſight of objects which might excite in his heart the deſire of them. Epimenedes, to give himſelf up entirely to the ſtudy of nature, renounced the ſociety of mankind, and condemned himſelf to a retirement of fifty-ſeven years. Zamolxis, the diſciple of Pythagoras, ſhut himſelf up for three years, in a ſubterraneous cavern, which he had prepared. Theſe great men thought themſelves well rewarded for their voluntary loſs of the favours of the world, by the pleaſures of the mind, more poignant, more lively, and more noble than all other pleaſures. He therefore, whom the muſe has beheld at his birth with a favourable eye, will contemn the applauſes of the vulgar, the faſcination of riches, the allurement of honours; he will ſeek no other reward for his labour, but what his labour itſelf beſtows, and will not be diſcouraged by the length of it, which is infinite, nor diſguſted by the unprofitableneſs of his pains. His paſſion for learning, on the contrary, will daily increaſe; and the more ſciences he acquires, the more ſenſible he will be of the immenſity of thoſe that are wanting, and he will redouble his pains to acquire them.

Theſe are not vain exaggerations; I write nothing but what I feel, and what I have felt during the whole courſe of my life, and if any thing could make me wiſh for longer life, it would be to have time to learn what yet I do not know. But if ſome, after having run a long courſe in learning, have at laſt retreated, inſtead of advancing, it muſt be aſcribed to the natural imbecility of their age, the ſprings of their underſtanding having been relaxed by too long an attention.

As to what Joſeph Scaliger pretends, that if he had had ten ſons, he would not have bred one of them a ſcholar, but would have ſent them all to the courts of princes (*Scaligerana* p. 313.) it is a ſaying unworthy his eminent character for learning; beſides, he gave the lye to this aſſertion by his own practice, for he conſtantly applied himſelf to his ſtudies with the utmoſt aſſiduity to the end of his life. But he thought he derogated from the dignity of his chimerical principality, by that kind of life to which his inclination had led him; for this inclination, however ſtrong, was ſtill leſs prevalent in him than his ambition. He thought himſelf diſhonoured by it, as he himſelf ſays, (*Scaligerana* p. 317.) He taxes fortune with blindneſs, for not having made him a king; and in his writings, perpetually reproaches the age in which he lived, till he quite ſurfeits the reader, for not owning the greatneſs of his merits, and for not erecting altars to him. He inherited this profound vanity from his father, who from a ſurgeon, aſpiring to the degree of a doctor, made himſelf a cordelier, with a view of gaining a Cardinal's cap by theſe means, and afterwards the papacy. But fortune not having favoured his noble ambition, and his juſt pretenſions, he thought fit to moderate them, and was contented with making himſelf prince of Verona.

LXXXV.

Judgment of Tacitus.

It is not my intention to leſſen the high opinion which is generally entertained of the merit of Tacitus, for his penetration into the motives of the events which he relates, and his political prudence: I only propoſe to diſcover the ſource of it. He was well apprized of the deep and radical corruption of the heart of man, and that the paſſions are the grand ſpring of his actions. He knew that there is ſcarce to be found among men any pure virtue free from all mixtures of ſelf-love and intereſt. It is to theſe principles that he has referred his reaſonings and his conjectures. And when he was in queſt of the cauſes of an action, the moſt blameable generally ſeemed to him the moſt likely, and he thought he ſhould ſwerve leaſt from the truth by fixing on the blackeſt. This maxim might be uſeful, if it was not abuſed; but he has carried it too far, and by an exceſs of jealouſy, often deprives real virtue of the praiſe which it deſerves. We ſhall not do him any injuſtice if we treat him as he has treated others, and attribute his opinions to the ſame cauſe to which he has attributed the actions he relates, I mean to the malignity of the human mind; and we ſhall not be miſtaken if we aſcribe to the ſame cauſe the great approbation which has been given him. It is certain we ſhould be ſoon diſguſted with the long harangues of an inſipid encomiaſt. The ſalt of detraction gives a poignant and agreeable ſeaſoning to a book. In ſhort, Tacitus has been much commended becauſe he rarely commends.

LXXXVI.

Judgment of Petronius.

Of all the ancient Latin authors, ſcarce any has been more celebrated than Petronius. I have ſaid elſewhere, and

and I again repeat it, that he owes moſt part of his reputation to his obſcenity, and that he would have been leſs read and leſs eſteemed, if he had been more delicate. This eſteem has produced him ſo many interpreters, that no writer of ſuch inconſiderable uſe has had ſuch a number of commentators. All the paſſages of the ancients in which he is mentioned, have been carefully collected. But neither what they have ſaid, nor what remains of his works, have given us any clear or certain account of his country, or of the time in which he lived, or of the hiſtory of his life. I ſhall not again diſcuſs theſe matters, nor could I without deſcending to uſeleſs and tireſome repetitions. I ſhall only make a few reflections, which have eſcaped the attention of thoſe learned men who have ſo diligently ſtudied him. Above all, it is plain, that thoſe fragments which are left, are the collections of ſome ſcholar, who has aſſembled what ſeemed to him moſt remarkable, or was moſt agreeable to his taſte, or had ſome relation to his ſtudies. And indeed, if we examine theſe pieces ſeparately, we ſhall find ſome remarkable particular in every one of them. Perhaps alſo theſe detached paſſages may have been extracted from ſome entire work of Petronius, when it was extant, or from various authors who have quoted and inſerted them in their writings, by ſome perſon, who regretting the loſs of the original, was willing to preſerve what remained, and has collected and put together all that he could diſcover. Perhaps, as has been the caſe with ſo many excellent books, this collection might firſt occaſion the neglect, and afterwards the entire loſs of the original. Nevertheleſs, ſince John of Saliſbury, Biſhop of Chartres, who lived in the twelfth century, quotes ſome fragments which are not to be found in that collection, the whole work muſt then have been extant, or there muſt have been ſome other collection more ample than that which we now have; which the fragment found in our times in Dalmatia ſeems to confirm. I have not changed the opinion which I have formerly given of his ſtyle, which appears to me neither natural, nor pure, nor chaſte, but ſtudied, flowery, ſophiſtical, and as one may ſay, laboured, even beyond the alteration which the Roman eloquence had undergone at the time of Nero. For all that Tacitus ſays of Petronius, who lived under that Emperor, and had a ſhare in his familiarity and his debaucheries, ſeems ſo peculiarly applicable to him whoſe works we have, that we cannot, in my opinion, without a degree of raſhneſs, make two different perſons of them, one of whom lived under Nero, and the other under the Antonines, or as ſome ſay, under Gallienus The opinion which I adopt, has, however, its difficulties: If the ſatire of Petronius was extant from the time of Nero, why have Pliny, Quintilian, and Suetonius never mentioned it? and why has it been celebrated by ſeveral later writers, Diomedes, Priſcian, Victorinus, and St Jerom? For my part, I ſee no inconvenience in ſaying and thinking that the odious memory of Nero rendered odious a work which recalled to remembrance that monſter and his debaucheries; and that it remained long concealed, till chance, or the curioſity of ſome man of learning, paſſionately fond of antiquity, drew it from obſcurity, and publiſhed it. This will not ſeem improbable to thoſe who remember, that many other ancient works have had the ſame fate. Though the work of Petronius is a true * Menippean Satire, and conſequently its title ſhould have been *Satire*, and not *Satyricon*, though the grammarian Victorinus, and the copies that remain of the collection of thoſe fragments, and all the editions have given it this laſt name. This proves that the ſatirical works of the Greeks were long ago confounded with the ſatire of the Romans.

LXXXVII.

Judgment of Plato.

In the courſe of my ſtudies, I took care not to overlook a philoſopher of ſo great a name as Plato. Though I was prejudiced in his favour by the infinite applauſes which the ancients, and many moderns have given him, nevertheleſs, I kept myſelf upon my guard againſt this prejudice, and was reſolved to form a judgment of him by my own reading; I therefore peruſed him from one end to the other with all the application which the ſubtlety, the depth, and extent of his doctrine require; and the judgment I have formed of him is, that it is very difficult to form a fixed and certain judgment of his opinions. He has no regular method of treating his ſubjects; he ſcarce gives any definitions or diviſions; or if he does, it is with an affected obſcurity, not to deviate from the grand

* Menippus was a Cynic philoſopher, rough in his temper and ſatyrical in his writings.

principle

principle of the *Academy* concerning the uncertainty of our knowlege, and the weakneſs of our mind. If therefore he has obſerved no method, it is not becauſe ſo elevated a genius knew not the value of method, he who ſo well underſtood the uſe of *analyſis*; but he thought it would be uſeleſs to reaſon methodically on ſuch kinds of knowlege as are beyond the reach of the human mind. The want of method which has been obſerved in Plato, is not then a defect of Plato, but a defect of human nature, which he found involved in ſuch impenetrable darkneſs, that he thought that no addreſs of method could diſpel it.

His method, therefore, is to obſerve none, and to treat queſtions problematically, to ſhow the ſtrength and weakneſs of various opinions, to unfold all the reaſons of doubting, and to leave his reader more inſtructed, but at the ſame time more uncertain, than he was before. It has often happened to me, and indeed almoſt always, that after I had read a large tract of his on ſome curious ſubject, either of morality, or of polity, when I would have gathered the fruit of my reading, to know what I was to adhere to, by forming my opinion on that of Plato, I have only found my mind filled with vague ideas, and confuſed notions, which were not of any uſe for my inſtruction. Not that this philoſopher is undetermined between good and evil, between virtue and vice; for on the contrary, we muſt give him the praiſe of teaching a ſound morality, and more agreeable to the chriſtian doctrine than any other philoſopher of antiquity: but he teaches it without affirming any thing, walking always with a ſtaggering pace; for his noble maxims and his beautiful precepts are propoſed in ſo doubtful a manner, and with ſo little aſſurance and authority, that he ſeems ready to abandon them upon the firſt objection. And it was in my opinion, in order to remain always irreſolute, and to leave room always for contradiction, that he choſe to treat his ſubjects in dialogue. The reader, indeed, ſuffers by it, and his mind is perpetually wavering, without knowing on what to fix. But for this we muſt not blame Plato, but the *Academy*. It muſt, however be owned, that in this particular byaſs to that ſect which he was willing to follow, he might have obſeved a little more order, and might have had a little more regard to the progreſs of the human mind in the acquiſition of its knowledge: But the obſervations neceſſary for this purpoſe were not made till after ages, when philoſophy was diſentangled, refined, and better digeſted. This manner of treating philoſophy by ſhort queſtions and by anſwers, *minutis interrogati unculis, quaſi punctis*, to uſe the words of Cicero, is alſo ſubject to another inconvenience, viz. the multitude of ſuperfluous words, little agreeable to the preciſion and exactneſs which the ſearch after truth requires. But for this we are in ſome meaſure recompenſed by the unparalleled purity of his ſtyle, and by the politeneſs and grace of his dialogues, which are ſeaſoned with that Attic ſalt, and with that refined and elegant urbanity, by which Athens diſtinguiſhed herſelf from all the other cities of Greece.

To finiſh at length this cenſure of the works of Plato, there appears to me ſome barrenneſs of invention in the almoſt conſtant and invariable form he has given to his tracts; and in his choice of Socrates to be the author of all his doctrine, as Xenophon, his fellow ſcholar, has alſo done. I readily believe that the converſation of Socrates elevated his ideas, and that he profited by his leſſons; but it is not credible that he ſhould ſee only with his eyes, and transform himſelf, as it were, into Socrates. He might have brought upon the ſtage ſo many great philoſophers who had preceded him, Greeks, Scythians, Egyptians, ſome of whom had been his maſters. We are tired with ſeeing the ſame man always appear, never changing his language or tone, diſputing always by little queſtions, ſubtle, and often captious, mingled with diſſimulation, and ſometimes with little railleries, polite and delicate indeed, and always accompanied with ſome dignity, but not always agreeable to the majeſty of philoſophy.

I have often wondered that his good ſenſe did not hinder him from treating of ſubjects with which he was not ſufficiently acquainted, or at leaſt, that it did not ſhow him his ignorance, and the obligation he was under to ſtudy before he diſcuſſed them. When he * entered into the examination of that famous queſtion concerning the origin of names, viz. whether they are natural or arbitrary, it is ſurpriſing, that after having travelled through ſo many countries, and heard ſo many different languages, (ſome of which were more ancient than

* *Plato in Cratylo, p.* 397, *et ſeq.*

that

that of Greece, where he was born,) he could perſuade himſelf, and even write, that the Greek names of every thing were impoſed by nature herſelf; though we know with certainty, that moſt of them have foreign roots, and were formed by the commerce of mankind. In order to maintain ſo abſurd an opinion, he has had recourſe to a method ſtill more abſurd, by attempting to give etymologies of the principal terms of the Greek language, in a manner entirely puerile; in which he has ſhown a very precipitate judgment, and ſo profound an ignorance of the Greek tongue, as would not now a-days be excuſable in a ſchool maſter of the loweſt form. Nevertheleſs his authority has miſled poſterity, and betrayed Varro into the ſame error, where he has endeavoured to trace the Latin tongue to its ſource.

[*To be continued.*]

Genuine Copy of a Letter from the E. of Hillſborough *to the Hon. Major General* Gage, *by which it will appear with what view, and for what purpoſes Troops were ordered to America, and quartered in the Town of Boſton.*

SIR, *Whitehall, June* 8, 1768.

I Tranſmit to you, for your private information, copies of a Letter from his majeſty's commiſſioners of the revenue to the Lords of the Treaſury, of my circular Letter to the ſeveral governors upon the continent in conſequence of it; and of Governor Bernard's three laſt letters to my office.

The contents of theſe papers will evince to you how neceſſary it is become that ſuch meaſures ſhould be taken as will *ſtrengthen the hands of government* in the provinces of Maſſachuſett's Bay, enforce a due obedience to the laws, and protect and ſupport the civil magiſtrates and the officers of the crown in the execution of their duty.

For theſe purpoſes I am to ſignify to you his majeſty's pleaſure that you do forthwith order one regiment, or *ſuch force as you ſhall think neceſſary*, to Boſton, to be quartered in that town, and to give every legal aſſiſtance to the civil magiſtrate in the preſervation of the public peace, and to the officers of the revenue, in the execution of the laws of trade and revenue; and as this appears to be a ſervice of a *delicate* nature, and poſſibly *leading to conſequences not eaſily foreſeen*, I am directed by the King to recommend to you to make choice of an officer for the command of thoſe troops, upon whoſe prudence, reſolution, and integrity you can entirely rely.

The *neceſſary meaſures* for *quartering* and providing for theſe troops muſt be entirely left to *your direction*; but I would ſubmit to you, whether, as troops will probably *continue* in that town, and a place of ſome ſtrength may, in caſe of *emergency*, be of great ſervice, it would not be adviſable to take *poſſeſſion* of, and repair, if repairs be wanting, the little Caſtles, or Fort, of William and Mary, which belong to the crown.

I am, &c. HILLSBOROUGH.

Secret and confidential.

To the Right Hon. Lord North.

My Lord,

NOT having acceſs to your Lordſhip, I take this method to acquaint you with a tranſaction, which it highly concerns your own honour to have ſifted to the botton. It appeared lately upon a trial at Guildhall, that a large quantity of ſtock, bought with money, remitted by the French miniſter, for the expreſs purpoſe of diſtreſſing the councils of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, was tranſferred into the hands of that party, who are now honoured with your Lordſhip's moſt zealous ſupport. The dependants of the Treaſury, and the ſecretaries of the ſeveral boards, canvaſs with *thoſe men* at a public tavern, and labour aſſiduouſly to give *them* the abſolute direction of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, *whom* the Duc de Choiſeul judged the beſt friends of *his* country.

A. B.

To the Committee of Proprietors of Canada Reconnoiſſances.

Gentlemen,

THE public have not been inattentive to your frequent advertiſements and meetings; and if their chief attention had not been engroſſed by domeſtic injuries, they would, long ere now have demanded juſtice on thoſe miniſters, who have ſealed our national diſgrace, by a tame and ſhameful ſubmiſſion under the breach of almoſt every article of the moſt ſhameful of all treaties.

I know better than to make comments on his majeſty's laſt moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, or even to enquire what is meant by "the aſſurances received from the other great powers affording reaſon to believe that the endeavours for peace would be ſucceſsful," or by "the care taken not to acknowledge the claim of any other powers contrary to the limitations of the late

treaties

treaties of peace." It ſurely will not be deemed ſeditious and libellous to aſk after my own private property. The King's Bench will not *interrogate* me for demanding of you, gentlemen, what anſwer Mr Wood has remitted from Lord Weymouth to your laſt application? Tell me fairly, am I to have my money, and when? or muſt I ſtill be juggled by the tricks of office, and be amuſed by the ſhirking and ſhuffling of a—— Sec——ry and Under Sec——ry, till the year 1771 puts an end at once to my property and their farce together? If I underſtood you right, gentlemen, when you delivered to Lord Weymouth the *reduced* liſt of *reduced* Britiſh claims, you did it not to furniſh your own miniſters, or the French court with means of farther delay and chicane; you did it under an engagement that his Lordſhip, the Secretary, would bring this matter to a final and ſpeedy concluſion. Gentlemen, if the Secretary's Office is no more faithful to its engagements than the French court; if Engliſh miniſters have no more ſpirit and truth; if they pay no more regard to the rights of the nation, and the property of its ſubjects, than French miniſters do to treaties, to honeſty and honour; it is your duty to demand a parliamentary enquiry and deciſion; for no power leſs than parliamentary, can authoriſe a ſubſcription into French funds, or a reduction of intereſt, in obedience to French edicts, of the property ſecured to Britiſh ſubjects for actual payment in ſpecie by the moſt ſolemn engagements of treaties.

A SUFFERER.

Part of the Speech of Lieut. Col. John Lilburn, in 1649, *delivered before the Council of State, John Bradſhaw, Eſq; Preſident.*

MR. BRADSHAW,

I NOW ſtand before you, upon the bare, naked, and ſingle account of an Engliſhman; as tho' I had never done or acted any thing that tended to the preſervation of the liberties thereof; but yet have never done any thing that did put me out of a legal capacity to claim the utmoſt punctilio, benefit, and privilege, that the laws and liberties of England will afford to any of you here preſent, or any other man in the whole nation; and the laws and liberties of England are my inheritance and birthright.

The Petition of Right, made in the third year of the late King, you yourſelf, and this whole Board, have extolled, as one of the moſt excellent and glorious laws, in reference to the people's liberties, that ever was made in this nation; and you all there very much blame, and cry out upon the King, for robbing and denying the people of England the benefit of that law. And ſure I am, there is one clauſe in it, that ſaith expreſsly, "That no Freeman of England ought to be adjudged for life, limb, liberty, or eſtate, but by the laws already in being, eſtabliſhed and declared.

And, give me leave, Sir, to aver unto you, and upon that principle, or averment, I will venture my life, and being, and all that I have in the world, "That if the Houſe of Commons had by a proclaimed, declared law, vote, or order, made this Council (as you call yourſelves) a Court of Juſtice, yet that proclaimed, declared law, vote, or order, had been unjuſt, and null and void in itſelf." And my reaſon is, becauſe the Houſe itſelf was never (neither now nor in any age before) to be truſted with a law-executing power, but only with a law-making power.

And truly, Sir, I ſhould have looked upon the people of this nation as very fools, if ever they had betruſted the Houſe of Commons with a law-executing power; and my reaſon is, if they had ſo done, they had then choſen and impowered a Houſe of Commons to have deſtroyed them, but not to have preſerved them, which is againſt the very nature and end of Parliaments, they being, by your own declared doctrine, choſen to provide for the people's weal, but not for their woe.

And, Sir, the reaſon of that reaſon is, becauſe it is poſſible if a Parliament ſhould execute the law, they might do palpable injuſtice, and mal-adminiſter it; and ſo the people would be robbed of their intended extraordinary benefit of appeals; for in ſuch caſes, they muſt appeal to the Parliament either againſt itſelf, or part of itſelf. And can it ever be imagined, they will ever condemn themſelves, or puniſh themſelves? Nay, will they not rather judge themſelves bound in honour and ſafety to themſelves, to vote that man a traitor, and deſtroy him, that ſhall ſo much as queſtion their actions, altho' formerly they have dealt never ſo unjuſtly by him."

I ſhall make no comment on theſe extracts, but cannot help obſerving *en paſſant*, that Col. Lilburn has proved himſelf no bad prophet.

PHILO LILBURN.



The Right Honourable

WILLIAM PITT, EARL of CHATHAM.

Anecdote I.

THE King of Pruſſia, by means of Lord Chatham, obtained the pardon of George Keith, Lord Mariſhal of Scotland, from the late King George: Lord Chatham improved upon this, and as Lord Mariſhal was well known to the Grandees of Spain, and they believed him to be in their intereſt, being then the Pruſſian miniſter at the court of Madrid, they communicated the Family Compact to him, and he, as in duty bound to his new Sovereign, communicated the ſame to Lord Chatham, then Mr. Secretary Pitt. This alludes to Lord Chatham's being certainly apprized of the *ſecret*. When his lordſhip propoſed the ſeizing of the galleons, he was oppoſed in council, and ſneered at in particular by Lord Bute, and being queſtioned concerning his information, he, with reluctance, ſhewed the letters from Lord Mariſhal. Upon which the late Lord Hardwicke obſerved, that a halter was once round that nobleman's neck, but now more ſure; alluding to his returning to Spain, where they would put him to death. Lord Mariſhal was then on ſhipboard at Portſmouth, on his way to Spain: Lord Egremont wrote to him, upon which he returned, and went by the way of Holland to his government of Neuf Chattel, without going to Spain, where he has never been ſince; the end proved the information true, and that Lord Chatham's plan was what ought to have been adopted. Such is miniſterial intelligence. The late declaration of this nobleman in the H. of P—rs, that France has already ſomewhere ſtruck a blow againſt England, tho' diſcredited by the M—ry, ſhould put our merchants upon their guard, for there can be no doubt of the truth of it.

Anecdote II.

SOME few years ago the executor of a man, who had been promoted to a ſmall poſt in the Stamp-Office, by the late Sir Robert Walpole, in which poſt he died, was looking over an eſcrutore belonging to his deceaſed friend; in it he found a private drawer, in which were many bills and receipts, and among others, ſome bills, making the Prime Miniſter debtor, on the extraordinary account, of watching and dogging the ſeveral leaders and members of what was then called the Country-Party; there were for inſtance, the ſubſequent articles.

For following the Earl of Cheſterfield to the Dutcheſs Dowager of Malborough's, and waiting there from ſeven till nine in the evening 0 4 0

For following Mr. Pulteney one whole day to different places, till he went to Mr. Skipwith's, where he ſtaid three hours, and I waited 0 6 8

For following ſeveral members to the houſe of his R. H. the Prince of Wales, according to the liſt delivered; and waiting a conſiderable time in St. James's Square, for the Earl of Cheſterfield, and Mr. Pitt 0 4 0

There were no leſs than thirty ſeven bills, all in this ſtile; by the ſeveral dates of which it appears, that the man had been employed for at leaſt three years and a half in this ſtrange ſervice. more calculated for the tyranny of a French or Spaniſh government, than a conſtitution like ours; yet the account here given, may be depended upon, as a poſitive truth. It appears alſo, that the man never got above 6s. 8d. for a days attendance, unleſs he followed ſomebody out of town.

We are well aſſured that the Earl of Bute ſometime before his going abroad laſt year, diſcovered that he had not for a great while gone out of his own houſe, without being followed by one of thoſe party-doggers; ſo that it ſhould ſeem as if this artifice was not made uſe of by Courts and Miniſters alone.

SIR,

I Believe it will be univerſally allowed, that we live in an age of diſſipation and extravagance: Extravagance that occaſions the daily ruin of families; but this extravagance abounds more amongſt the labouring poor, than thoſe of affluent circumſtances. Tea is a grievance, which the wives of the labouring poor now drink in great form twice a day, many of them three times. It takes up a great deal of their time unneceſſarily, it is very expenſive and inſupportable by poor labourers, and has created, I really believe, an additional poor-tax in this kingdom, of one hundred thouſand pounds annually, and is ſtill yearly increaſing. This is a real grievance, and melancholy conſideration. Add to it, the debauchery of their morals; for nothing formerly was ſo dreadful to a labourer as the thoughts of being a pariſh charge. Sometimes in a quarrel, one would tell the other, he would come to the pariſh; this was the higheſt affront imaginable, and generally produced a battle. They had in thoſe times an honeſt pride, and ſcorned the thoughts of being a pariſh charge; but the preſent extravagant practice of their wives, being beyond a poſſibility of ſuppo ting them,

them, they readily become a burthen to the pariſh. Good broth, which is a wholeſome and ſubſtantial food, is now no longer eaten, but given to the hogs and the dogs. Many an honeſt farmer has been ruined by the heavy taxes occaſioned by the Poor's Rate. To convince you of the difference of the preſent and former times, I can aſſure you that I have ſeen a Poor's book made in my grandfather's days, at the ſmall rate of one penny in the pound, which is now encreaſed in the ſame pariſh, to four ſhillings; and many pariſhes are much more burthened. I have heard often twelve and fourteen ſhillings in the pound paid to the Poor's Rate. Add to this great evil, the prevention of living on our products. Beer is very little drank in the families of the poor. Barley, in plentiful years, will become ſo cheap, as will not anſwer the farmer's purpoſe to plant it.——Now, if the great and little patriots would unite to redreſs this capital grievance, and the greateſt of all grievances, it certainly is, they will acquire the character of being Patriots indeed!

I am, Sir,

A Well-wiſher to the Poor.

SIR,

IN the laſt war I had the honour to ſerve my King and country as an officer in the army. When the peace commenced, I determined to paſs the remaining part of my days in this country, upon a freehold eſtate of eighty pounds, and a leaſehold of one hundred and thirty pounds per annum, a ſufficient qualification, I thought, to hunt or fiſh on my own grounds. I was convinced of my error by a little creature of fortune, my neighbour, who meeting me in the fields, with an haughty air, informed me, that I had no right even to carry a gun, much leſs to kill game, unleſs I had a freehold eſtate of at leaſt 100l. per annum, or a leaſehold of one 150l. per annum, and that if I perſiſted to violate the game act, even on my own grounds, that the gentlemen of the aſſociation would ſoon ruin me. I aſked him if the ſaid act would allow me to fiſh in a river running through my lands? to which he replied in the negative, and left me.

If gentlemen of ſlender fortune, or by profeſſion, may not be permitted the liberty of ſhooting for their amuſement and recreation, they will rather encourage than prevent the deſtruction of the game, by labourers, ſervants and poachers, who, by means of engines fixed around a field in a dark night, and ſtriking a flint againſt a piece of ſteel, frighten the hares into their ſnares. A little reflection on the behaviour of the above gentleman convinced me, that I lived in a ſtate of ſlavery on my own eſtates, by means of the fiſh and game acts; which, it is generally agreed, even by the gentlemen of the aſſociation, deſtroy more than they preſerve. I have therefore turned my farms into caſh, being determined to croſs the ocean, and ſettle on the banks of St. John's river in Nova Scotia, where I ſhall paſs the remainder of my life in a delightful ſituation, with freedom and eaſe. Was it otherwiſe, I ſhould prefer liberty in a deſert, to ſlavery in the moſt delightful part of the univerſe.

Your's, &c.

London, Jan. 24, DEVONSHIRE.

SIR,

AS the unhappy affair of Lady G. is now the general topic in all companies, I ſend you the following little ſtory, as it may ſerve to amuſe your readers. "Being in a genteel circle the other evening, one of the ladies who compoſed it, mentioned lady G. with pity, and hoped for the honour of her ſex, her ladyſhip on the trial would appear rather imprudent than guilty; and ſhe inclined to think ſo, from the protection lady H—— V—— afforded her. An elderly lady who ſat by commended the firſt lady for her charity, and added, where there was no certainty of guilt, humanity dictated to us to think the beſt; for ſays ſhe, a number preſent muſt remember the ſtory of Sir Thomas Clavering and his lady, although they may not be ſo well acquainted with the particulars as I am: being requeſted by the company, ſhe gave it in the following words as nigh as I can remember:

"Sir James Clavering had eleven ſons; his eſtate not very large, obliged him to place them in different employments; his fourth ſon was bred to the law, and belonged to Gray's Inn, but being much afflicted with the gout, and rather indolent, had very little practice, ſcarcely enough to ſupport him; there was a decent young woman, who was laundreſs in the Inn, that attended him during his fits of the gout, and being very tender of, and kind to him, he offered her his hand, which ſhe, to be a counſellor's lady, accepted, although in that capacity ſhe officiated as ſervant, nurſe, and laundreſs.

"His

"His father and three brothers dying, he very unexpectedly came to the title and eſtate, and for ſome time lived very happily with his wife, who was no diſgrace to her rank, being much eſteemed for her prudence, humility, and charity; but unhappily for her, Sir Thomas became acquainted with one counſellor ———, who had ſeveral daughters to diſpoſe of, and ſaw with envy a woman of ſuch low birth ſhine in a place he wiſhed might be filled by one of them: being a very artful man, he by degrees weaned Sir Thomas's affection from his lady, and laid before him the many advantages that would ariſe from an alliance with people of faſhion. In ſhort, they together concerted a diabolical ſcheme to get them ſeparated, to make room for Miſs ———.

"Lady Clavering had borne his cool and ungrateful uſage of her for many months, without repining; when one morning he roſe by three o'clock, and told her he was going a journey, and ſhould not return for a week; after his departure, ſhe was endeavouring to ſleep, when hearing a ruſtling in the room, ſhe looked up and ſaw a man, undreſſed, ſtepping into her bed; ſhe gave a loud ſcream, which brought in her woman ready-dreſſed, and a footman, to be witneſſes (as was planned by the counſellor) Sir Thomas was ſent for back, who obliged her to quit his houſe that day, and ſhe was ſoon after ſerved with a citation from the Commons; but Sir Thomas died before it came to a trial. A few years afterwards, her woman, ſtruck with remorſe, on her ſick bed, confeſſed ſhe had been bribed to betray her lady; that the man was provided by the counſellor, and that ſhe concealed him in the houſe.

"And we do not know, added the lady, whether there may not have been ſimilar arts uſed on a recent occaſion."—I cannot pretend to ſay how juſt her remarks may be, but was pleaſed to find ſuch inſtances of female candour in this cenſorious age. AMELIA.

Genuine Copy of a Letter to Dr. Thomas Secker, late Archbiſhop of Canterbury, May 5, 1766.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

YOUR moſt exalted ſtation in the Church, your diſtinguiſhed zeal for the advancement of religion, true piety and ſound morals, your indefatigable endeavours to ſuppreſs vice, and every nurſery thereof, and your Grace's powerful influence, not only in the cabinet but likewiſe in the ſenate, have determined me moſt reſpectfully to approach your Grace, as the natural patron of the following propoſal; no ways doubting but that it will be agreeable to your known character and public ſpirit, when it is perceived, that it hath a tendency to check, and, if your Grace's wiſe deliberations may be further improved, to remedy all, or any of the evils reſulting from the too frequent reſort of the middling and lower claſs of people to public diverſions, which in the general opinion, are but real allurements to idleneſs and vice.

Doubtleſs it is well known to your Grace, that, to ſupport theſe modiſh entertainments, great numbers of both theſe claſſes do daily neglect their lawful and neceſſary callings, ſquander away their time, health, and ſubſtance; then run in debt till credit fails, or perhaps, till they become bankrupts, to the ruin of many an induſtrious and honeſt man; afterwards fall into downright want, are forced to abſcond, or be thrown into a loathſome goal, and at laſt take to evil courſes, which bring many to ſhameful ends.

And although the powerful admonitions from the pulpit, the edicts by royal authority, and the many good laws of the land, have hitherto proved ineffectual to ſtem the torrent of grown and growing licentiouſneſs; yet it is humbly preſumed, it may be pardonable in a private gentleman, modeſtly to offer his thoughts, on a method to abate ſo ſpreading and contagious an evil, or at leaſt to aim at ſo ſalutary an end, which in ſome meaſure, might certainly be accompliſhed, by obliging the proprietors of all licenſed and * unlicenſed diverſions, whether balls, maſquerades, operas, plays, concerts, amphitheatres, breakfaſtings, &c. throughout the kingdom, to hold them by tickets, ſtamped by authority, and over and above the uſual prices, that a tax be laid on each ticket, according to its preſent value, not exceeding four ſhillings in the pound; which tax would amount to a very conſiderable ſum throughout the kingdom, ſince it appears ſuch tax in and about London, (and which is at the rate of no more than two pence on the ſhilling, or ſixteen two-thirds per cent.) would by a moderate calculation annually amount to upwards of 20,000l. which, with the

* Whether the unlicenced ſhould not bear a heavier tax?

higheſt

highest justice, might partly be applied to that noble charity the Foundling Hospital, as, in all probability, many of the deserted infants are the unhappy productions of these very assemblies.

As such a tax thus applied, or distributed for other pious and charitable uses, would be a real good, and might reduce the enormous number of those diversions, or at least prove a check to the too frequent resort of some, if not all, the middling and lower class of people; so it is highly probable, that, considering the justice and piety of the application, it would be received not only without murmuring, but with some sort of satisfaction by serious people.

Mr. URBAN,

IT was with great satisfaction that I sometime ago read in the public papers, what I hope will one day be carried into public execution, that there were proposals on foot, for making amongst other ESSENTIAL enquiries, some search into spiritual matters; such as first, What is the number of the clergy? second, what the charge of their maintenance? third, how are their incomes divided? fourth, what is there done for the money?——with many other additional interrogatories, by way of cross-examination, for coming at the bottom of their *hearts*; an inquisition that on many accounts has been long wanted; and yet not more by the kingdom in general, than by many of the most pious and respectable men of that body in particular, and this too, not from any motives of envy, avaritiousness, or discontent; but from the most penetrating sensibility of sorrow and shame, at the HORRID and most scandalous disproportion of benefices, which, while it elevates some into PRINCES, has depress others of the most worthy and valuable into the dependance of *Beggars!*

Some roll in state, and some in dust:
This VENISON *feeds, and that a* Crust;
Another floats on DOWN;
His Brother, chance, on nothing more,
Than matted Flocks, *or matted Floor*;
The coverlid——his GOWN.

It was likewise on the same principle that I was not less agreeably surprized at seeing this *affecting* topic discussed by a writer who signs himself Aristobulus, in the Middlesex Journal of October 7, and that too with equal justice and vivacity; and which, had it not been larded with some illiberal insinuations, as untrue as they were certainly very unbecoming, would considerably have augmented my satisfaction; but when amidst such an ostentation of zeal for the oppress, and such well adapted satyr on their TASK-MASTERS, for their most horrible and *perjurious* symony; there was such a mixture of unprovoked and unjustifiable acrimony against an innocent body of people, (at least as to what HE accuses 'em) I own I was shocked.

How different from *mine*, and may mine be for ever from *theirs*, are the views and ideas of all such professors, who instead of a general love to the race, and a contest for the freedom of ALL, confine it's universality to a species, and even THAT, it may be, to a party,—whereas in my humble opinion, in the most limited sense of the term, as every true Protestant is a real patriot, so every real Patriot, is a true Philanthropist.

To strengthen the grounds for such an enquiry as is here recommended, take the following matter of fact, transacted not long ago in the presence of several hundreds: When upon the visitation of a certain Right Rev. Diocesan (remarkably severe on Non-Residents) the Vicar of a small country village, and who was likewise Curate of the next, was interrogated:—"How often he had service "in his church on a Sunday.' He bluntly answered—"Why ONCE."—"Once, Sir! says the Querist; pray "now, why isn't it *twice?*" "Because I am obliged to go elsewhere." "Pray Sir, says the B. what may your "living be worth?"—"Three hundred "a year, my Lord."—"THREE HUNDRED a year, and service only ONCE "on a Sunday!" "Yes, my Lord; "but I receive only 70; your Lordship runs away with the rest."——Could THUNDER itself have spoke louder!

Another instance which I had from a person who both knew and will certify the fact, viz. An unfortunate clergyman, who after walking for several months together from Knightsbridge to some church near the Borough, to read prayers twice a day for two GROATS, for the support of a wife and children, was afterwards STARVED to death in a garret at Greenwich for want of NECESSARIES!

Do not these instances plead the necessity of a reformation? And should not some means be thought of to prevent poor clergymen from dying of hunger.

A

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for the Month of *March* 1769.

March 1769	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S ſtrong	29 5	45	ſtormy night, very fine bright day.
2	S S W freſh	29 6½	47	heavy rain early, fine bright day.
3	Ditto ditto	30	45	a fair day, but chiefly overcaſt.
4	S ditto	30	47	many flying clouds, but a fine day.
5	N W freſh	29 8	49	dull and moiſt till 10, bright and fine afterwards.
6	Very variable	29 8½	46	froſt in the night, fine bright day.
7	Ditto ditto	29 8½	45	froſty night, dull heavy day.
8	N N E freſh	29 8	44	bright froſty night, heavy dull day.
9	N E ditto	29 8½	44	foggy morning, clear bright day.
10	S S E ditto	29 7½	43	cloudy, cold, churliſh day.
11	E S E ditto	29 3½	40	very heavy and cold, a good deal of ſleet & rain.
12	W S W ditto	29 1½	41	bright morn. ſev. ſhowers ſleet & rain in the day.
13	S ſtrong	29 2½	44	dull day, with a good many ſhowers.
14	S S W ſtrong	29 3	47	bright at times, ſome heavy ſhowers hail & rain.
15	Ditto ditto	29 7	46	a fine bright day.
16	Ditto ditto	29 7	47	in general bright, with ſome ſmart ſhowers of hail.
17	S S E freſh	30 ¾	44	very bright morning, dull heavy afternoon.
18	S to N W ſtormy	30	47	rainy morning, fine bright day.
19	N W freſh	30 ½	46	chiefly cloudy, but bright at times.
20	N little	29 9½	48	a very cloudy heavy day, wet evening.
21	N E freſh	30 1	47	heavy morning, bright afternoon.
22	S W ditto	30	45	very foggy till 10, bright and clear after.
23	N N E little	30	44	cloudy at times, but in general a fine day.
24	Ditto freſh	30 1½	45	ditto with one ſmart ſhower.
25	Ditto ditto	30 2	46	foggy morning, ſhowery afternoon.
26	N E ditto	30 1	46	cloudy and ſunſhine at intervals all day.
27	N N E ditto	30 1	44	bright and clear, cold wind.
28	Ditto ditto	30	43	ditto.
29	Ditto ditto	29 8½	43	bright morning, cloudy afternoon. ſharp wind.
30	Ditto ditto	29 8½	41	bright day, very ſharp wind.
31	N E ſtrong	29 8	40	bright & cloudy at intervals, a good deal of ſnow.

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7. *Timanthes, a Tragedy, as performed at Covent Garden, by Mr Hoole.*

THE ground work of this piece is the Demophoon, an opera of Metaſtaſio, an elegant tranſlation of which, with five others, was lately publiſhed by the ſame author.

The ſum of the fable is this. The Oracle having required the annual ſacrifice of a Thracian virgin, the victim was determined by lot.

It happened one year, that the king, Demophoon, having conceived a ſtrong reſentment againſt Mathuſius, an old courtier, who had brought up his ſon Timanthes, doomed Iſmena his daughter to the ſacrifice without the lot. Juſt at this time Timanthes returns from a military expedition in which he had been ſucceſsful, and Cherinthus his younger brother from Phrygia, with the Princeſs Cephiſa, who had been obtained by the king, Demophoon, for his ſon Timanthes to wife. In this critical ſituation of the parties, it appears that Cherinthus is become enamoured of Cephiſa, and that Timanthes is privately married to Iſmena, by whom he had a child. Timanthes thus pre-engaged, declines the marriage which his father had propoſed with Cephiſa, who perceives herſelf ſlighted, and is offended, notwithſtanding ſhe had alſo conceived a paſſion for Cherinthus: at the ſame time Timanthes ſees his wife led out to ſacrifice as a virgin. The diſcovery of her real ſituation, prevents her from being ſacrificed, but ſhe is, notwithſtanding, condemned to die, becauſe being a ſubject, ſhe had married the king's ſon, which by the laws of Thrace, was a capital offence. The king, however, at length relents, Timanthes conſents to relinquiſh his right of ſucceſſion in favour of his brother Cherinthus, who, in his ſtead, is to marry Cephiſa; he is himſelf to be happy in the poſſeſſion of his Iſmena, and every thing aſſumes the moſt promiſing aſpect, when Mathuſius diſcovers by a paper which he found by accident in a caſket belonging to his wife Barcena, that Timanthes and Iſmena are brother and ſiſter. This paper was written by the late queen, and given

to Barcena when ſhe was dying; Barcena died ſoon after her, without revealing the ſecret; the purport of it was this: "Iſmena is not the daughter of "Mathuſius, but of the king Demophoon, by me; by what event her "fortune has been changed, will appear "by another paper which is concealed "under the footſtool of the God in the "Houſhold Temple." This involves the parties in new anguiſh and confuſion, but when the other paper is found, it appears that the queen being diſappointed of a ſon, after having born two daughters, exchanged the laſt for Timanthes, the ſon of Mathuſius, who was born juſt at the ſame time; but left a paper with her confidant Barcena, to produce, if any danger ſhould threaten her child Iſmena, and another in the temple revealing the whole ſecret. By this diſcovery, peace and happineſs are again reſtored, Cherinthus appears to be the heir of Demophoon; he marries Cephiſa; Timanthes, the ſon of Mathuſius, is happy in the Princeſs Iſmena, and the piece concludes without the death of a ſingle perſon in the drama.

It will eaſily be ſeen, that the contrivance of revealing half the ſecret by one paper, and the other half by another, which the firſt contains orders to ſeek, and inſtructions to find, is purely dramatic. There could be no reaſon for it in nature, but it was of great importance in the drama, becauſe without it, the ſituation of Timanthes and Iſmena when they ſuppoſed themſelves brother and ſiſter could not have been produced: For ſuch contrivances as theſe, however, poetical neceſſity has always been allowed a good plea. But Metaſtaſio has violated nature and probability where he had no neceſſity to plead, and Mr Hoole by a judicious alteration has reſtored their rights. Metaſtaſio ſuppoſes Iſmena and Cherinthus to have been children of Demophoon by the ſame wife; from which it follows, that the queen, who gave up her own child to a private ſtation, and impoſed a ſuppoſitious child upon the king, for the mere appearance of giving an heir to the kingdom, did, after ſhe had really born a ſon, take no meaſure to ſecure his ſucceſſion, but died without divulging a fraud which ſhe knew would ſet aſide the ſucceſſion of her own ſon Cherinthus, in favour of Timanthes, the ſon of Mathuſius, and deprive her daughter Iſmena of the rights of her birth. This ſurely is an abſurdity equally uſeleſs and groſs. Mr Hoole has wholly removed it by ſuppoſing Cherinthus to be the ſon of Demophoon by a ſecond wife. The mother of Iſmena then dying without a ſon, acted conſiſtently to the laſt, and the mother of Timanthes might keep the ſecret, from a natural partiality to her child, even if ſhe is ſuppoſed to have lived till there was an heir to the kingdom by Demophoon's ſecond marriage.

Mr Hoole has managed this fable very happily; but the approbation with which his piece has been exhibited, renders a farther commendation of it here unneceſſary. X.

8. *The Trial of* Mungo Campbell, *for the murder of* Alexander, *Earl of* Eglingtoun.

The account of the priſoner, of the fact for which he was tried, and the law by which he was condemned to die for murder, are in ſubſtance as follow:

Mungo Campbell was born at Air, in Scotland, in the year 1712, being in the 58th year of his age, when the diſpute happened in which Lord Eglingtoun was killed. He was one of 24 children, and his father was provoſt of Air, a man much reſpected as a merchant, and a magiſtrate, and deſcended from the noble families of Marchmont, Loudoun, and Argyle. Having, however, a large family, and ſuſtaining many conſiderable loſſes, he died, in indifferent circumſtances, and his children were diſperſed among the relations and friends of the family. Mungo, who at his father's death was an infant, was taken by his godfather, who dying ſoon afterwards, left him about 1000 merks *, and recommended him to a relation, who educated him with his own children, till he was about 18 years old.

As he had not money enough to go into trade, or to ſupport him in a courſe of ſtudy for any of the learned profeſſions, he inliſted in the Scots Greys, a regiment which was commanded by a nameſake and relation, from whom he hoped preferment. He ſerved in this corps 12 years, and was, among other engagements, at the battle of Dettingen, yet he obtained no preferment; he was once offered a quarter maſter's place, worth about 300l. if he would advance 100l. but not being able to procure ſuch a ſum, he ſoon after obtained his diſcharge, which is dated 1744.

In 1745, he returned into Scotland, where he found his countrymen in arms

* About 55l. 12s. ſterling.

againſt

againſt each other; he accompanied his chief, and kinſman, Lord Loudoun, in the highlands, and after their return, his Lordſhip procured him a commiſſion as officer of Exciſe, with a recommendation to ſtation him in Ayreſhire, that he might be among his relations and friends in his native ſpot.

Upon this duty he entered in 1746, four and twenty years ago, and was at length finally ſtationed at Saltcoats, where he would have choſen rather to continue, than to have been raiſed to a higher office, which would have carried him from his native ſpot. Being known and eſteemed by the neighbouring gentry, he had licences from Lord Loudoun, and many others, to hunt upon their grounds, with authority to preſerve the game, and proſecute poachers. He had, however, no ſuch licence from Lord Eglingtoun. Of theſe licences he did not avail himſelf often, being, eſpecially of late time, infirm, having a diſorder in his breaſt, and a lameneſs from a broken leg; he uſed now and then to kill a little game as preſents for his friends, but never ſold a bird in his life, nor was ever conſidered as a common fowler or poacher. In the year 1766 he ſold his pointer, and never afterwards had a dog; but he kept his gun, which was neceſſary, as the ſmugglers, whom it was his duty to detect, always went armed, and with his gun he ſometimes ſhot ſparrows, and ſometimes gulls, as he paſſed along the ſhore. Lord Eglingtoun, who was very ſtrict in preſerving the game, prohibited all perſons from fiſhing in the waters of Garnock by publick advertiſement; and Campbell, to avoid all poſſibility of offending his Lordſhip in this particular, gave away his fiſhing rod, which was very curious and valuable, to an acquaintance of his Lordſhip's, Mr Leitch of Glaſcow.

It happened, however, that Campbel one day laſt ſpring, being out in ſearch of ſmuggled goods, with ſome others, ſaw a hare ſtart out of a buſh at the ſide of the highway on Lord Eglingtoun's grounds, which, as he ſays, partly from ſurprize, and poſſibly from the inſtigation of thoſe with him, he ſhot, having before ſhot two gulls in the courſe of their walk.

Lord Eglingtoun, who was then at Park Houſe very near the ſpot, heard the gun, and diſpatched a ſervant to enquire about it. Campbell related the fact, as it is related here, but Lord Eglingtoun not being ſatisfied, ſent the ſervant back with one Bartleymore, another ſervant, and required Campbell to come to him.

He accordingly returned with them to his Lordſhip, who uſed many harſh expreſſions, but Campbell aſking his pardon, and promiſing never more to offend, they parted, as he ſays, without any demand being made of his gun, Lord Eglingtoun knowing that he was no poacher.

There are, however, two credible witneſſes, lieutenants in the army, who ſwear that being in company with Campbell at Saltcoats, and talking about game, Campbell ſaid that he had been ſeverely challenged by Lord Eglingtoun for ſhooting a hare, and that his Lordſhip had threatened to take his gun from him, but had not perſiſted in the demand; that he had then told his Lordſhip he would rather die than part with his gun, adding, with an oath, that if Lord Eglingtoun had perſiſted to take his gun from him, he would have ſhot him.

If the teſtimony of theſe witneſſes is true, Campbel's aſſertion that Lord Eglingtoun never would have demanded his gun, but for the inſtigation of Bartleymore is falſe.

Bartleymore, however, appears to have been much more criminal than any treſpaſs to ſhoot game could make Campbel. This fellow, a favourite ſervant of Lord Eglingtoun's, abuſing his Lord's confidence, employed his horſes and his cart to ſmuggle goods. On the 8th of laſt July, Campbell, in conſequence of previous information, detected him driving off 80 gallons of rum with a cart and horſe of Lord Eglingtoun's. Campbel and his aſſiſtants ſeized the rum, but the horſe and cart appearing to be my Lord's property, were not taken, nor condemned with the reſt. It may eaſily be ſuppoſed that this event produced much enmity between Campbel and Bartleymore, eſpecially on the ſide of Bartleymore who did the wrong. What influence it had in the fatal affair of the 24th of October, the reader muſt judge.

On the morning of that day, about ten o'clock, Campbel, in company with one Brown, a tide-waiter, ſet out from Saltcoats, principally, as he ſays, with a view to examine ſeveral places that were the known haunts of ſmugglers, but at the ſame time to amuſe themſelves by ſhooting; for both theſe purpoſes they propoſed to walk from Saltcoats to Montſod bank, by a common road that led

led through Lord Eglingtoun's grounds, and return by another along the ſea-ſhore. They had no dog, neither had Brown a gun; they propoſed only to look for a woodcock on Montfod bank, which was not game, and therefore Campbel had no need of Dr Hunter's licence, which, however, was in his pocket.

When they arrived at Montfod, about three miles diſtant from Saltcoats, they ſearched the wood for a cock but found none; and then paſſed from Montfod over the Burn, into Lord Eglingtoun's grounds, and walked along the ſhore within the ſea mark, looking for a ſhot of Plover.

In the mean time, Lord Eglingtoun ſet out from his houſe in a coach, attended by one Wilſon, called a *Wright*, who was employed in ſome of his Lordſhip's works, John Milliken, John Hazle, John Cooper, and James Hutcheſon, ſervants, on horſeback; they ſtopped ſometime at Park Houſe, to the N. W. of Saltcoats, where they were joined by Bartleymore, and propoſed to go on to Ardroſſen and Fairly. When they got about half a mile from Park Houſe, in their way to Fairly, one of the ſervants having diſcovered Campbel and Brown, told Lord Eglingtoun that he obſerved more ſhooters, having ſeen ſome that day before: Wilſon endeavoured to divert his Lordſhip from taking notice of them, as they had a pretty long ride before them, but he aſked who they were, and being told by Bartleymore that one of them was Campbel, he came out of the coach, and mounting a horſe which was led by one of his ſervants, without whip, ſtick, or weapon of any kind, he rode towards the perſons he ſaw, who were retired from the ground where they had been firſt diſcovered, towards the ſea ſands; when he came within about ten yards of them, he ſaid "Mr Campbel I did not expect to have found you ſo ſoon hunting upon my grounds, after your promiſe when you ſhot the hare," at the ſame time demanding his gun; Campbel refuſed to deliver it, upon which Lord Eglingtoun gave his horſe a kick, having no ſpurs on, to get nearer to him; Campbel retreated, and deſired his Lordſhip to keep off, pointing his gun towards him, not raiſing it to his ſhoulder, but having his hand upon the lock; Lord Eglingtoun then ſtopped his horſe, and ſaid ſmiling "are you going to ſhoot me?" to which the other anſwered, "I will, if you do not keep off." Lord Eglingtoun then diſmounted and ſaid, that if he had his gun he could ſhoot pretty well too, and immediately called to John Hazle who was near him, "John bring me my gun;" Hazle accordingly went back to the coach in which the gun lay, and giving it to Millikin, another ſervant, ordered him to carry it as faſt as poſſible to my Lord. Milliken took the gun, but it being his office to take care of the arms, and carry the ammunition, he knew it was not charged, he primed it, however, and endeavoured to charge it as he went along.

In the mean time, Lord Eglingtoun advanced ſome ſteps towards Campbel, leading his horſe in his hand, and many times deſired him to deliver up his gun, which he as often refuſed; Lord Eglingtoun then dropped the bridle, which Wilſon, being at hand, took up, and continued to advance towards Campbel, who ſtill retired, ſometimes backwards, and ſometimes ſideways, but always pointing his gun towards Lord Eglingtoun; while his Lordſhip was thus advancing or dodging, Campbel ſaid, "I beg you pardon, my Lord,"—to which my Lord replied, well then, deliver me your gun; Campbel ſaid again, "I beg pardon, my Lord, I will deliver my gun to no man, keep off, or by God I will ſhoot you;" after ſome farther altercation, which was not heard by any of the by-ſtanders, Bartleymore came up and ſaid, "for God's ſake Mr Campbel deliver up your gun to my Lord," to which Campbel replied he would not, for that he had a right to carry a gun; Lord Eglingtoun ſaid "you may have a right to carry a gun, but not upon my lands without my liberty," Campbell replied, "I aſk your pardon," and ſtill continuing to retreat, with the gun pointed to Lord Eglingtoun, and his thumb upon the cock, he ſtruck his foot againſt a ſtone and fell backward, and by the force of the fall, the gun flew up, and paſſing the perpendicular, pointed backwards. Lord Eglingtoun ſeeing him lie on his back, ſtopped a little, and then moved his left foot, as if intending to paſs by Campbel's feet, upon which he raiſed himſelf upon his elbow, pointed the gun at Lord Eglingtoun, and fired it into the left ſide of his body, not being more than three yards diſtant.

At this time Millikin was got within about twenty yards with Lord Eglingtoun's gun; but Lord Eglingtoun having received the ſhot, laid his hand upon the wound, walked a few paces, and

ſaid

ſaid he was *gone*. Milliken ruſhed forwards, attacked Campbel, who had recovered his legs, and endeavoured to ſecure him; Campbel ſtill ſtood upon his defence, and would have wreſted the gun from Milliken if Bartleymore had not run to his aſſiſtance: In the ſtruggle they gave Campbel ſeveral ſevere blows, upon which Lord Eglingtoun called out "don't uſe him ill." When he was ſecured, one of the attendants carried him up to my Lord, who was lying upon the ground; and my Lord looking at him, ſaid "Campbel I would not have ſhot you," to which the unhappy wretch made no reply.

Lord Eglingtoun was borne to his coach, and in that carried back to his houſe. Campbel having his hands tied behind him, was carried priſoner to Saltcoats; upon his way thither he was aſked what his gun was charged with, to which he replied, "It did not ſignify, "as he had got as much as would do "for him if he was all the Earls in "Scotland." He was farther aſked if he was not ſorry for what he had done, to which he replied "No, for I would "yield my gun to no man; if it was to "do, I would do it again, for I would "rather part with my life than my "gun."

The witneſſes all ſeemed to agree, that during the altercation both my Lord and Campbell appeared to be angry. Brown, the tide waiter, who was with Campbel, ran away almoſt as ſoon as Lord Eglingtoun came up.

About nine o'clock in the evening of the ſame day Lord Eglingtoun was viſited by a ſurgeon; when he entered the room, his Lordſhip, who was in bed, ſaid I am glad to ſee you, but you can be of no uſe to me now, it is all over. Upon ſearching the wound, the ſhot appeared to have entered the left ſide, and torn the bowels in their paſſage to the right, in a dreadful manner, ſome part had entered the liver, and the belly was full of extravaſated blood, his Lordſhip died a little after twelve o'clock.

It was urged in defence of the priſoner upon the trial, 1ſt. "that the gun went off by accident. 2dly, That ſuppoſing it to have been fired with an intention to kill, the act was *juſtifiable*, being done upon juſt provocation, and in defence of property and life. And, 3dly, Suppoſing the fact not juſtifiable, it could not be murder, the homicide being ſudden, and during an affray, and not from malice."

It was anſwerd firſt, that there was indubitable evidence of Campbel's declaring an *intention* to kill the Earl if he perſiſted in the attempt to ſeize his gun. 2dly, That the fact, if *intentional*, was not juſtifiable, for theſe reaſons. 1ſt, There was no provocation, nothing but words being pretended, and words not being eſteemed provocation in law. 2dly, The Earl had a right to ſeize the priſoner's gun, for by act 13, parl. 1707, it is expreſſly enacted "that no common fowler ſhall preſume to hunt on any grounds without a warrant from the proprietor, under the penalty, among others, of *forfeiting* dogs, *guns*, and nets, to the apprehender, or diſcoverer, from which it follows, that the apprehender has a right to ſeize dogs, *guns*, and nets. Nor is this new in law, for all ſtatutes againſt ſmuggling authorize the officers of the revenue to begin with ſeizing the goods, leaving it afterwards to be tried whether they have been juſtly ſeized or not. 3dly, It is of no moment whether the priſoner was or was not on the Earl's ground when the gun was demanded; he had been upon the Earl's ground immediately before under the Earl's obſervation, and as it muſt be preſumed, that as he was there with an intention to kill game if he had found any, the Earl had the ſame right to ſeize his gun as if he had got up with him before he left the grounds, ſo that the act not being juſtifiable, was under theſe circumſtances, murder.

He was ſentenced to be hanged on the 11th day of April then next, and to have his body given to Dr Munro, profeſſor of anatomy, to be diſſected, but on the 28th of February, the day after ſentence paſſed upon him, he hanged himſelf by faſtening a handkerchief to the end of a form which he ſet upright for that purpoſe. X.

9. *A Diſcourſe delivered to the ſtudents of the Royal Academy on the diſtribution of Prizes Dec.* 11, 1769. *By the Preſident.*

This diſcourſe, contains many inſtructions for improvement in the arts which this academy was eſtabliſhed to encourage; they are, however, offered by the preſident, with the ingenuous modeſty of a man, who by excellence becomes conſcious of defect, as hints founded upon his own miſtakes, which may at leaſt prevent induſtry from being miſapplied.

He divides the ſtudy of painting into three periods, and ſuppoſes the ſtudent to have paſſed through the firſt, which includes

includes a facility of drawing any object, a tolerable readineſs in the management of colours, and an acquaintance with the moſt ſimple and obvious rules of compoſition. He muſt then, ſays the preſident, endeavour to collect ſubjects for expreſſion; and amaſs a ſtock of ideas to be combined and varied as occaſion may require. This is the ſecond period in which the ſtudent is to learn all that has hitherto been known and done; having till now received inſtructions from a particular maſter, he muſt next conſider the art itſelf as his maſter, and unite in one general idea the perfections which lie ſcattered among the various works of paſt ages; by this general idea he is to regulate his taſte and enlarge his imagination; but he is ſtill in a ſtate of ſubjection and diſcipline, for though he is not to reſign himſelf to any ſingle authority, he muſt not deviate into any track where he can find no footſteps.

But in the laſt period the ſtudent is emancipated from any authority. He may now confide in his own judgment, and conſider himſelf as holding the ſame rank with thoſe whom he before obeyed, and as exerciſing ſovereignty over thoſe rules, by which he was before reſtrained; he muſt now no longer compare the performances of art with each other, but examine the art itſelf by the ſtandard of nature, he muſt correct what is erroneous, and ſupply what is defective.

Having well eſtabliſhed his judgment and ſtored his memory, he may now, without fear, try the power of his imagination. "The man, ſays this great artiſt, whoſe mind has been thus diſciplined, may be indulged in the warmeſt enthuſiaſm, and venture to play on the borders of the wildeſt extravagance: the habitual dignity which long converſe with the greateſt minds has imparted to him, will diſplay itſelf in all his attempts, and he will ſtand among his inſtructors, not as an imitator, but as a rival.

Invention is little more than a new combination of thoſe images which have been laid up in the memory, he therefore who has beſt ſtored his mind with images, is moſt capable of invention; and his compoſitions will be moſt original who is beſt acquainted with the compoſitions of others.

But thoſe who toil on in the dull drudgery of copying, though they may faithfully exhibit the minuteſt part of a favourite picture, can make little progreſs in the art; of the beſt large compoſition a great part is *common place*, which takes up much time to copy, but can conduce little to improvement; no man therefore ſhould imitate without firſt ſelecting; this requires no effort of the mind, and the powers of invention and compoſition, which ought to be called out, lie torpid, and loſe their energy for want of exerciſe.

The uſe of copying, if it be at all uſeful, ſhould ſeem to be in learning to colour; yet even colouring can never be attained by ſervilely copying a model; and it muſt be remembered, that old pictures which have been juſtly celebrated for their colouring are often ſo changed by dirt and varniſh, that an experienced artiſt rather conſiders what they were, than what they are, and an exact imitation of them will infallibly produce a falſe opinion, and ſend the ſtudent back, a colouriſt of his own formation, with ideas equally remote from nature and art. He cannot do better than have recourſe to nature itſelf in compariſon with which the beſt coloured pictures are faint and feeble.

However, as the mechanical part of painting is, in ſome meaſure, learnt by copying, ſuch parts may be ſelected as have recommended the work. If its excellence conſiſts in its general effects, it would be proper to make ſlight ſketches of the machinery, and general management of the picture, which ſhould be kept by the artiſt for the regulation of his ſtile; inſtead of copying the touches of the great maſters, ſays our author, copy only their conceptions.

He proceeds to adviſe the ſtudent to paint a companion to any picture which he conſiders as a model, and then compare them carefully together; you will then, ſays he, not only ſee but feel your own deficiencies, and learn, not by precept, but example, how much art is to be employed in attaining the ſeeming eaſy ſimplicity of nature. In the choice of a picture for a model, he adviſes the ſtudent rather to take the world's opinion than his own, if you ſhould not, ſays he, admire it at firſt, you will, by endeavouring to imitate it, find that the world has not been miſtaken.

As a model for ſtile in painting he recommends Lodovico Carrache, and he defines ſtile in painting to be a power over materials; perhaps it is rather the arrangement of materials, for, he ſays, ſtile in painting is the ſame as in writing, and in writing it is the manner in which words are diſpoſed.

The

The genius of this author appears in nothing more than in his constant recommendation of diligence; he who wants genius, dreams that it will make diligence unnecessary, but, he who professes genius, knows that it can only make diligence more effectual. Excellence, says Reynolds, is never granted to man but as the reward of labour, but the advances of labour are constant, though like the motion of the hand of a clock, imperceptible: he that does not perceive them, therefore should not be discouraged, but persevere. A facility of drawing, like that of playing upon a musical instrument, cannot be acquired but by an infinite number of acts; an artist therefore should have his porte crayon for ever in his hand, and after his return from the academy, draw the figure by memory; by perseverence in this custom, I will venture to add, says he, that you will become able to draw the human figure tolerably correct, with as little effort of mind as to trace the letters of the alphabet.

But notwithstanding this recommendation of the porte crayon, he advises the student to paint his subjects rather than draw them, whenever an opportunity offers, which he says will in time give such a facility in using colours, that they will arrange themselves under the pencil, even without the attention of the hand that conducts it.

Again he admonishes the student to depend not upon genius, but labour. If you have great talents, says he, industry will improve them, if you have but moderate abilities industry will supply their deficiency, *nothing is denied to well directed labour*; *nothing is to be obtained without it*; I will venture to assert, that assiduity, unabated by difficulty, and a disposition eagerly directed to the object of its pursuit, will produce effects similar to those which some call the result of *natural powers*.

Lastly, He advises the student, whether in the street or the field, to regard all nature with a view to his profession, to combine her beauties, and correct her defects, to examine the countenance of men under the influence of passion, and consider even bad pictures themselves, since as Leonardo da Vinci has observed, he may improve upon the fanciful images that are sometimes seen in the fire, or sketched by accident upon a discoloured wall.

The artist says, he who has thus filled his mind with ideas, and made his hand expert by practice, works with readiness and ease, while he, who would have you believe that he is waiting for the inspirations of genius, is at a loss how to begin, and is at last delivered of his monsters with difficulty and pain.

Such in general are the precepts delivered in this discourse, which, as the author says, differ widely from received opinions, and which therefore he offers with diffidence, and when better are suggested, will retract without regret.

X.

10. *An Epitome of the Phil. Trans. continued from p.* 84.

Art. VI. *Observations on the islands of St John and Cape Breton, to ascertain their Latitudes, by Capt. Holland, Surveyor General of Canada.*

These observations must be compared with others, before the latitude can be ascertained.

VII. *A comparison of the cold of* 1740 *and* 1768, *by Dr Bevis.*

In the night of the 5th of Jan. 1740, Farenheit's Thermometer stood at 10, which is more than 22 divisions below the freezing point. On new year's day in the morning 1768, the same thermometer stood at 17.

VIII. *Observations on the same Subject, by Mr Short.*

On the 29th of December 1739, the mercury sunk 21 divisions below the freezing point, within the room, the windows being shut, and on the 31st of December 1767, it stood without the room at $19\frac{3}{4}$ below the freezing point; and Mr Short supposes, that on the 28th of December 1739, the cold was so great at one in the afternoon as to sink the thermometer 27 divisions at least below the freezing point without the window of the same room.

IX. *An Investigation of the difference between the present temperament of the air of Italy and some other countries, and what it was seventeen hundred years ago, By the Hon. Daines Barrington.*

Mr Barrington having made a diligent enquiry whether the rivers in Italy now freeze during the winter, was always answered in the negative by persons of observation and integrity. He had long entertained a notion that the seasons are become more mild in northern latitudes than they were sixteen or seventeen hundred years ago; and to determine the question, he has here compared the accounts of the weather which are scattered in the classics, with those of modern travellers. He relies principally

pally upon the teſtimony of Ovid, who in many of his letters from Pontus, deſcribes the effects of cold at Tomos during his reſidence at that place.

Tomos was in latitude 44 north, only two degrees farther than Rome, where he lived till he was baniſhed, yet he immediately deſcribes the winter of Hudſon's Bay. It may indeed be objected that no credit is to be given to a melancholy poet of a warm imagination, and keen ſenſibility; but Mr Barrington obſerves that Ovid complains not of cold in general terms, but mentions a great variety of particulars, in which he could not himſelf be deceived, and which would have admitted an immediate contradiction if they had not been true.

He ſaw with his own eyes the Euxine ſea covered with ice:

'Vix equidem credar, ſed cum ſint præ-
'mia falſi
'Nulla, ratam teſtis debet habere fi-
'dem:
'Vidimus ingentem glacie conſiſtere
Pontum.' Lib. iii. El. 10.

But, if you will not credit what he ſaw, he afterwards mentions walking upon this ice:

'Nec vidiſſe ſat eſt, udum calcavimus
'æquor;
'Undaque, non *udo ſub pede*, ſumma
'fuit.'

The ſea thus frozen, not only bore Ovid who hath deſcribed himſelf to be very light and agile, but oxen and carriages paſſed over it:

'Perque novos pontes, ſubter labentibus
'undis,
'Ducunt Sarmatici barbara plauſtra
'boves.' Lib. iii. El. 10.

When the poor baniſhed poet, during this rigorous weather, wanted ſome generous wine to warm himſelf, it was preſented to him in a ſtate of congelation:

'Udaque conſiſtunt formam ſervantia
'teſtæ
'Vina, nec hauſta meri, ſed data fruſ-
ta, bibunt.'

This effect of cold was not experienced in London, ſituated in the 52d degree of northern latitude, during the great froſt in 1740.

Add to theſe proofs, that what he here mentions is not the effect of one particular hard and ſevere winter; he complains from year to year of nearly the ſame circumſtances:

'Ut ſumus in Ponto *ter* frigore conſtitit
'Iſter,
'Facta eſt Euxini *dura ter* unda
maris.'

Lib. i. El. 10.

The ſnow likewiſe in many places never diſſolved during the ſummer:

'Quæque nec hoſte fero, nec nive terra
'cares.'

——— ——— ———

'Frigore perpetuo Sarmatis ora riget.'

——— ——— ———

'Et ſolet in multis *bima* manere locis.'

I think, therefore, ſays Mr Barrington, "that my conjecture might be reſted upon the ſingle teſtimony of Ovid:" he has, however, ſtrengthened it by deſcriptions of the ſame country which are found in other writers. Virgil ſpeaking of the effects of cold in the ſame latitude, ſays:

'Cæduntque ſecuribus humida vina,
'Stiriaque impexis incuruit horrida
'barbis.'

Geog. Lib. iii. l. 349, & ſeq.

he likewiſe aſſerts that the ſnow

'——— ſeptem aſſurgit in ulnas.'

Dionyſius, who is little more than a a metrical geographer, in deſcribing the ſame country, ſpeaks of the ſnows never melting.

Σχέλιοι οι περι κεινον εροικια Φωλες εχεσι.
Αιει σφιν ψυχρη τε χιων, δρυμος τε δυσαης.
Περιηγησις, l. 668.

Theſe proofs of the cold at Tomos, are cloſed by a paſſage from Strabo.

Απασα δη χωρα δυσχειμερος εστι. των δε ποταμων η σφοδροτης μαλιστα εκ των συμβαινοντων περι το σωμα της Μαωτιδος δηλος εστι. αμαξευεται γαρ ὁ διαπλους, ωστε μη πλοον ειναι, μη οδον. L. 7.

Thus is Ovid ſupported in that very ſtriking and natural fact, of the ice being commonly ſtrong enough to bear carriages.

Mr Barrington proceeds to compare this account of the ſevere cold at Tomos, with that of modern travellers, who have either been at the ſame place during the winter, or paſſed not far diſtant.

Rubruquis, Marco Polo, Jean du Plan, Carpin, and Mandeville, were all of them on the borders of the Euxine Sea, and proceeded many degrees Northward; and yet we do not hear of any complaint with regard to the cold.

Buſbequius travelled from Buda to Conſtantinople, in the midſt of winter; nor does he mention any inconvenience, or interruption, from froſt or ſnow. If it be ſaid that his way did not lye thro' Tomos, (or Temeſware), to this it may be anſwered, that he croſſed the ſame latitudes; to which it may be added,

that

that there was no Euxine Sea to mitigate the severity of the cold.

Tournefort was on the Black Sea, in the beginning of April, and dwells much upon the very fine weather during the time he continued upon it. He observes, however, that, in the time of Constantine, the streight opposite Byzantium was frozen over; and that in the year 401 the Euxine Sea was covered with ice, for twenty days together. These facts, therefore, struck him, as extraordinary.

Mottraye was in Crim Tartary, in the year 1711, during the months of November and December; who is also entirely silent, with regard to any uncommon effects of cold.

Mr. Barrington then leaves Tomos, and compares the accounts of the weather in Italy with those of modern times.

Virgil, an excellent husbandman, is constantly advising precautions against snow and ice in the management of cattle; and he may generally be supposed to give these directions for the neighbourhood of Naples or Mantua. In his Georgics, lib. III. l. 297, he says,

" Et multâ duram stipulâ, filicumque
" maniplis
" Sternere subter humum, glacies ne
" frigida lædat
" Molle pecus." Lib. III. l. 297.

This relates to sheep; but that hardy animal the goat wanted the same attention during the winter:

" Ergo omni studio, glaciem, ven-
" tosque nivales
" Avertes." Lib. III. l. 317.

Speaking afterwards of Calabria, the most Southern part of Italy, he expresses himself, with regard to the rivers being frozen, as what was commonly to be expected:

" Et cum tristis hyems etiamnum fri-
" gore saxa
" Solveret, & glacie cursus frænaret
" aquarum.

This testimony of Virgil is supported by that of two Naturalists, who were either Italians, or resided in Italy.

Pliny, in a chapter *De Natura Cæli ad Arbores*, and speaking of Italian trees, says, " Alioqui arborum frugum-
" que communia sunt, *nives diutinas* " *sedere.*" Lib. XVII. cap. 2.

But the strongest proof of the rivers of Italy being constantly frozen, is from Ælian, who gives particular directions how to catch eels while the water is covered with ice. Lib. XIV. de Animal. cap. 29.

Now, says Mr. Barrington, if we believe the concurrent accounts of modern travellers, these instructions would be as ridiculous in Italy as in Jamaica.

10. *An Account in Rings, consisting of all prismatic Colours, made by electrical Explosions on the surface of Pieces of Metal. By* Joseph Priestley, L. L. D. *and* F. R. S.

The colour of bodies, according to Newton, depend upon the thickness of the fine plates that compose their surfaces. A change of thickness, as he has shewn, produces a change of colour; this discovery, Dr. Presley says, he has been so happy as to illustrate and confirm, by electrical explosions. These being received upon the surfaces of all metals, change the colour of them, to a considerable distance round the spot, on which they are discharged; so that the whole space is divided into a number of concentric circular spaces, each exhibiting all prismatic colours, perhaps as vivid as by any other method.

These explosions are made by fixing a pointed piece of metal opposite to a plain surface; the nearer it is placed, the sooner the colours appear, the closer the rings succeed each other, and the less space they occupy: The first appearance is a dusky red round the edges of the circular spot; after four or five strokes, there appears a circular space, looking like a shade on the metal; after a few more explosions, a second circular space is marked out by another shade beyond the first; all the stronger colours make their appearance at the edge of the circular spot; the last formed colours are always the most vivid: It makes no difference whether the electric matter issue from the pointed body on the plate, or from the plate to the pointed body. The explosions in these experiments were made from twenty one square feet of coated glass. X.

[*To be continued.*

The curious paper signed *No Medalist*, with the coin alluded to, shall appear in our next; also the case from Leyden, with a translation. The Observations on Caster Oil; on All-Souls day; the Simple Man; and other Favours of our Correspondents, are omitted only for want of room.

☞ The two remaining Letters, (part of a Story) is requested. The first cannot be inserted till the Sequel is received.

Mr.

Mr URBAN,

THE following beautiful Poem being printed ſomewhat incorrectly in a collection of Poems by *Nobody*, I ſend you a genuine copy.

HENRY AND SOPHY.

HENRY and Fortune now are friends,
His many ſorrows all are paſt;
Fortune, to make him full amends,
Gives to his wiſhing arms at laſt
The long-lov'd Sophy; faireſt maid
That ever caus'd or felt love's ſmart;
In her moſt richly were diſplay'd
The loveliest form and trueſt heart.

Long had their friends, with ſouls ſevere,
Oppos'd the lovers happy fate;
But chang'd, they ſmiling now appear,
And with them at the altar wait.

Deep in the maiden's roſeate bloom
Grief's canker-worm had waſteful fed,
To ſnatch his Sophy from her tomb,
Invited, love-lorn Henry ſped.

The holy Prieſt pronounc'd aloud
The Gordian wonder-working ſpell;
While Love and Hymen both avow'd,
"Shrin'd in their breaſts they'd ever dwell,"

"And art thou mine," the Bridegroom cry'd,
"With all thy wond'rous truth and charms?"
She ſmil'd—ſhe would have ſpoke—ſhe ſigh'd—
And ſtraight expir'd within his arms.—

Too weak to bear Joy's ruſhing flow,
Her tender frame reſigns her breath;
This moment in Love's arms——and now,
Enfolded in the arms of Death.

In vain, in vain you fly for aid,
Life ſhall no more that form relume;
The marriage-bed, ill-fated maid,
For thee ordain'd, is a cold tomb.

While floods of tears, and piteous moan,
A genuine ſorrow teſtify,
Silent, poor Henry's ſeen alone,
No tear bedews poor Henry's eye.

Homeward his Sophy's corpſe he tends,
Frantic his Sophy he enfolds;
That friendly night his ſorrow ends,
One grave the new-wed lovers holds.——

We graſp at joys within our reach;
We graſp, and catch a wat'ry bow:
Leſſons like theſe ſhould mankind teach,
True joy exiſts not here below.

N. B. This Collection contains ſome other Pieces by no means without merit.

A BEAUTY *and* TIME.

A FABLE. By a Young Lady.

HOW much the inward charms ſurpaſs
A brilliant eye, or blooming face,
Need not, to ſuch as think, be told;
But let my Tale this truth unfold,
The Mortal to the Vain diſplay,
And teach 'em not to loſe a day.

A certain celebrated Fair,
(Bred—'tis no matter when or where,
But doubtleſs in ſome courtly air,)
Choſe to retire from public praiſe,
As Phoebus hides in clouds his rays,
To burſt with more refulgent blaze,
A villa's hoſpitable ſeat
Affords her the deſir'd retreat.
Each rural ſcene, each verdant field,
New proſpects and new pleaſures yield.
Here bleſt with dear variety,
No nymph more happy liv'd than ſhe;
But oft repeated to her eyes,
The tranſient pleaſure fades and dies:
The purling brook, the waving corn,
The dappled eve, the ruddy morn,
The zephyrs whiſpering through the trees,
No longer now have pow'r to pleaſe.
The virgin, on her arm reclin'd,
Revolving, in her penſive mind,
Her mirthful hours, her preſent pain,
And joys ſhe wiſh'd to taſte again,
Beheld an airy form appear,
Which fill'd her heart with throbbing fear.
In his right hand a ſythe he bore,
And, bald behind, he only wore
A ſingle lock of hair before:
His left hand held the running glaſs,
Which ſhews how ſwift our minutes paſs.
She ſhrieking cry'd, "O hideous ſpright!
"How can you cruelly delight,
"To teaze me thus from morn to night?
"Not as in town unſeen you fly,
"Where all was mirth and gaiety,
"But here ſo heavily you tread,
"The vapours almoſt ſtrike one dead.
"Then pr'ythee, ſtern ungrateful gueſt,
"No more my happineſs moleſt!"
The awful viſion calm reply'd,
'Imperious fair one, check thy pride,
'And deign to turn thoſe ſcornful eyes,
'Though not to bleſs a lover's ſighs,
'To view at leaſt this faithful mirror,
'To thoughtleſs beauties ſuch a terror;
'Let This inform thee, how my pow'r
'Prevails upon thee ev'ry hour;
'How at my feet the great and ſmall,
'And e'en Emilia's charms muſt fall.'
Here, from her languiſhment, the maid,
As from a trance awaking, ſaid,
"What of my rival you impart,
"Chears and revives my drooping heart;
"Not half ſo frightful as before,
"Dear creature, ſtay, and tell me more;
"Shall then Emilia's empire fail,
"And my unheeded charms prevail?"
'Poor wretch! how thoughtleſs and how va
(The angry Shade reply'd again.)
'I fear thee impotent to reach
'The leſſon I would kindly teach.
'The beauties of her face and thine,
'Touch'd by my hand, ſhall ſoon decline.
'But know, the happy nymph can ſpare
'Charms to adorn a thouſand Fair,
'Yet ſtill retain ſo large a ſtore
'That wondering mortals ſhall adore.
'Good nature, eaſe, benevolence,
'An humble, yet exalted ſenſe,
'Conſpicuo

Conſpicuous in Emilia ſhine,
And all her outward charms refine;
And tho' the hours, with envious haſte,
Approach, thoſe outward charms to waſte,
Her mind, with ev'ry grace replete,
Shall e'en the pow'r of Death defeat,
And unconcern'd the victor meet.
For when that lovely maſs of clay
His mighty ſummons muſt obey,
Her worth the ſilver trump of Fame
To after ages ſhall proclaim:
Her worth, far brighter than the morn,
Or gems, that regal crowns adorn,
When Time and Death muſt ceaſe to be,
Shall triumph in Eternity.'

SPRING and BEAUTY;

A PASTORAL.

THYRSIS.

HERE, gentle Damon, midſt this vernal ſcene,
It haunt for gods, or beauty's lovely queen,
Beneath embow'ring arches let us ſing
A grateful lay to the returning Spring.

DAMON.

Hail, happy ſcenes! my grateful breaſt inſpire!
And fan, ye gentle gales, the kindling fire!
—But lo! Clarinda paſſes thro' the grove:
The ſmiling charmer tunes my ſoul to love.
At her approach what tender thoughts ariſe,
How my heart beats and flutters with ſurprize,
Aw'd, and yet chear'd, by her reſiſtleſs eyes!
Leave me my fair-one's blooming charms to ſing,
And thou ſhalt chaunt the beauties of the ſpring.

THYRSIS.

Clarinda's worth is known to ev'ry ſwain,
The public pleaſure and the public pain,
At once the grief and triumph of the plain!
Be, void of paſſion, praiſe thy fav'rite fair,
Confeſs her lovely form, and graceful air.
But leſt in me thou ſhouldſt a rival fear,
I'll be content from thee her praiſe to hear.
Spring be my theme. See! chearful Spring returns,
And drooping nature now no longer mourns:
No more her robes of hoary ſnow ſhe wears,
Nor clad with ice, and ſpangled froſt appears:
No more the ſhudd'ring flocks for ſhelter fly,
Nor ſhepherds view aghaſt the low'ring ſky.
Behold, bleſt change! the bury'd flow'rs revive,
And all the glad creation ſeems to live;
Refreſhing gales their balmy fragrance ſhed,
And waking nature riſes from the dead.
The thick'ning groves their waving green reſume,
Freſh-opening bloſſoms breathe a rich perfume;
Whilſt kindly ſhow'rs their vital pow'r diffuſe,
And teeming earth imbibes the copious dews.
The buſy birds their pleaſing taſks purſue,
And with glad voice their lively notes renew:
Hark! what ſhrill concerts ecchо thro' the grove!
How ſweet the little warblers carol love!
Swift, thro' the air the lark exulting wings
His tow'ring flight, and as he mounts he ſings;
Oft from the clouds his floating ſtrains I hear;
The melting muſic charms my raviſh'd ear.
Our fleecy flocks in flow'ry paſtures feed,
And kids, luxuriant, wanton in the mead;
There triſk the tender lambs (our preſent care)
Thoſe ſportive emblems of the youthful year;
Bounding with joy the flowing hours they paſs,
And crop the fragrant thyme and ſpringing graſs,
Till, courted by the ſun's declining ray,
Upon the river's bank they careleſs ſtray.
See! near-advancing, with delightful eye,
Their dancing image in the ſtream they ſpy;
Narciſſus-like, the mimic form admire,
Now fondly peep, now wantonly retire.
The ſeaſon's warmth tempts Faunus from the wood,
To court the pleaſures of the cooling flood;
Th'affrighted nymphs his rude embraces ſhun,
And from his arms in wild diſorder run.
Of his approach the ſlumb'ring Naiads dream,
Forſake the banks, and ruſh into the ſtream.

DAMON.

There, Thyrſis, there, how oft Clarinda rides,
In her light bark, along the chryſtal tides!
The conſcious groves her awful form adore,
And bending willows languiſh on the ſhore.
O'er the ſmooth ſurface ſwift ſhe glides along,
While ſwains enchanted liſten to her ſong:
Mild-fanning zephyrs on her boſom play,
And fondly ſteal the dying ſounds away;
Too ſoon, alas! far-wafted they retire,
Borne on the winds, and tunefully expire.
The ſhort liv'd ſtrains admiring ſhepherds mourn,
Gaze on the ſhore, and wait her wiſh'd return;
With longing eyes the leſſ'ning bark purſue,
Bleſs the lov'd fair, and murm'ring ſigh—Adieu!

THYRSIS.

Damon, we'll all our faculties employ
In jovial mirth, and give a looſe to joy,
Since Spring and Beauty both conſpire to move
Th'enamour'd ſoul to Poetry and Love.

DAMON.

Theſe halcyon hours our pureſt tranſports claim,
Since dear Clarinda's the delightful theme;
Her pow'rful charms can e'en deſpair controul,
And ſmile away the ſorrows of my ſoul.
Her ſparkling eyes ſoft flowing ſtrains infuſe,
And crown the pleaſing labours of the muſe.
Where e'er Clarinda graceful moves along,
Th'admiring crowd to gaze around her throng;
With low obedience all obſequious bow,
Whilſt, unobſerv'd, her jealous rivals glow:
In vain, when her ſuperior charms are nigh,
Their ſoothing arts, inferior beauties try;
Her lovely mien attracts our wond'ring eyes,
And each beholder for Clarinda ſighs.
Whene'er the ſhepherds and the nymphs advance,
To ſprightly muſic, in the mazy dance,
How elegantly ſhines this matchleſs maid,
What nameleſs charms are by each ſtep diſplay'd!
Graceful, with eaſy majeſty ſhe moves,
While all around her wait the ſmiling Loves.
Meantime the virgins lilly hands prepare
Gay-blooming garlands for the conq'ring fair.
What rapt'rous bard her various praiſe can ſing?
The ſpring crowns nature, but ſhe crowns the ſpring.
From her kind arms I can no longer ſtay,
Methinks I hear her rally my delay;
Tho' friendſhip would detain, love ſummons me away.

Come, let us leave this ſolitary ſhade,
And thro' the meadows ſeek th'inchanting maid.

THYRSIS.

We'll go, my friend—And ſee! the day retires,
While Veſper kindles up his nightly fires:
The ſylvan choirs, rock'd by the ruſtling breeze,
Now ceaſe their lays, and ſlumber in the trees;
Now, by the riſing moon's mild ſtreaming light,
Clarinda chears the ſhadowy face of night,
Where the gay virgins take their evening round,
Or in wide circles trace the Fairy ground;
Thither will we with eagar ſteps repair,
Mix in the circle and ſurpize the fair:
There will I Damon's amorous ſtrains rehearſe;
Clarinda with a ſmile ſhall crown his verſe.

To Lady BAB EVERGREEN, *at Bath, from Miſs* VIZARD, *on the Maſquerade.*

SINCE you long to be told of our ſweet Maſquerade,
Of the jeſts that were paſs'd, and the tricks we all play'd,
Of the dreſſes, the dances, apartments, and lights,
Of the wits and the fools, and the beauties and frights;
I ſhall write you a ſketch e're I ſtep into bed,
Tho' at ſix in the morn, with ſuch pranks in my head,
'Tis no wonder my eyes are as heavy as lead.
When we enter'd this paradiſe, judge, my dear Madam,
With what pleaſure we met our firſt anceſtor Adam.
Good God! 'twas ſo awful to ſee whence we ſprung;
For the dreſs to his body moſt prettily clung:
And leſt his green girdle ſhould paſs for dame Eve's,
He kept on the fruit, which peep'd out 'twixt the leaves.
There ſcarce was a habit but what was admir'd,
Such plenty of jewels—ſome borrow'd—ſome hir'd;
And many a pearl and a diamond did paſs,
Which at peep of the dawn prov'd of wax or of glaſs.
How ſoft were the ſofas!—How bright ſhone the luſtres!
How charming the mirrors we flock'd to in cluſters!
For there we agreed all the figures look'd beſt,
When each ſaw her own, which ſhe thought beat the reſt.
You know a whole week, day and night we went ſhopping;
We ranſack'd the town, from St. James's to Wapping,
Yet ſure the variety anſwer'd ſuch pains,
Inventions that rarely have enter'd folks brains:
What numbers of Dervices, Druids, and Prieſts,
Grave Pilgrims and Æthiops, Monks and wild beaſts;
Sure ne'er will ſuch creatures again meet together,
Untill the laſt trumpet, nor then, perhaps, neither;
For Peaſants and Gypſies ſat ſwilling Champaigne,
With old Britiſh heroes, and proud dons of Spain;
Rich Nabobs and Sultans ſhook hands with to rags,
Apollo and Mars danc'd with Bedlams an Hags.
The men in the main, were but booriſh an ſtupid,
For Bacchus had votaries, far more than Cupid
While one of the croud was a madman pr feſs'
By which you will judge him leſs mad than th reſt.
But now for the women, why nine out of ten
So doubtful were clad, you might take the for men;
'Till ſhrewdly enough, 'twixt their knees an their necks,
For decency ſake, they diſcover'd their ſex.
Whole groups were attentive, while Lane talk ſo clever,
And Waldgrave's fair widow look'd buxom a ever.
Full many a lover who long'd to accoſt her,
Was kept at a diſtance by Humphrey of Glo ſter.
Old haggards I mark'd, ſtuck with gems t delightful,
Which hung there as lights for to ſhew them more frightful;
While Lev'ſon attracted a juſt admiration,
Decripid old Hermits ſcarce ſtood the temp tation:
'Twixt Coburne, and Abingdon, Granard, and Craven,
Fair Pembroke, with others ſo fam'd on the Avon,
And Pallas, whoſe eyes were too black for a raven.
But a tight ſmirking Milk-maid, in dowlaſs an pattens,
Eclips'd all our tinſels, our ſilks, and our ſattin
While many a ſhepherd kept telling his tale,
The warmth of her bluſh turn'd the milk in he pail.
Now the clock had gone five—'twas time fo retreating,
So I left near an hundred, or yawning, or eating
A few noble couples ſtaid fitting on thorns,
To wait till the moon ſhould have drawn in he horns:
Then as every conjugal duty was parry'd,
They hail'd it the beſt night ſince they wer marry'd.
Pale virgins there were, who confeſs'd the young fears,
While matrons march'd off with bold grena diers.
'Twere endleſs to mention the many rare joke
Repeated or whiſper'd betwixt us arch folks;
Nor is it quite fitting, for girls at my years,
To ſpeak from their lips all that enters the ears.
I ſhall now go to ſleep, and thank God my mind,
What is done in a dream leaves no traces b hind.

Hiſtorical Chronicle, *March* 1770.

Thurſday February 1.

HIS holineſs the Pope received advice of the arrival of 700 Jeſuits at Cadiz, expelled from the Philippine Iſlands, all of whom were to be conveyed to the Eccleſiaſtical State, with the ſame allowance that his Catholic Majeſty aſſigned to thoſe expelled from his other dominions.

The grand Ruſſian army, having been joined in Podolia by 69,000 choſen troops, advanced to Bender, and arrived there in the evening of this day, being the eve of the grand feſtival of the Muſſulmen, and at one o'clock the following morning ſtormed the gate of St. Sophia, of which they were in poſſeſſion, after a ſhort conteſt; forty thouſand Ruſſians immediately entered the city, the Turks being in their moſques. An incredible ſlaughter and plunder was made before any quarter could be granted. The loſs of the Ruſſians was inconſiderable, in compariſon of the bloody ſlaughter of the Turks, of whom, it is imagined no leſs than 30,000 have periſhed by the ſword; 139 pieces of braſs ordnance; 250 iron cannon, the latter moſtly unſerviceable; 47 quintals of powder; the baggage of the new Grand Vizir; the batons of five Baſhaws; the Seraſkier's tents and women; fifty pair of colours; 19 ſtandards; 300 camels, the military cheſt for the payment of the Janiſſaries, and an incredible quantity of rich baggage, were taken in Bender. Such was the ardour of the Coſſacks, that they purſued the Tartars through the gate of Borlat, and, when the expreſs left Bender, the Ruſſian light troops had made a continued ſlaughter of them as far as Ohlucéce, upon the Danube, where the regiments of Livonia and Novogorod, forming a body of 6000 grenadiers, with 12,000 light troops, and a train of light artillery, were in full march.

It is apprehended, as an additional ſtroke upon the Turks, that upon the firſt appearance of the Ruſſian fleet in the Archipelago, the Grecian iſlands will all revolt, and acknowledge her Imperial Majeſty as their ſovereign.

Saturday 3.

The militia act has been found ſo oppreſſive in many places, without apparent advantage to any, that an inſurrection actually happened this day at Chirk, in Denbighſhire, to oppoſe the execution of it in that county. Near 300 countrymen armed with clubs and pitchforks, aſſembled at the meeting of the juſtices, and drove away the conſtables, who were about to deliver in their liſts; and after inſulting the gentlemen preſent, and breaking the windows of the houſe where they met, diſperſed without farther damage.

Sunday 4.

The old Gothic cuſtom of ſeizing wives by force is not wholly laid aſide in Ireland; an inſtance of which has juſt now happened, and occaſioned much blood-ſhed. The houſe of one Edmund Herbert of Killaloe, reputed rich, and having one only daughter, was this day beſet by ſixteen or ſeventeen ruffians, who forcibly broke in and carried off the girl, after having wounded the father and mother who ſtood in defence of their child, in ſo dangerous a manner, that the firſt is ſince dead, and the latter languiſhing in a moſt deplorable condition. One of the raviſhers received ſo ſevere a ſtroke with a hatchet, that he is ſince dead; but no account has yet been received of the daughter.

A ſhocking murder of another kind is mentioned in the papers of this date; the wife and overſeer of Mr. Watts, a planter in Jamaica, having conſpired together, entered the huſband's bed-chamber in December laſt, while he was aſleep, and the wife having attempted to cut his throat with a bill, her attempt failed, but the overſeer finiſhed him at two blows. They afterwards cloathed him, and carried him into the woods, where he was found the next day, brought home, and buried, and it being given out that he had been murdered by robbers, the widow cloathed herſelf in mourning, and made the moſt ſorrowful lamentation. The overſeer, however, in going to Kingſton, loſt his pocket book, in which were ſome memorandums, that led to a diſcovery; and there being ſome negroes privy to the murder, he was committed to priſon, tried and executed; and the widow is ſoon to ſhare the ſame fate.

A very remarkable phænomenon is related in an article from Poland, where in a ſhower of rain that happened at *Stolpe* about the latter end of December, many living inſects fell with it, ſome of them never ſeen before in that neighbourhood.

The laſt act of the Duke of Grafton's adminiſtration, it has been remarked, was ſettling a penſion of 1500l. a year upon Mr. Bradſhaw, a deſcendant, it is ſaid, of that famous Bradſhaw, who ſtands firſt upon the liſt of regicides, and who was exempted from pardon in the reign of K. Charles II.

Friday 9.

A moſt ſplendid entertainment was given at the Manſion-houſe, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, at which a numerous and brilliant aſſembly of the firſt quality in the kingdom were preſent. The ball in the evening was opened by the Duke of Devonſhire and the Lady Mayoreſs.

Monday 12.

Was the fulleſt houſe of Commons that has been known. No leſs than 451 members were preſent. By a liſt in the Court Calendar 192 hold places under the government, and it is affirmed upon the beſt authority, that the number of revenue officers is now double to what it was in 1740.

Sunday

Sunday 18.

A moſt alarming thunder-ſtorm happened at St. Keven in Cornwall, during the time of divine ſervice. The lightning ſhivered the ſteeple, and threw it upon the body of the church; the whole congregation was ſtruck with aſtoniſhment: Many had their cloaths ſinged by the fierceneſs of the lightning, and ſome their watches melted.

An eminent cheeſemonger in Newgate-ſtreet, was found hanging on a tree, near Copenhagen-houſe. The cauſe aſſigned, is, a diſappointment in the purchaſe of an eſtate, on which he had ſet his heart.

Monday 19.

Advice has been received from America, that the lieutenant governor of Maſſachuſſets-bay, has by his Majeſty's expreſs command, prorogued the General Aſſembly to the 14th day of March.

Wedneſday 21.

Admiral Holbourne, member for Plymouth, kiſſed hands on being appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

As did alſo Lord Viſcount Liſburne, member for Cardiganſhire.

A woman in the Old Baily was taken into cuſtody for cruelly beating and ſtarving her apprentice girl. This woman is repreſented as ſtill more ſavage than Mrs. Brownrigg, that ſome time ago ſuffered death for the like offence.

Friday 23.

The Hon. Mr. Thynne, brother to the Earl of Weymouth, was appointed treaſurer to the King's privy-chamber, in the room of Sir Gilbert Elliot Bart. preferred.

A lady of quality about two months ago having loſt her gold watch at an Aſſembly, for private reaſons did not chuſe to advertiſe it. This evening on a ſmart rap at the door, the footboy opened it, and ſeeing a man in a maſque, was frightend, and retired; however the maſque only ſlid a parcel down upon the floor and retreated. On opening the parcel, it proved to be the lady's watch, with a paper, on which was written; *Madam, Neceſſity robbed you of this, Honour reſtores it.*

Saturday, 24.

A caſe was tried at Guildhall, in which Mr. Deval, a builder, was plaintiff, and the maſter of the Swan alehouſe in Saliſbury-Court, defendant. The plaintiff in June laſt loſt a bank note for 100*l.* which was picked up by two poor lads and carried to the defendant; who gave them a guinea each, and immediately hurried to the bank, and received the money for it; but the plaintiff having traced out the receiver, demanded the repayment, which the defendant abſolutely refuſed, on pretence that a gentleman had dined at his houſe, and having no money ſent him to the bank to change the note in queſtion, which he did, but had never ſeen the man ſince. By ſome means or other, the boys learnt the value of the property they had found, and they demanded a ſum proportioned thereto, and threatend to advertize in caſe of refuſal. The defendant, to prevent advertiſing, which would infallibly produce a diſcovery, advanced them a farther ſum. But the tranſaction being much talked of, the owner of the note, upon enquiry, found out the boys, and being certain that the note which they had found, was the identical note which he had loſt, after applying in vain to the defendant, brought his action for the full value, which he obtained by a verdict of the jury, with coſts of ſuit.

The French papers ſpeak of a remarkable claim made by a ſadler at Paris upon the title and arms of the famous Count d'Eſtaing, who in the late war was a priſoner in England, and went from his parole, and afterwards commanded a ſquadron in the Weſt-Indies. (See vol. xxxii. p. 145.) This ſadler it ſeems, had been bred up at the Foundling Hoſpital; to the governors of which, the old Count his father directed a letter before his death the contents of which authenticated the birth and legitimacy of a child particularly deſcribed under their care, with this addition, that the mother was of a mean family; that he, the Count, had married her in his youth; had this child by her, but had afterwards prevailed on her to relinquiſh her connexions; that he had ſince married a lady of family and fortune; and that it was neceſſary, in order to conceal his firſt marriage, to commit the child by the firſt, privately to the care of the public; that upon the evidence of this letter, a ſuit had been commanded, and that it was in litigation in one of their courts of law.

Monday 26.

This day came on the trial of Mungo Campbell before the Court of Juſticiary at Edinburgh, for the murder of Lord Eglinton, when the libel being found relevant, the priſoner was found guilty. (ſee p. 126.)

The ſeſſions at the Old Baily, which began on Wedneſday laſt ended, at which ſeſſions ſeven perſons received ſentence of death among whom were the two Kennedy's (brothers) for the murder of the watchman on Weſtminſter-bridge. (ſee vol. xxxix. p. 44.) A reſpite however was firſt obtained for them, and afterwards a pardon, on condition of tranſporting themſelves for life.

Wedneſday 28.

A maſqued ball or maſqueradé, was this evening given at Mrs. Corneley's, by the gentlemen of the Tueſday nights club, at the Star and Garter tavern in Pall-Mall, at which were preſent near 800 perſons of principal diſtinction. See p. 98.

A motion was made in the Houſe of Peers, for encreaſing the navy, on account of the preparations carrying on by the neighbouring powers; but it paſſed in the negative by a great majority. It has ſince been confidently reported, that the Court of Madrid has now actually in readineſs, three powerful fleets, one already in the Weſt-Indies, with 4000 regular troops at New Orleans; the other two ready to act as occaſion requires. And it is likewiſe certain, that the French

have

have a conſiderable force in the iſlands of Bourbon, ready to ſupport any attempt they may reſolve upon in the Eaſt Indies. Add to this, that Lord Chatham ſaid in the H— of P—s upon the occaſion, 'That at this very 'hour there has been a blow of hoſtility 'ſtruck againſt us, by our old inveterate e-'nemies the French, in ſome one part of 'the world.'

This day Mungo Campbell, who received ſentence of death for the murder of Lord Eglinton, put an end to his own life in the Talbooth of Edinburgh. (See p. 126.)

A conſpiracy was diſcovered at Geneva, in which the natives and inhabitants were principally concerned. Their deſign was to have murdered the Council and Burghers, and made themſelves maſters of the city; but their wicked intentions were providentially defeated, the very moment it was to be put in execution. Between two and three hundred of the conſpirators were already in arms; but the garriſon being alarmed, drew up immediately to oppoſe them, ſhot four of the ring-leaders dead upon the ſpot, and ſtruck a panic in the reſt; who threw down their arms, and ſurrendered at diſcretion.

A great number of officers and ſubalterns preſented a petition to his Majeſty, praying an augmentation of their pay, and were graciouſly received.

The right of election of a miniſter to the living of Clerkenwell, was this day adjudged by the Barons of the Exchequer to be in the inhabitans, paying Scot and Lot.

This day came on the trial of Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. at the Cockpit, Whitehall. The articles preferred againſt him were in the name of the General Aſſembly of the Province of which he was lately governor; but as that Aſſembly has never been ſuffered to ſit ſince, they could not be ſupported, and the Governor was honourably cleared.

Thurſday, March 1.

This day came on at Doctors Commons, the much talk'd of cauſe between Lord and Lady Groſvenor, for the *admiſſibility* of a libel, which by the lady's council was admitted, and thereby an end was put to all further explanations. An order was at the ſame time minuted, that letters, written meſſages, and other informations, relative to the affairs of Lord and Lady Groſvenor, ſhould on no account be communicated by copies or otherwiſe, to any perſon except the immediate agents, previous to the determination of the cauſe in litigation.

The Stewards of the Hon. Society of Antient Britons, waited on his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, with their annual addreſs, and were received very graciouſly.

A memorial was preſented from the Livery of London, to the Court of Common Council, deſiring the concurrence of that Court in a requeſt to the Lord Mayor to aſſemble a Common-Hall. (See p. 109.)

Sunday March 4.

The cuſtom-houſe in the port of Minehead was broke open, and 90 l. of the government money carried off.

Monday 5.

The Merchants trading to America attended the Houſe of Commons, the motion for the repeal of the acts of revenue affecting the Colonies, being that day taken into conſideration; the duties on glaſs, red lead, painters colours, paper, &c. are to be remitted, but that of tea continued.

The four members for the city of London, the two Sheriffs, the city Remembrancer, Sir Henry Banks, and Mr. Deputy Ellis, went to the Houſe of Commons with a petition againſt the bill for levying a farther duty upon carriages, &c.

The village of Sturtley in Huntingdonſhire, was burnt down, with the farm houſes, barns, grenaries, and other appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Tueſday 6.

This day there was a very numerous common-hall of the Livery of London purſuant to a precept iſſued for that purpoſe, ſee p. 109.

Wedneſday 7.

At a meeting of a great number of the electors of Weſtminſter, at the Standard Tavern in Leiceſter-fields, it was moved to follow the example of London, by preſenting a petition to his Majeſty, and a committee of twelve was appointed to draw it up.

Thurſday 8.

Some villains attempted to break into the houſe of Mrs. Goldthorp, in Northumberland ſtreet, in the Strand; but the family being alarmed, Mrs. Goldthorp herſelf had the courage to fire at the rogues, wounded one, who was afterwards ſecured by the watchmen, but the reſt made their eſcape. Houſe breaking in London was never known to be ſo frequent, ſeldom a night paſſing but ſome houſe or other is entered and robbed. The gang, as is ſaid, conſiſts of a numerous ſet of deſperate young fellows, among whom are many ſmiths, joyners, carpenters, cabinet-makers, and builders, againſt whom no locks or bars can be a ſecurity.

Friday 9.

One William Matthas was executed purſuant to his ſentence at Lincoln aſſizes, for poiſoning Francis, William, and Elizabeth Cook, and Elizabeth Emerſon, an infant, by mixing arſenic with their butter.

Sunday 11.

About three in the morning, the Cheſter mail was robbed between London and Iſlington, by a ſingle highwayman, who has ſince been detected in negociating a bill, the payment of which had been ſtopped on the firſt news of the mail being robbed. He is a ſingle man, had juſt taken a grocer's ſhop, and was ſoon to have been married.

Her Majeſty dropped one of her ear-rings at court, and tho' the moſt diligent ſearch was inſtantly made for it, the ſearch proved fruitleſs; a foreign gentleman of diſtinction was

ſeen

ſeen to ſtoop, but it was, he ſaid, to pick up his ſleeve button.

Wedneſday 14.

The Lord Mayor of London, properly attended, waited upon his Majeſty with an addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition.

It was debated whether the exportation of wheat ſhould be permitted, but rejected by a great majority.

Thurſday 15.

This day his Majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the bill for continuing the free importation of tallow. 2. The bill for regulating the navigation of the river Trent. To ſeveral road and other perticular bills.

At a general court of the bank of England, a dividend of 2 and 3-4ths was declared for the half year ending at Lady-day next; and it was then unanimouſly reſolved to thank the directors for their conduct in the enlargement of their houſe, to prevent the effect of ſome artful advertiſements, publiſhed with a view to divide the company, and by that means give room for ſtock-jobbers to make a prey of the ſtock.

Saturday 17.

A duel was fought in Hyde park, between George Garrick, Eſq; and Mr. Baddeley, both of Drury lane theatre, when the former having received the other's fire, diſcharged his piſtol in the air, which produced a reconciliation.

Monday 19.

Two *Reſolutions* were paſſed upon the preſentation of the city addreſs: The firſt, that the declaring the preſent —— to be illegal, and that its acts are not valid, is unwarrantable, and manifeſtly tends to diſturb the peace of the kingdom. The ſecond, That to convey ſuch unwarrantable doctrines, under the ſpecious pretence of a petition, is a groſs and manifeſt abuſe of the undoubted right of the ſubject to petition the crown.

Major Gen. John Clavering, brother to Sir Thomas, member for the county of Durham, is appointed by the King governor of Landguard fort, in the room of the late hon. lieut. gen. Robert Armiger. Sir Thomas has lately divided with the majority.

Tueſday 21.

Her grace the dutcheſs of Northumberland, in croſſing the channel from Dover to Calais, very narrowly eſcaped being drowned. By the violence of the waves, the cords which laſhed her chaiſe to the veſſel were burſt, and had it not immediately been diſcovered, the next returning ſea would have carried her grace over board. She was on her journey to the court of Vienna, to be preſent at the nuptials of the arch-dutcheſs, with the dauphin of France; but being driven back, and with the utmoſt hazard landed near Folkſtone, her grace's deſign has been fruſtrated.

Thurſday 23.

A joint addreſs of the Lords and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, relative to the City Remonſtrance, was this day preſented to his Majeſty, expreſſing the deepeſt concern on ſeeing the exerciſe of the ſubjects undoubted right of petitioning the Throne, ſo groſsly perverted, by being applied to the purpoſe, not of preſerving, but of overturning the conſtitution, and of propagating doctrines, which, if generally adopted, muſt be fatal to the peace of the kingdom, and tend to the ſubverſion of all lawful authority. At the ſame time aſperſing and calumniating one of the branches of the Legiſlature, and expreſsly denying the legality of the preſent Parliament, and the validity of its proceedings.

At a court of Aſſiſtants of the goldſmith's company, the following reſolutions were agreed to.

'The right hon. the Lord Mayor having iſſued precepts for ſummoning the livery of this city to meet at Guildhall on Tueſday the 6th inſt. to conſider of a further application for redreſs of grievances, at which meeting a moſt indecent remonſtrance was ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty;

'Reſolved and ordered, that for the future the wardens of this company do not ſummon the livery thereof, to attend at any meeting in the Guildhall, (except for the purpoſe of elections) without the expreſs approbation, or conſent of this court.'

Monday 26.

At a general court of the E. I. company, a dividend of ſix per cent. was declared for the half year, beginning at Chriſtmas laſt, and ending at Midſummer next. Previous to the buſineſs of the day, a warm diſpute aroſe between Mr. Rous, junr. and Mr. Sullivan, in which the latter was charged with ſome diſagreeable facts.

Tuesday 27.

The Marquis of Rockingham and Lord Mansfield, went together, in the former's chariot, from the Houſe of Peers to the Marquis's houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, and dined together.

Wedneſday 28.

Was held a meeting of the electors of Weſtminſter, when a remonſtrance was unanimouſly agreed to, and in leſs than half an hour preſented to his Majeſty, by Sir Robert Bernard, Mr. Connelle, Mr. Charles Martyn, and the rev. dr. Wilſon. His Majeſty received, and immediately gave it to one of the lords in waiting, without ſpeaking a word. The multitude on their return met with the ſ——r of the h— of c—— in his ſtate coach, whom they groſly inſulted with groans and hiſſings, but offered no violence to his perſon or carriage.

At a court of aſſiſtants of the weavers company, like reſolutions were paſſed with thoſe already mentioned.

Thurſday 29.

His Majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to 1. The bill for raiſing 1,800,000l. by loans or exchequer bills, for the ſervice of the current year. 2. The

2. The bill for maintaining the militia for one year. 3. The bill for permitting the exportation of malt. 4. A compoſition bill; and many other private bills.

Copy of a Letter ſaid to be written by a noble Earl in the Oppoſition, in excuſe for not accepting the Lord Mayor's invitation on Thurſday laſt.

To the Lord Mayor, &c.

" I am honoured with a card from your Lordſhip, inviting me to an entertainment at the Manſion-houſe on the 23d inſtant. My deſire of ſhewing every mark of reſpect to the chief magiſtrate of the city upon ſo public an occaſion, and the example of many noble friends, with whoſe opinions I am well inclined to concur, make it a very unpleaſant taſk for me to decline your Lordſhip's invitation.

" When Lord Rockingam and his friends adminiſtered the affairs of this country, I was, by his Majeſty's favour, appointed to a department, in which, during the courſe of my endeavours in an office much above my merits, I had an occaſion of obſerving the integrity, and (as I think) the ability of thoſe who then filled the great and active offices of the ſtate: with theſe I have ſince joined in oppoſing the meaſures of the ſucceeding Adminiſtration, and to the preſent period have continued to oppoſe, but this I have done upon general, temperate, and conſtitutional principles; not with a view to embroil the ſtate, or diſtreſs my Sovereign, to whoſe perſon I bear all poſſible allegiance, and whoſe virtues I hold in conſummate veneration.

" The vehement meaſures to which oppoſition has now carried ſome amongſt us, and in particular the appeal which you, my Lord-Mayor, have preſſed and obtruded upon the Throne, does in my eyes appear ſo unjuſtifiable a ſtep, that I am reſolved to be no man's companion in it; and I feel myſelf at this criſis called upon by every duty, whether as a Lord of Parliament, a man of property, a father of a family, or a ſubject, to teſtify my abſolute diſſent from, and abhorrence of reſolutions of ſuch evil tendency.

" For theſe cogent reaſons, my Lord-Mayor, I am obliged to decline the honour of dining with your Lordſhip and your noble gueſts on the 23d of this month, and am, &c.

Apocryphal. D*******.

Lord C——m was again ſo warm againſt thoſe who had planned and executed certain meaſures, and ſo ardent in the condemnation of them, that his brother, fearful that the ſame conſequences might reſult from this great earneſtneſs and animation as had ſome little time before, in a low voice, deſired him to ſit down; but he, regardleſs in his fervour of mind who addreſſed him, exclaimed rather impetuouſly, and even with a degree of rudeneſs, " Don't interrupt me! " I *will* declare my ſentiments."

An improvement of a late machine for tearing up trees by the roots, has lately been made by a naval commander. By this improvement the machine, worked only by two men, will act with the force of 2000; and tear up trees of three and four feet diameter, whoſe fibres extend to the diſtance of 20 or 30 feet.

The ſubjects for the premiums of gold medals to the ſtudents in the Royal Academy, are, for Hiſtorical Picture, the Incident of Æneas and Creuſa, in the 1ſt book of Virgil's Æneid, where Anchiſes diſcovers the omen of a lambent flame on the head of Iülus. For the bas-relief in ſculpture, the rape of Proſerpine. And for Architecture, the deſign a nobleman's villa.

Friday 30.

A great number of freeholders of Middleſex aſſembled at Mile End, and agreed to an addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, to be preſented as ſoon as Mr. Sheriff Townſend can appear, after the interment of his father, whom he has juſt loſt.

Some important diſpatches from America are ſaid to be received. It is reported but not confirmed, that an affair that has lately happened between the Military and the People of New York, will cauſe ſome ſpeedy alteration in the arangement of the forces in that continent. It began by an act of wantonneſs in the ſoldiery, in cutting down the Tree of Liberty, for which the people of that country have a great veneration.

Saturday 31.

The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition of the Electors of the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, aſſembled in Weſtminſter Hall, the 28th of March, 1770.

" WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the electors of the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, having already preſented our humble but ineffectual application to the throne, find ourſelves, by the miſconduct of your majeſty's miniſters, in confederacy with many of our repreſentatives, reduced to the neceſſity of again breaking in by our complaints upon your majeſty's repoſe, or of acquieſcing under grievances ſo New, and ſo Exorbitant, that none but thoſe who patiently ſubmit to them, can deſerve to ſuffer them.

" By the ſame *ſecret* and *unhappy* influence to which all our grievances have been originally owing, the redreſs of thoſe grievances has been now prevented; and the grievances themſelves have been repeatedly confirmed: with this additional circumſtance of aggravation, that while the invaders of our rights remain the directors of your majeſty's councils, the defenders of thoſe rights have been diſmiſſed from your majeſty's ſervice—your majeſty having been adviſed by your miniſters to remove from his employment, for his vote in parliament, the higheſt officer of the law; becauſe his principles ſuited ill with theirs, and his pure diſtribution of juſtice with their corrupt adminiſtration of it in the Houſe of Commons.

" We

"We beg leave, therefore, again to repreſent to your majeſty, that the Houſe of Commons have ſtruck at the moſt valuable liberties and franchiſes of all the electors of Great Britain; and by aſſuming to themſelves a right of chuſing, inſtead of receiving a member when choſen; by transferring to the repreſentative what belonged to the conſtituent, they have taken off from the dignity, and we fear, impaired the authority of parliament itſelf.

"We preſume again therefore humbly to implore from your majeſty, the only remedies which are in any way proportioned to the nature of the evil: that you would be graciouſly pleaſed to diſmiſs for ever from your councils, thoſe miniſters who are ill ſuited by their diſpoſitions to preſerve the principles of a free, or by their capacities to direct, the councils, of a great and mighty kingdom — And that by ſpeedily diſſolving the preſent parliament, your majeſty will ſhew by your own example, and by their diſſolution, that the rights of your people are to be inviolable, and that you will never neceſſitate ſo many injured, and by ſuch treatment, exaſperated ſubjects, to continue to commit the care of their intereſts, to thoſe from whom they muſt withdraw their confidence; to repoſe their invaluable privileges in the hands of thoſe who have ſacrificed them; and their truſt, in thoſe who have betrayed it.

"Your ſubjects look up with ſatisfaction to the powers which the conſtitution has veſted in your majeſty—For it is upon them that they have placed their laſt dependance.—And they truſt that the right of diſſolving parliaments, which has under former princes, ſo often anſwered the purpoſes of power, may under your majeſty prove an happy inſtrument of liberty.

"We find ourſelves compelled to urge with the greater importunity, this our humble, but earneſt application to the throne, as every day ſeems to produce the confirmation of ſome old, or to threaten the introduction of ſome new injury.—We have the ſtrongeſt reaſons to apprehend, that the uſurpation begun by the Houſe of Commons upon the right of electing, may be extended to the right of petitioning; and that under the pretence of reſtraining the abuſe of this right, it is meant to bring into diſrepute, and to intimidate us from the exerciſe of the right itſelf.

"But whatever may be the purpoſes of others, your majeſty hath in your anſwer to the city of London, moſt graciouſly declared, 'That you are always ready to receive the 'requeſts, and liſten to the complaints of 'your ſubjects.' Your majeſty condeſcends likewiſe to eſteem it 'A duty to ſecure to 'them the free enjoyment of thoſe rights 'which your family were called to defend' We rely therefore upon the royal word, thus given, that our grievances will meet with full redreſs, and our complaints with the moſt favourable interpretation—That your majeſty will never conſider the arraignment of your miniſters as a diſreſpect to your perſon—A charge confined, by the very terms of it, to this Houſe of Commons, as injurious to parliament at large (the conſtitution of which we admire, and the abuſe of which is the very thing we lament)—or a requeſt for the diſſolution of parliament, which your ſubjects have a right to make, and your majeſty to grant, as 'irreconcileable to the 'principles of the conſtitution.'

A print has lately been exhibited in Italy, in ridicule of the pope's late fall from his horſe. The pope is repreſented tumbling, as St. Paul did, and St. Ignatius the founder of the jeſuits obſerving his miſhap, and crying out to his holineſs, *Clement, Clement, why perſecuteſt thou me.*

A bet has lately been laid by a noble earl, that he procures a man to ride to Edinburgh, and back again to London, in leſs time than another noble earl ſhall make a million of ſcores or diſtinct dots, in the moſt expeditious manner that he can contrive.

A bill has been propoſed to lay a farther tax upon ſugar, and to take off the late additional tax upon porter, &c. That is, to tax every man's family throughout the kingdom, for a neceſſary of life they cannot do without, that working men in London may have ſeven pots of beer at the price of ſix. A hopeful project, and well calculated for the benefit of the poor!

A French lottery has been permitted for the re eſtabliſhment of their E. I. company. There are to be 40,000 tickets, 4000 of which are to be prizes. The higheſt 20,000 livres annuity. The price of tickets 100 crowns each.

The new comptroller general of the finances, has already made a ſaving of 42,000,000 livres in the public expences; and this is ſaid to be only a prelude to what is farther intended.

The French miniſter at Berlin, and the Pruſſian miniſter at Paris, are returning to their reſpective courts, on the plan of œconomy.

Liſt of Births for the Year 1770.

Mar. 6. LADY of John Pine, Eſq; Eaſt Down, Devonſhire—of a ſon.

Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Archibald Hamilton—a ſon.

Lady of Sir James Lake—a daughter.

17. Lady of John Woodyear, Eſq; of Crookhill, Doncaſter—a daughter.

22. Rt Hon. Lady Arundel, Cavendiſh ſq.—a daughter.

Liſt of Marriages for the Year 1770.

OWEN Griffiths, Eſq; of Glynn—to Miſs Edwards of Clorach,

Rev. Rob. Smith Almondbury, V. Yorkſhire—to Miſs Bank, of Green.

Feb. 23. Rev. Mr Lockwood, Kingsthorpe, R.—to Mrs Percival of Stapleton.

Joſiah Jenkins, Eſq; Berkley-ſquare—to Miſs Simpſon, Groſvenor ſquare.

24. Capt.

24. Capt. Fitzgerald—to the sister of the Rt Hon. Thomas Conolly, Esq.

25. Wm Hammond, Esq;—to Miss Jeffreys, Curzon street.

26. Mr Sheen, of Theobalds Park, Hertfordshire—to Miss Hume, Pall Mall.

Barnard Dagnell, Esq;—to Mrs Willsford, Cowley.

27. Tho. Halsted, Esq; Cambridge—to Miss Pritchard.

March 1. John Ellington, Esq; St Albans—to Miss Anson.

Tho. Kynaston, Esq;—to Miss Norman, Chelsea.

2. James Brown, Esq; Dublin—to Miss Jane Annesley.

3. Rev. Mr Davies of Warrington—to Miss Middleton.

5. Henry Ld Brothwick—to Miss Drummond, Sterlingshire.

7. Sir Charles Stile, Bart. Wateringbury, Kent—to the Hon. Miss Wingfield.

8. Christ. Scott, Esq;—to Miss Worley, Bloomsbury.

Benj. Bon, junior, Esq; Hackney—to Miss Chamberlain, Chester.

9. Tho. Hogg, junior, of Newliston, Esq;—to a daughter of Lord Lauderdale.

Walter Paterson, Esq; gov. of St John's Island—to Miss Warren, of Stratford, Essex.

11. Tho. Heysham, Esq;—to Miss Page, of Queen Ann-street.

13. William Armstrong, Esq; Strand—to Miss Wilson, Holborn.

14. Ja. Blaydes, of Leeds, Esq;—to Miss Birt of Armin.

Rev. Mr Unwin, of Ongar, Essex,—to Miss Shuttleworth.

15. Edward Lascelles, Esq;—to Lady Flemming.

Tho. Burton, Esq; Great Yarmouth—to Miss Fisher.

17. Capt. James Smith, North Shields—to Miss Hewison.

Capt. Gulston—to Miss Threlkeld, Prescot-street.

18. John Rothwell, Esq;—to Miss Franklin, Panton street.

19. Jos. Mansel, Esq; of Leeds—to Miss Cape, Bunhill Row.

John Long, Esq; of Whitham, Essex—to Miss Smith of Bowers.

Wm Howard, Esq; of Leavingham, Suffolk—to Miss Wallace.

John Awdry, Esq; of Notton, Salisbury—to Miss Masse.

Hon. and Rev. John Harley, Alderman of Hereford, and brother to the E. of Oxford—to Miss Vaughan of South Wales, with 3000l. a year.

John Mill, Esq; of Botolph Lane—to Miss Taylor, of East Sheen.

20. Sir David Dalrymple, Bart—to Miss Ferguson.

22. The E. of Carlisle—to the second daughter of E. Gower.

Mr Richardson, Lambeth—to Miss Malcott.

26. Right Hon. E. of Jersey—to Miss Fanny Twisden.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.—to Miss Hudson, of Red-Lyon-Square.

Charles Haddock, Esq;—to Miss Midhurst, of Huntington.

27. Capt. Byron—to Miss Whetham.

List of Deaths for the Year 1770.

EDW. Herbert, member of parliament for Tralee, Dublin.

Rev. Mr Cobbe, Whitechurch, V. Dorsetsh.

Sir Tyrrell Hewitt, Bt. Bedfordsh. He is succeeded in title and fortune by his eldest son, Byng Hewett.

Capt. Middleton, F.R.S. who for his curious observations in the discovery of the N. W. passage in 1740, received a medal.

Rich Beard Stratfield, Esq; Sussex.

Dr Lamy, professor of Eccl. History in the university of Florence.

Feb. 23. Peter Chantrey, Esq; Spital-sq.

Dr Will. Stark, Prince St. greatly regretted

26. Tho. Hanson, Esq; Crosby-square. He has less 1800l. for charitable purposes.

Theoph. Davis, Esq; Hampstead.

27. Arbuthnot Stubbs, Esq; Cavendish-sq.

28. Maurice Peters, Esq; West-Town-Hall, Buckinghamshire.

Hon. and Rev. Henry Moore, Malpas and Wemslow, R. Chester.

Sam. Sewell, Esq; Red-lion-sq. Holborn.

Gilbert Thomas, Esq; Long Acre.

March 1. Edm. Hawkins, Esq; Boswell-court.

Wm Pickering, Esq; St James's-street.

Jos. Wakelin, Esq; Roehampton.

2. Rev. Tho. Truemore, Horsham, Sussex.

4. Nath. Witts, Esq; Bloomsbury-square.

Philip Holdman, Esq; Lambeth Marsh.

Sir Wm Robinson, Bart. uncle to Lord Grantham.

Benj. Gordon, Esq; Hackney.

5. Major Hamilton, Brompton.

6. Tho. Debuke, Esq; Rumford, Essex.

Philip Long, Esq; of Hatfield, Hertfordsh.

Hon. Will. Molesworth, Bath.

7. Sir Tho. Stanhope, a Col. in the marine forces.

Whistler Webster, Hertfordshire.

8. John Grace, Esq; Charterhouse-square.

9. Will. Guthrie, Esq; author of many valuable works.

11. Rev. Josh. Hennell, D. D. Camberw.

12. Wm Dean Woffingham, Esq; St. James's Square.

Sir Rich Mill, Bart, Oxford market.

13. Tho. Crew, Esq; Kensington.

John Thompson Esq; Plaistow in Essex.

14. ——— Carton, Esq; Spring Gardens.

Tho. Shippey, Esq; Russel-st. Bloomsbury

Tho Tidmarsh, Esq; Knightsbridge.

16. Peter Landguist, Esq; Reading.

Wm Fernell, Esq; Bermondsey.

Rich. Hassel, Esq; Barnet.

Hon. Lady Amelia West, daughter of E. Delawar.

17. John Allford, Esq; Queen-street.

The

The Hon. Col. Butler, aged 95, a near relation to the late D. of Ormond.

18. Lieut. Gen. Rob. Armiger, gov. of Landguard Fort, aged 68. He married a young lady over night, and died next morn.

Capt. Alex. Clunis, Mile End Green.

Tho. Rills, Eſq; many years in the commiſſion of the peace for Kent.

Charles M'Carthy Moore, lineally deſcended from the kings of Ireland.

19. Tho. Grainger, Eſq; Saliſbury court.

Jeffery Knight, Eſq; train bearer to Lord Northington when Chancellor.

Maj. Wm Mc Kenzie, at Stamford.

James Kearney in Ireland, aged 115. He lately had a daughter married, aged 15.

Baron Capellis, who lately died in the Tyroleze, aged 104, is ſaid to have left a wife in the ſeventh month of her pregnancy, having had ſeven children by her before.

20. Solomon Feil, Eſq; Lincoln's-Inn Fi.

Capt. Wm Millington, Shadwell.

21. Sir Jn Dryden, Bart. Northamptonſh.

Fra Morris, aged 108, at Newcaſtle.

22. Geo. Bargrave, Eſq; Lincoln's Inn F

23. Th. Hallam, Eſq; at Lambeth Marſh.

Mrs Gordon, a maiden lady, who has left a conſiderable ſum to build an hoſpital for indigent old maids.

26 Lewis Weſt, Eſq; at Greenwich.

27. Geo. Aldney, Eſq; of Titchfield-ſtr.

28. James Anderſon, Eſq; at Peckham.

James Bland, Eſq;—in the commiſſion of the Peace for Durham.

29. Wm. Whitehead, Eſq;—in George-Street.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

THE Rev. Mr Johnſtone, Walcombe, V. Southampton.

Rev. Rob. Adkin, Rainham, St Mary and St Margaret's, R. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr Geo. Routh, St Helen cum St Clement, R. Norfolk.

Rev. John Tucker, Ringwold, R. Canterb.

Rev. Mr Gurney, Charlton, V.

Rev. Mr Faber, Caverly, V. Yorkſhire.

Rev. Wm Ley, Eaſt Tilbury, L. Eſſex.

Rev. Phipps Weſton, Biſhopſtoke, R. Hants.

Rev. Mr Jones, Offley, V. Hertfordſhire.

Rev. Everard Buckworth, Harrington and Waſhingburgh, R. R. Lincolnſhire.

Rev. Mr Francks, Wharton, V. Wiltſh.

Rev. Tho. Rennell, Barnock and Woodford, R. R. Northamptonſhire.

Rev. Tho. Vincent, Cardigan, Archdeac.

Rev. Mr Swanton, Harpington, V. Leiceſt.

Rev. Mr Norton, Roulſon, V. Lincolnſh.

Civil Promotions.

Col. James Cunningham—gov. of the iſland of St John's Newfoundland.

George Pitt, Eſq; appointed ambaſſador to the court of Spain—in room of Sir James Grey.

Major Goreham is made gov. of Placentia.

James Sampſon, Eſq;—Conſul General at Tetuan.

Iſrael Wilkes, Eſq; brother to John Wilkes, Eſq;—Conſul at Aleppo in Syria.

Alex. Munro, Eſq;—Conſul at Madrid.

Wm Stewart is appointed Lieut. Gov. of Tobago.

Edw. Thurlow, Eſq;—Sollicitor General, in room of Mr Dunning.

John Nicholſon, Eſq;—Sollicitor to the Stamp Office, in room of Mr Cruwys, *dec.*

Alterations in the Liſt of Parliament.

Charles Dillon, Eſq;—for Weſtbury, *vice* Dr Blackſtone, made a judge.

Admiral Holbourne—re-elected for Chriſt Church, on being appointed one of the Lords of Admiralty.

Hon. Charles James Fox,—re-elected for Midhurſt, on being appointed a Lord of the Admiralty.

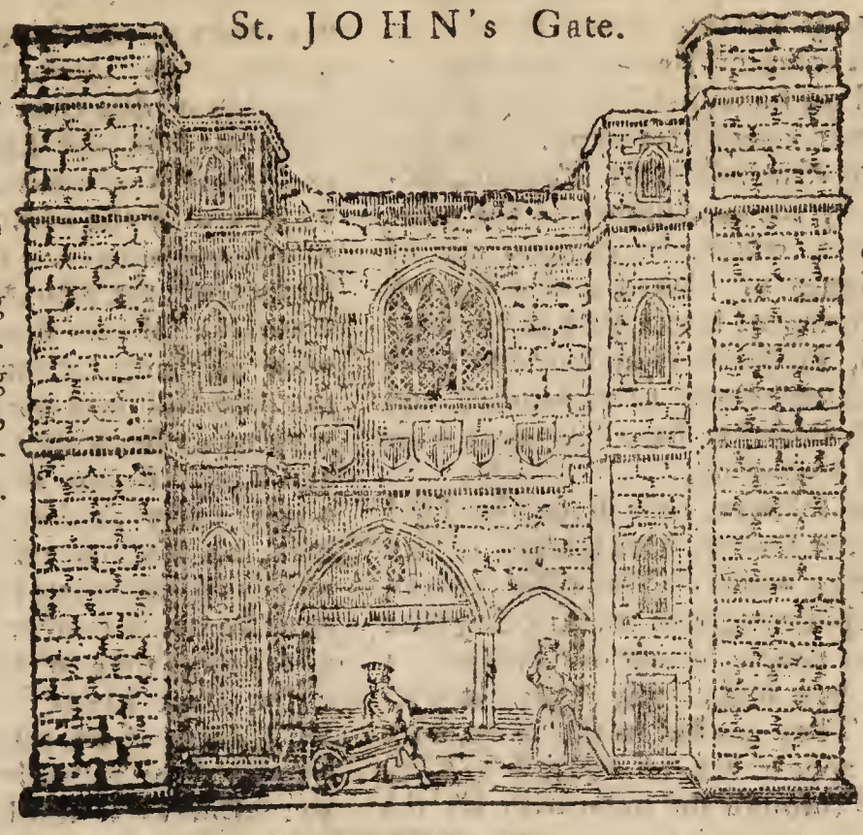
James Dundas, Eſq;—elected for the ſhire of Linlithgow in Scotland.

B——KR——TS.

Joſ. Hunt, Cobham, paper-maker.
Wm Lees, Aſhborne, grocer.
John Mowrie, Exeter, druggiſt.
Alex. Jeſſon, London, merchant.
Garret Comerford, Weſt India merchant.
Francis Sadleir, London, merchant.
Tho. Whitear, Portſmouth, baker.
John Haydeman, Martook, linen draper.
Rich. Savage, Staffordſhire, maltſter.
John Elſtob, Wapping ſtreet, merchant.
Galpine Baxter, Cornhill, ſtationer.
Tho. Skegg, Stork, woolſtapler.
James Thompſon, London, linen-draper.
John Skudder, Hunton, grocer.
Wm Holden, St Mary le Bone, Ironmonger.
Robert Abney, London, Ironmonger.
Iſaac Jones, Southwark, fearnought-maker.
Wm Gold, London, poulterer.
Wm Thomas, Liverpool, victualler.
Francis Whiſhaw, London, merchant.
Rich. Stretton, St Clement Danes, hoſier.
Eliz. Mc Intoſh, Cannon-ſtreet, milliner.
David Gall, St Mary le Bone, carpenter.
Joſ. Cuthbertſon, and John Brockholes, London, bakers.
Jabez Davidſon, Cornhill, haberdaſher.
Edw. Godden, London, cabinet maker.
Rob. Raiſbeck, Yorkſhire, butcher.
Peter Green, Middleſex, brewer.
Archibald Bell, Gateſhead, Durham, grocer.
Abraham Deformeaux, Biſhopſgate, dyer.
Rich. and John Samuel, London, merchants.
Joſeph Bolus, Middleſex, feltmaker.
Geo. Scaley, Exon, merchant.
Sam. Whittingham, Derby, butcher.
Edw. Steele, jun. of Pinley, Warwickſhire, Tanner.
Geo. Webſter, late of Manchester, merch.
Abram Barew, of Petticoat-lane, ſnuff-maker, Henry Hartog Devries, jun. of little George-ſtreet, Minories, and Edw. Chalkley of St Paul's Church-yard, dealers and co-partners.
Fra. Stavely, of Beverley, mercer.
John Savadge, of Wolverhampton, brazier.

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
PublicAdvertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron:
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 papers
Dublin
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Mancheſter
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For APRIL, 1770.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

The following Report of the Committee of the Town of Boſton, tranſmitted to Governor Pownal, is the only authentic Account of the late Tumult there.

"The town of Boſton, now legally convened at Faneuil-Hall, have directed us their committee to acquaint you of their preſent miſerable ſituation, occaſioned by the exorbitancy of the military power, which, in conſequence of the intrigues of wicked and deſigning men, to bring us into a ſtate of bondage and ruin, in direct repugnance to thoſe rights which belong to us as men, and as Britiſh ſubjects, have long ſince been ſtationed among us.

"The ſoldiers, ever ſince the fatal day of their arrival, have treated us with an inſolence which diſcovered in them an early prejudice againſt us, as being that rebellious people which our implacable enemies had maliciouſly repreſented us to be. They landed in the town with all the appearance of hoſtility! They marched through the town with all the enſigns of triumph! and evidently deſigned to ſubject the inhabitants to the ſevere diſcipline of a garriſon! They have been continuing their enormities, by abuſing the people, reſcuing priſoners out of the hand of juſtice, and even firing upon the inhabitants in the ſtreet, when in the peace of God and the king; and when we have applied for redreſs in the courſe of the law of the land, our magiſtrates and courts of juſtice have appeared to be overawed by them; and ſuch a degree of mean ſubmiſſion has been ſhewn to them, as has given the greateſt diſguſt, even to the cooleſt and moſt judicious perſons in the community. Such has been the general ſtate of the town.

"On Friday, the 2d inſtant, a quarrel aroſe between ſome of the ſoldiers of the 29th, and the ropemakers journeymen and apprentices, which was carried to that length, as to become dangerous to the lives of each party, many of them being much wounded. This contentious diſpoſition continued until the Monday evening following, when a party of ſeven or eight ſoldiers, were detached from the main-guard, under the command of captain Preſton, and by his orders fired upon the inhabitants, promiſcuouſly, in King-ſtreet, without the leaſt warning of their intention, and killed three on the ſpot; another has ſince died of his wounds, and others are dangerouſly, ſome it is feared, mortally wounded. Captain Preſton and his party are now in jail. An enquiry is now making into this unhappy affair; and by ſome of the evidence, there is reaſon to apprehend that the ſoldiers have been made uſe of by others, as inſtruments in executing a ſettled plot to maſſacre the inhabitants. There had been but a little time before, a murder committed in the ſtreet by two perſons of infamous characters, who had been employed by the commiſſioners and cuſtom-houſe officers. In the preſent inſtance there are witneſſes who ſwear, that when the ſoldiers fired, ſeveral muſkets were diſcharged from the houſe where the commiſſioners board is kept, before which this ſhocking tragedy was acted; and a boy, ſervant of one Manwaring, a petty officer in the cuſtoms, has, upon oath, accuſed his maſter of firing a gun upon the people out of a window of the ſame houſe, a number of perſons being at the ſame time in the room; and confeſſes, that himſelf being threatened with death if he refuſed, diſcharged a gun twice by the orders of that company. But as it has been impoſſible for any perſon to collect a ſtate of facts hitherto, we are directed by the town to give you this ſhort intimation of the matter for the preſent, and to intreat your friendſhip to prevent any ill impreſſions from being made upon the minds of his majeſty's miniſters, and others, againſt the town, by the accounts which the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, and others our enemies, may ſend, until the town ſhall be able to make a full repreſentation of it, which will be addreſſed to you by the next conveyance.

"This horrible tranſaction has occaſioned the greateſt anxiety and diſtreſs in the minds of the inhabitants, who have ever ſince been neceſſitated to keep their own military watch; and his majeſty's council were ſo convinced of the imminent danger of the troops being any longer in the town, that upon application made by the inhabitants, they immediately and unanimouſly adviſed the lieutenant governor to effect their removal; and lieutenant colonel Dalrymple, the preſent commanding officer, is now removing all the troops to Caſtle William.

We are, with ſtrict truth, Sir,
Your moſt faithful and obedient ſervants,

JOHN HANCOCK,
SAM. ADAMS,
W. MOLINEUX,
JOSHUA HENSHAW,
WM. PHILLIPS,
Boſton, March 12. JOS. WARREN,
SAM. PEMBERTON,
Committee of the town of Boſton.

To Thomas Pownal, Eſq;

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
APRIL, 1770.

DEBATES *in a Newly-eſtabliſhed* SOCIETY, *continued from* pag. 104.

Mr. Turkyman, roſe up and ſaid;



I MUST confeſs that the Honourable Gentleman has entertained the Houſe with the exhibition of ſome very ſtrong painting; whether he has, notwithſtanding the caution he is pleaſed to expreſs, painted too ſtrongly, I ſhall leave others to determine; the principal figure in his piece is himſelf; he is in an office which in itſelf is troubleſome and diſagreeable, and a corrupt miniſtry has made it ſtill more diſagreeable and troubleſome, in mere ſpight to the county in which it is executed: he has been made the inſtrument of unheard-of barbarity, and troops have been ſent unasked to ſee the ſervice performed. He has received an unlawful mandate, and it has been juſtified by the tools of power. As to the nature of the office in itſelf, it is to be ſuppoſed the Honourable Gentleman was well acquainted with it, when he ſtepped out of his way to take it upon him, when he did not acquieſce in an appointment to it, from a principle of bearing his ſhare of common duties, but ſollicited it with an activity and zeal, which ſhewed that he had a point to anſwer, a deſire to gratify by it; he has therefore as little claim to complain as to boaſt, with reſpect to any thing that he either does or ſuffers in the uſual courſe of buſineſs, and as to theſe enormous grievances, theſe burthens that have been wantonly and malignantly ſuperadded, they will appear to ariſe from a provident care in government, that when it was unhappily neceſſary to take away the life of an offending ſubject, other ſubjects might be as much benefited by it as poſſible; that others might be deterred from committing the ſame enormities on one hand, and preſerved from ſuffering by them on the other, the criminal was ordered to be executed near the ſpot where he had offended, and where others were ſtill factious, riotous, and diſobedient. The mandate, ſuch as has been often given by the wiſdom, and even the mercy of government, upon the like occaſions, the Honourable Gentleman did not chuſe to obey, and therefore pretended it was illegal: the queſtion was referred to the judges, and they having declared for its legality, are ſtigmatized by the opprobrious name of tools of power. As he has, by a falſe medium, magnified grievances that apply particularly to himſelf, ſo by the ſame artifice has he magnified diſcontents ſuppoſed to ariſe from the ſufferings of the public. The diſcontents that are held up as ſpectres, denouncing the ſubverſion of government, and diffuſing conſternation and terror, are nothing more than the ſenſeleſs clamours of the thoughtleſs and the ignorant, the loweſt of the rabble, who naturally abhor all government, and who are therefore eaſily excited to reſiſt the beſt, by any pretence, however ſhallow, that is ſuggeſted by thoſe who have views of advantage very different from the advantage of the community. Men of worth and probity deteſt faction and clamour, for the

the ſame reaſon that the profligate and the baſe abet and encourage them. And will any man ſay that the late petitions againſt grievances are promoted by men of worth and probity? The petition for Weſtminſter is a demonſtration to the contrary. Of five and twenty thouſand reſpectable inhabitants, many of them of the firſt diſtinction, two only, in the rank of gentlemen, could be found to countenance the Petition. Every member of this H—— who hears me, can tell by whom, and by what means the Weſtminſter Petition was obtained; they know that a ferment was kept up by a few deſpicable mechanics, headed by baſeborn people, bookſellers, and broken tradeſmen, and that the petition was ſigned by the ſcum of the earth, the refuſe of the people, unworthy to enter the gates of his majeſty's palace.——

Here he was interrupted by Mr. *Serjeant*, who ſtood up and ſaid;

Sir, I muſt inſiſt upon it, that the Honourable Gentleman has been guilty of an offence againſt the people of this free kingdom, and if he does not correct himſelf, I ſhall make a motion againſt him. The privileges of the people of this country do not depend upon birth and fortune: they hold their rights by the nobleſt of all diſtinctions, that of Engliſhmen, and of theſe rights they cannot be diveſted, but by the ſubverſion of the conſtitution

Mr. *Turkyman* then explained himſelf, and ſaid, that, he meant only, that thoſe who had ſigned the petition were not men of dignity or conſequence; that their chairman was no other than a bookſeller.

Mr. Speakerſon,

Sir, Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid by the Honourable Gentleman over the way, I cannot help being of the ſame opinion with my worthy friend Mr. *Turkyman*. I am of opinion that the petitioners are not men of property, either in Weſtminſter or elſewhere: I am ſure they are not men of property in the county which I have the honour to repreſent, neither are they the majority of the freeholders of any claſs; not a tenth part of thoſe who may be ſtiled gentlemen put their hands to the petition, and of ſix hundred whoſe names are in the commiſſion of the peace, no more than ſeventy could be induced to ſign it, by all the arts, and all the influence of the faction. I introduced a worthy member into this H——, to the excluſion of an unworthy member, and I have been reproached for it; I ſhall however, always be happy in the remembrance of the motion I made laſt year for his admiſſion. [The admiſſion of Mr. *Colnell*.]

Mr. Anthony,

Sir, I have ſeen the petition for the county of S——; which that Gentleman has the honour to repreſent; and I do declare, in the face of that gentleman, that it is ſigned by a very great majority of the freeholders, many of them perſons of great property, and formerly his zealous friends. As to the juſtices of the peace, it may perhaps be true, that the petition was not ſigned by more than 70 in 600: they may have their private reaſons for withholding their aſſent to a meaſure which involves a complaint; but I believe there are few, who, if they were drawing the character of a good and reſpectable man, would think it could be heightened by adding that he was a juſtice of the peace, either for S—— or M——. As to the motion, which the Honourable Gentleman ſays makes him ſo happy, he may be aſſured that it is one of the works, which, whenever he ſhall reſt from his labours, will be ſure to follow him.

Mr. Speakerſon,

Many of my conſtituents, when they ſigned the petition, I ſpeak from certain knowledge, knew no more what they were about than this table, [*laying his hand upon the table before him*] and I never will conſent to the H— of C—— joining with the people againſt the H— of C——.

Mr. Ward,

Sir, The compliment which the Honourable Gentleman has paid to the freeholders of the county of S—, will

will probably be remembered.—It happens, however, that I know many of them; and I think that, in general, they are ſenſible men. If the Honourable Gentleman had ſaid that they did not know what they did when they choſe him for their repreſentative, his aſſertion would probably have found more credit.

Mr Ragarſy,

Sir, Notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid about grievances, complaints and petitions, I am perſuaded that the people in general are content and quiet: they feel no grievances, they form no apprehenſions; and if it were not for petition-hunters, who travel from North to South, and from Eaſt to Weſt, who tell them there are grievances which they do not feel, and apprehenſions which they do not conceive, I am ſure the name of a petition would never have been heard in more than three counties throughout the kingdom. If it were not for the officious diligence of theſe incendiaries, how is it poſſible that the farmers and weavers in Yorkſhire and Cumberland, ſhould know, or take an intereſt in, the Middleſex election of repreſentatives in parliament. It is impoſſible, that of themſelves, they could ever think even of asking a queſtion upon the ſubject; but a few factious and diſcontented people, who have no way of making themſelves of conſequence but by diſtreſſing government, go round the country; meetings are advertiſed, ſpeeches made, the parliament abuſed, government vilified, and the people inflamed; a petition ready drawn up is produced and read, and before the ferment ſubſides, it is hawked about from one town to another, till a ſufficient number of names are collected to make a ſhew, and then it is paſſed for the ſenſe and act of the people. To pretend that any attention is due to petitions thus fraudulently obtained, is an inſult upon common ſenſe. But ſuppoſing that a majority of freeholders had ſigned theſe petitions, without influence and ſolicitation, the majority, even of this claſs, is no better than an ignorant multitude, whom it is abſurd, in the higheſt degree, to ſuppoſe capable of deciding upon a queſtion, about which the beſt lawyers, and the ableſt men in this H——, are ſtill divided. Let the infamous abettors of ſedition bluſh at their appeal to ſuch a tribunal. If the authority of this H— is to be called in queſtion by people of this claſs, if we ſuffer our proceedings to be controuled and directed by popular clamour, excited by factious invective and miſrepreſentation, we muſt bid adieu to all government by law, and depend for protection upon the caprice of the multitude. As this would certainly be the greateſt evil that can befall us, and as I think the amendment tends directly to bring it on, I ſhall give my vote againſt it.

Mr. *Civell* then roſe up and ſaid, Sir, I have been highly entertained by the picture which the Honourable Gentleman has been pleaſed to draw of thoſe, whom, with an elegance and modeſty almoſt peculiar to himſelf, he has characterized by the courtly epithets of petition-hunters and incendiaries. I frankly acknowledge before this H—, that I have appeared at ſeveral of the meetings that have been advertiſed, both in Yorkſhire and elſewhere; but I deny that I ever hunted after petitions or petitioners: I have indeed been often ſollicited to countenance and ſupport both. And I make no ſcruple to acknowledge, that I never declined appearing wherever I was invited. I allow, with the Honourable Gentleman, that the annihilation, or even the deminution of the authority of this houſe by the people, will be a very great evil; but I cannot grant, that it is the greateſt evil that can befall this nation. I can tell him of a greater evil, and that is, the invaſion of the peoples rights by the authority of this H—. I own the evil of which the Honourable Gentleman has made mention, to be the greateſt but one, and from that one the other as naturally flows, as a river from its ſource. How this evil

came

came to exiſt, it is not for me to ſay; the Treaſury-bench can beſt explain its origin; for it is my firm belief, that the honourable gentlemen who ſo worthily fill that diſtinguiſhed ſeat, gave it birth, nurſed it in its infancy, and trained it to maturity. I do not ſay that the vote of expulſion, which was the beginning of ſorrows, was the offspring of corruption, nor do I ſay that the majority of this H— ſold the rights of their conſtituents, but I do ſay it, have ſaid it, and will always ſay it, that they have betrayed them. Theſe are my ſentiments, and theſe I, and every gentleman who hears me, knows to be the ſentiments of the people. It is in vain to diſſemble any longer. Things are come to a criſis; and I ſhould eſteem myſelf a traitor to my country, were I to ſuppreſs the ſpontaneous dictates of my heart. Miniſterial gentlemen will therefore excuſe me, when I tell them, that it is my belief, that the authority of this H— is not to be maintained by big words and ſounding expreſſions, but by wiſe counſels and prudent meaſures. It is in vain that we value ourſelves on the ſincerity of the principle, if we do not convince others of the rectitude of our proceedings. The people are not ſuch ignorant dupes as certain wiſeacres would repreſent them. They underſtand their own rights, and know their own intereſts as well as we do. Language, and not underſtanding, conſtitutes all the difference between us; few of them, I fancy, were they preſent to hear what is ſaid, would entertain a more elevated opinion of thoſe orators by whom they are degraded, than the orators themſelves entertain of them. For let me whiſper in the ear of ſome of theſe gentlemen, that a large paternal eſtate, a penſion, (the reward not of their own merit.) and ſupport in the treaſury, are greater recommendations to a ſeat in this aſſembly, than either the honeſty of the heart, or the clearneſs of the head,

After Mr. *Civill* had ended his ſpeech, the debate went on: When Mr. G——, a gentleman born in the North, but educated at Eton, roſe up and ſaid,

That the words of Mr. *Civill* had a very harſh ſound; that, indeed, he was but juſt come from ſchool, and might not be ſuppoſed ſufficiently acquainted with the rules and forms of the aſſembly into which he had not been long admitted; and that therefore his opinion might have but little weight; but that were the company to be influenced by his judgment, ſome expreſſions, derogatory to the dignity of that aſſembly, ſhould not paſs uncenſured, as he believed them unprecedented.

Mr. *Gunaway* then roſe up and ſaid; That allowance ſhould always be made for words ſpoken in the heat of debate, to which alone he was ſure it muſt be attributed, that expreſſions carrying ſo ſevere a reflection on the whole houſe, had eſcaped from ſo moderate a man as his worthy friend.

Mr. *Civill* gain ſtood up and ſaid;

SIR, Speakers in this houſe have always been allowed to riſe up, to explain what may have been haſtily ſpoken, or haſtily cenſured, and I now riſe up to illuſtrate, but not to retract, what I have ſaid. Suppoſe that a private gentleman ſhould entertain a bad opinion of his ſteward, it would certainly be an unfortunate circumſtance both for the ſteward and the gentleman: if this bad opinion ſhould happen to be juſt, it would be more unfortunate; but if the gentleman ſhould be in a ſituation which made it dangerous for him to expreſs his opinion, it would certainly be more unfortunate ſtill. I am greatly obliged to the honourable gentleman over the way, for what he has ſaid in my behalf: his opinion of words ſpoken in heat is certainly juſt, the law has adopted it, even in caſes of murder: If ſudden paſſion has been excited, and the fact is perpetrated before the blood has had time to cool, it takes another nature, and is diſtinguiſhed by another name. As to myſelf, I am not conſcious that I have ſpoken in heat; but if I did, I have now had

time

time to cool, and I again ſay as I ſaid before, that this aſſembly has betrayed the rights of its conſtituents.

Mr. G—— then roſe up in great anger, and urged, that in times of leſs licenciouſneſs, members had been ſent to the tower for words of leſs offence; and that even if paſſion had been acknowledged, it would not have been admitted as an excuſe.

Mr. *Civill* then roſe up again, and, with his uſual compoſure, ſaid;

Mr. S——R, I am accuſed of having ſpoken haſty, violent, and angry words, but the charge ſeems more applicable to thoſe who have brought the accuſation, if we may judge either by the words or the geſtures of the ſpeaker. I am not remarkable for being paſſionate, I do not feel myſelf ſo at this inſtant: but if I am miſtaken, if I am now actually in a rage, I have been ſo ever ſince the fatal vote was paſſed, and ſhall be ſo till it is reſcinded. Nor ſhall the mean conſideration of my own ſafety, be ever put in the ballance againſt my duty to my conſtituents. Let others fall down and worſhip the golden image which Nebuchadnezer has ſet up; I will own no ſuperior but the laws, nor will I bend the knee to any but him who made me.

Mr. *Guilford* interpoſed with great propriety and moderation, and ſaid, That he hoped neither the gentleman who had mentioned the Tower, nor the gentleman who had ſpoken the haſty words, would think any more about either.

Mr. *Serjeant* then ſtood up.

Mr S——R, My honourable friend has been ſeverely cenſured for declaring, that in his opinion, the majority of this H— have betrayed the rights of their conſtituents; but as to myſelf, I think his declaration not only innocent, but laudible. I conclude that it is innocent, becauſe every member of this H— has an indubitable right to declare his ſentiments, and upon this right the very exiſtence of this H— depends, which, from the moment there is an end of free debate, will degenerate from an aſſembly of free repreſentatives of a free people, into a gang of ſlaves. You are, and have long been told daily in the public news-papers, that you have betrayed the rights of the people; and ſhall an obſcure and anonymous writer of paragraphs for news-papers, enjoy a freedom of ſpeech that is denied to the members of this houſe! Let us be more cautious in eſtabliſhing deſpotiſm among ourſelves, and leſs haſty in aſſuming a power over each other, which by turns will degrade us all: let us not break down the mounds which reſtrain the torrent at its ſource, leſt the people, who are already alarmed, ſhould dread an innundation of tyranny, that will overwhelm them all. I know that our journals contain precedents of ſuch ſtretches of power as ſome have ſhewed an inclination to repeat, but I know too, that our journals contain many things, which are warranted neither by the law nor the conſtitution, and I will venture to affirm, that thoſe precedents are among the number, tho' they may happen to have received a ſanction by practice ſince the revolution. Actions, and not words, are in every caſe the moſt proper objects of enquiry and puniſhment; an overt act, in the opinion of the beſt lawyers, is almoſt always neceſſary to render men accountable in the ordinary commerce of life; and if this is the caſe, ſurely the members of this H— ſhould not be accountable for words ſpoken in their debates. Our debates, Sir, can neither be free nor honeſt, if the tongue is ſhackled by a ſlaviſh fear of giving offence to a majority. *Tiberius* was perhaps one of the worſt characters in all antiquity, yet even *Tiberius* was ſatisfied with controuling the actions of men; he never extended his tyranny to their ſpeech: And ſhall a Britiſh ſenate puſh the inroads of tyranny upon the natural rights of mankind, more than a monſter, who has been held out for ages, as the diſgrace of human nature! Let this never be told in the ſtreet, let it never even be thought in the cloſet; if the ſa-

cred

cred flame of liberty is every where elſe extinguiſhed, let it be preſerved like the veſtal fire among us: it is the principle of life, it is life itſelf, it is the ſoul, it is that image of God, without which we ceaſe to be men. But Sir, I do not only think that the words for which my honourable friend has been cenſured are blameleſs, I think they are praiſeworthy. If gentlemen would eſtimate them fairly, they would think themſelves rather obliged than injured by a declaration, that is as honeſt as it is frank. Would they have gentlemen prevaricate, and rather pamper a ſickly appetite, than point out the diſeaſe! I know that they are ſore, yet who would ſuffer a wound to mortify, rather than endure the pain of dreſſing. A deſperate diſeaſe requires a deſperate remedy. The preſent is ſuch: we muſt not trifle with it. If we do, woe be to us; the avenger is at hand, nay, *even now at the door*. My honoured friend has only expreſſed the ſentiments of the people, who are ready to do themſelves juſtice; and if it were not for this rod which hangs over our own backs, I doubt not but theſe immaculate gentlemen would be ready enough to chaſtiſe the member, who has ſo profanely charged them with guilt. Were they not more afraid of thoſe without, than careful of the privileges of thoſe within, I verily believe, that for what I have now ſaid, I ſhould myſelf *be in danger of the judgment*. I moſt heartily join with thoſe who lament, that the authority of this H— is fallen ſo low, that it does not dare to puniſh the moſt flagrant attacks upon its dignity and honour; I lament ſtill more that theſe attacks are not made without cauſe; and if the people did not ſee and feel that we deſerve reproach, they would never countenance or incourage the affronts that are continually offered to us. They know their own intereſt as well as we do; if they ſaw that we purſued it, they would eſtabliſh our authority upon a baſis that could never be ſhaken; but when, on the contrary, they perceive that we have a ſeparate intereſt incompatible with their own, they will put dignity, reſpect and authority, out of our power. We have loſt, I had almoſt ſaid we have forfeited, the love and confidence of the people, and we cannot bear that one of our own members ſhould report to us the opinion that they have conceived of our conduct. As long as cauſes produce their effects, ſo long will the preſent conduct of this H— render it deſpicable and impotent. Whatever opinion it may fondly have conceived of an innate and underived omnipotence, it can no more preſerve its power from contempt, when it is employed againſt the people, than the rain from deſcending when it becomes heavier than the atmoſphere which ſurrounds it.

[*To be continued.*

Mr URBAN,

SOME time ago, a learned countryman of mine, under the ſignature of F. L. propoſed that an enquiry ſhould be made by ſome native of South Wales, whether the dialect of the modern North and South-Welſh are ſo different in words and phraſes, that perſons who underſtand the one, may be ignorant of the other. I, therefore, to convince my countryman that I am not guilty of the fooliſh pride with which he charges, I fear too juſtly, many of the Welſh gentlemen who affect to deſpiſe their native language, though ſo ancient, ſtrong and expreſſive, deſire, by the means of your valuable Mag. to inform him, that having been an inhabitant in South Wales above 60 years, and having a tolerable knowledge of the language of our anceſtors, *the Ancient Britons*, I lately ſent for a young fellow, who a few years ago came from Denbighſhire in North Wales, on purpoſe to converſe with him. He had never been in South Wales, and was very much at a loſs to underſtand me when I kept to our S. Wales dialect. I cannot, however, agree with my learned countryman, that the S. Welſh is the moſt ancient. If we make the tranſlation of our Welſh bibles the ſtandard, I doubt we ſhall find a difficulty to prove our claim. As to the purity of our language, that, as in moſt other languages, is ſeldom regarded in ordinary converſation; but I, who have in my long life travelled through all the counties of Wales except Radnorſhire, do think that the beſt Welſh is ſpoken in the middle counties, viz. Merioneth, Cardigan, and Montgomery.

If the gentleman who wrote that ſenſible letter wants any farther ſatisfaction, whatever is in my power ſhall be communicated.

E. D.

Mr. URBAN,

I SEND the following paper to your Magazine, in preference to any other, as it has been the conſtant channel, thro' which the inventions of the ingenious have been communicated to the public.

I am, Sir, yours, J. B.

A Deſcription of a Way-Wiſe, for meaſuring Land, invented by R. Lovell Edgworth, Eſq; of Hare-Hatch, Berks. (See the Plate, Fig. I. II. III.

THIS machine conſiſts of a nave, formed of two round flat pieces of wood, of one inch in thickneſs, and eight inches diameter. There are eleven grooves, (five eighths of an inch wide, and three eighths deep) cut into each of the pieces, which, when the two pieces are ſcrewed together, encloſe eleven ſpokes, and form a wheel of ſpokes only, without any rim. (vid. fig. II.) The circumference of this wheel is exactly one pole, and it may be taken to pieces, and put into a very ſmall compaſs, by only unſcrewing the ſcrews marked 1, 2, 3, in the 2d figure.

On each of theſe ſpokes there is driven a ferril to prevent them from wearing out, and in the centre of the nave, there is made a ſquare hole B. fig. 2. to receive an axle. Into this hole there is inſerted an iron or braſs rod, A, which has the thread of a very fine ſcrew worked upon it from one end to the other, fig. 1. Upon this ſcrew hangs a nut C, which, as the rod turns round with the wheel, advances or recedes towards or from the nave of the wheel. The nut does this, becauſe it is prevented from turning round with the axle, by having its centre of gravity placed ſome diſtance below the rod, ſo as always to hang perpendicularly like a plummet.—Two ſides of this ſcrewed rod are filed away flat, and have figures engraved on them to ſhew by the progreſſive motion of the nut, how many circumvolutions the wheel and its axle have made.

If the perſon who uſes this machine places it at his right ſide, (holding the axle looſely in his hands) and walks forward, the wheel will revolve, and the nut advance from the extremity of the rod towards the nave of the wheel. When two miles have been meaſured, the nut will have come cloſe to the wheel. But to continue the meaſurement, nothing more is neceſſary, than to place the wheel at the left hand of the operator; and the nut will, as he continues his courſe, recede from the axle-tree, till another ſpace of two miles is meaſured.

Fig. 3, is a part of the rod or axle-tree, with the diviſions, &c. drawn as large as the axle-tree when of its full ſize; the other ſide of this rod has the ſame diviſions marked upon it in a retrograde direction.

It is evident from the view of this machine, that it operates like circular compaſſes; and does not like the common wheel way-wiſer meaſure the ſurface of every ſtone and mole-hill, &c. but paſſes over moſt of the obſtacles which it meets with, and meaſures the chords only, inſtead of the arcs of any curved ſurfaces it rolls upon.—This machine was preſented to the ſociety for the encouragement of Arts; they tried it along with the chain, and the common wheel way-wiſer. The method they took to judge of its merit, was by meaſuring the ſame ground, firſt forward, and then backward, with each engine; juſtly concluding that that muſt be the beſt machine, which gave two meaſurements, the moſt alike to each other: The chain made two meaſurements that were conſiderably different; the common wheel differed from itſelf, in going twice over the ſame ground, ſome yards.—But this machine did not vary in going and returning, even ſo much as half an inch, tho' the ground was extremely uneven; for the ſame ſpoke returned to the very hole from which it ſet out.—Of this experiment I was an eye-witneſs; and it is regiſter'd in the books of the ſociety.

Mr. Edgworth obtained a ſilver medal for this invention: The Society looking upon it, as a machine, that might be of much uſe, particularly in America, where large tracts of land are to be ſurveyed. And for this purpoſe it certainly excells every thing hitherto invented, as it is portable, cheap, ſimple, expeditious, and accurate.

I am, &c. J. B.

An Attempt to Account for the protuberaut Appearance of the Body of Venus, juſt after its internal contact with the Sun's Limb; ſeen by many Obſervers, at the Time of the late Tranſit of Venus. (See Miſcellaneous Plate, Fig. IV.)

WHEN any pencil of rays emerging from a particular point of an object, is not collected again preciſely to a point on the retina, but comes to a focus a little before or behind it, (either from any external cauſe or a defect in the eye) in ſuch caſe, inſtead of occupying only a point, it will occupy a ſmall circular ſpace on the retina, and all the other pencils of rays coming from the ſame object, will produce ſimilar circular

circular ſpaces, (by Dr. Jurin, called the Circle of Diſſipation, in his Eſſay on Viſion) the conſequence of which will be, that the object will have its diameter enlarged by the radius of this circle of Diſſipation all round, with ſome degree of indiſtinctneſs, which nevertheleſs is very common, and little taken notice of. Now this is alway the caſe with one object, when we look at two at the ſame time, that are at different diſtances; if the eye is formed to ſee the neareſt diſtinct, the remoteſt will be indiſtinct, and when the remoteſt is diſtinct, the neareſt will be indiſtinct; and it is the ſame when objects are viewed with a teleſcope on the land; and I think it highly probable to be the ſame in ſome degree, in looking at the heavenly bodies; and there are ſeveral phœnomena which ſeem to confirm ſuch an opinion. In Smith's Opticks, book 4. chap. 2. there is an account of Monſieur de la Hire's ſeeing Aldebaran enter very plainly within the bright part of the Moon's diſk, more than the apparent diameter of that ſtar, with a very good teleſcope of ſixteen feet; and moſt eyes looking at the Moon, when but a few days old, do perceive the illuminated part to appear as the ſegment of a larger ſphere than the dark part, both which appearances may be eaſily accounted for on the foregoing ſuppoſition. In looking at the late Tranſit over the Sun, Venus being an object whoſe circumference might be brought diſtincter and better defined than the Suns', it ſeems very likely, that moſt teleſcopes were adjuſted to the diſtance of Venus, and conſequently the Sun muſt be enlarged with a ſmall zone of light, all round its circumference, which tho' accompanied with ſome indiſtinctneſs, it could hardly be perceived in a body all light.

Now ſuppoſe thouſands of luminous points, juſt within the Sun's limb, ſcattering their light juſt within the limbs of their little ſpheres, and by that means forming a zone of light round the body of the Sun, the breadth of the radius of the Circle of Diſſipation; then ſuppoſe the opaque body of Venus entering upon the limb of the Sun, Venus will ſuffer no diſtortion, or appear any way irregular, till its limb coincides with the utmoſt verge of this zone of light; but as the body of Venus enters further within this zone, there muſt appear a dark protuberance following it, becauſe all thoſe luminous points in the real limb of the Sun, that formed that particular part of the zone that Venus has juſt paſſed over, are covered by the body of Venus, and of conſequence can diffuſe no light, (as may be ſeen in Fig. IV.) and this dark protuberance muſt continue to follow the body of Venus, till Venus is got within the real limb of the Sun, and then as ſoon as that part of the real limb which was covered by Venus is open, the luminous particles therein, will by diſſipating their light as before, compleat the lucid zone in that part which was deficient, and conſequently Venus will immediately appear by that breadth within the Sun's limb, which agrees with appearances.

Suppoſe A B to be the real limb of the Sun, A B C D to be the luminous zone formed by the diſſipation of the light of the Sun's real limb; when Venus is entered upon the Sun's diſk, as repreſented at 1, nothing irregular will appear, but when it is immerged as deep as 2, ſome of the falſe limb of the Sun, each ſide of Venus, will be deprived of its light; becauſe thoſe luminous points in the true limb of the Sun, that formed it, are covered by the opake body of Venus, and as Venus advances further on the Sun, that part of the zone that is deprived of light, will become longer and narrower, as appears in the 3d Figure; but when Venus is got ſo far in, as to lay open ſome part of the Sun's true limb above it, the luminous points that are therein ſituate, will, by ſcattering their light, compleat the lucid zone immediately, and Venus will appear to have advanced by the breadth of the zone within the Sun's diſk, as appears at the 4th Figure. It may be objected, that by this diſſipation, the Sun's light will be ſcattered in upon the body of Venus all round except where it covers the Sun's limb, which I took no notice of before, to prevent confuſion, but believe in ſome degree, to be the truth; yet this will rather increaſe the dark protuberant neck, and make it appear longer, and diminiſh the body of Venus, as may be ſeen in the 5th. Figure.

Mr. URBAN,

HErewith you receive an impreſſion of an ancient ſeal, (both in wax and on wafer, as from both you may be better able to give the publick a drawing of it) which I thought would not be unacceptable to you and many of your readers, who are no leſs admirers of antiquity than yourſelf. The ſeal itſelf is in remarkably good preſervation; but when or where it was found, I can give no account, nor indeed any other, than

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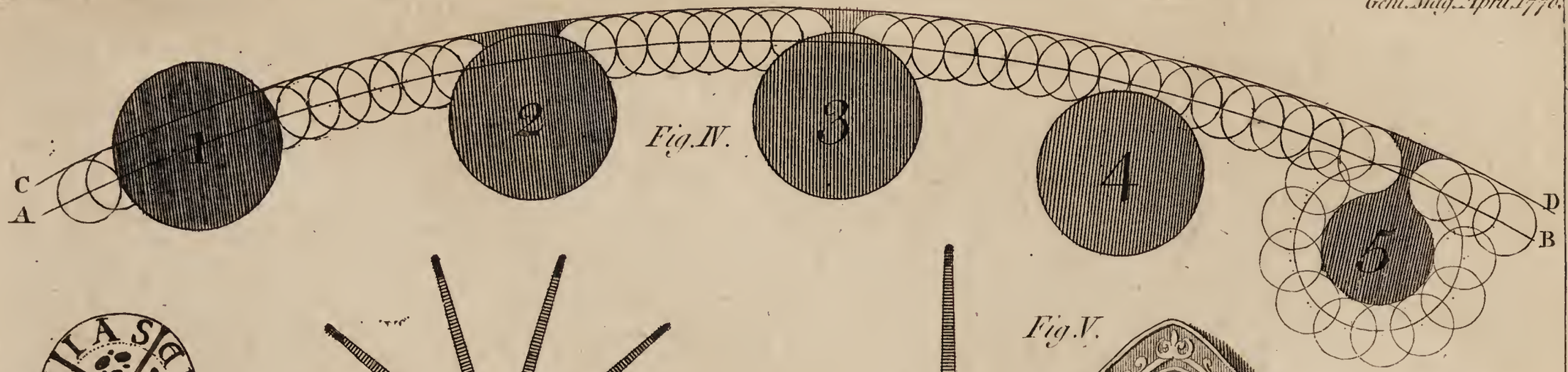


Fig. IV.

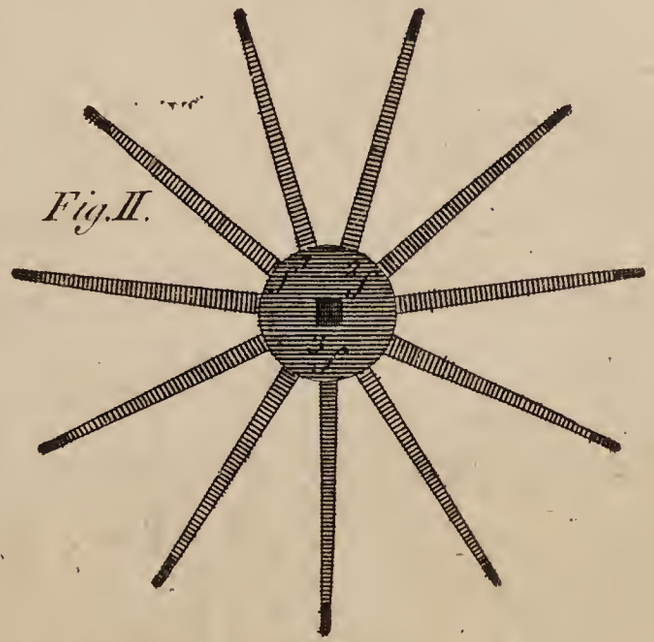


Fig. II.

Fig. III.

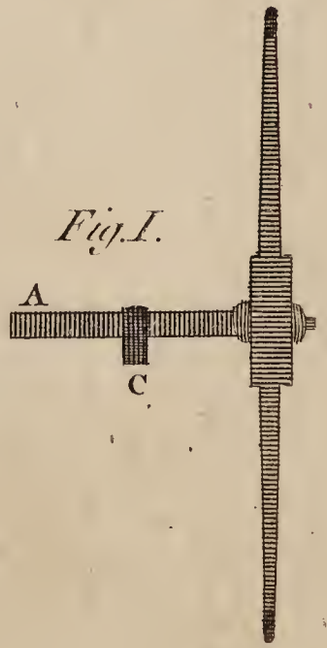


Fig. I.

Fig. V.



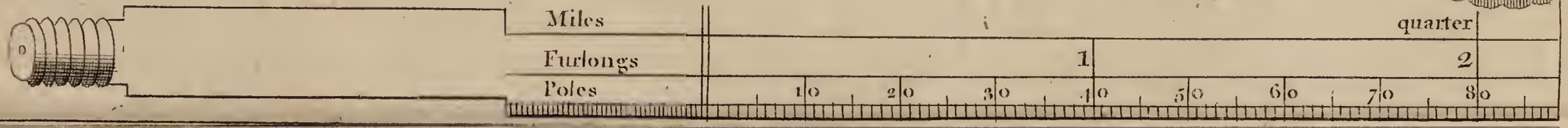


Fig. VI.



Fig. VII.





that it has been kept in my family, I am apt to believe, for some generations; and cannot be less than 234 years old, as it is now that period, since the dissolution of the lesser monasteries, &c. but how much older it may be, I cannot pretend with any degree of certainty to say. The shape of the characters may possibly lead to a probable conjecture of near the time. If some of your ingenious correspondents, conversant in matters of antiquity, would please, in your useful magazine to give their thoughts upon it, and to what hospital it belonged, and where situate, for no such place can be found that at present bears the name of NOVTHVN, (as I read) it would be very agreeable to many of your friends, and among the rest, to, Sir, your constant reader A. B.

Leeds, March 1, 1770.

Mr. URBAN,

IN all the treatises on the English coins which I have perused, and in particular the M. S. Historical Account of the silver and gold coins of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by Archbishop Sharp, and the Musæum Thoresbyanum, or Mr. Thoresby's Catalogue of the Antiquities lately preserved in his repository, whose observations for the most part, were founded upon, or agreed with those of his Grace, I find it is said, that the coins of Edward IV. may be easily distinguished from those of Edward III. tho' there be no number added to the name, both by the form of the letters, particularly Π, not N or H, (as in most of his names-sake) and by the weight, his groats being above 20 grains lighter: And further, that Edward I. to the stile of Rex Angliæ, added Dominus Hiberniæ, which is never wanting in his coins, nor in those of his son, Edward II. and that it, namely, Dominus Hiberniæ, is also in all the groats his Grace had seen of Edward III. but that afterwards it was left out of the coins, and Ireland no more mentioned, (except in a piece of Edward IV. with the three crowns) till Henry VIII. put it into his stile, as one of his Kingdoms.——Now, Sir, what shall we say to the silver coin in my possession above referred to, which has both the letter [Π] in this form, the obverse or face side, an instance of and the hyb dns upon the legend of two Criterions, or marks of distinction joined together as is wholly irreconcileable to the opinion of two such eminent Antiquaries. *(See Fig.* VII.*)* For, according to their foregoing account of the form of the letter N, which in this coin is, as I said, Π, and not N or H, equally excludes it from belonging to Edward III. or any of his predecessors of that name, as the dns hyb does from belonging to Edward IV. and yet from all other appearances it seems indubitably to belong to one of the first four Edwards after the Norman conquest, (or rather to one of three of them, excluding the second Edward, if it be true, that he coined no money, as Bishop Nicholson says, it cannot be certainly affirmed he ever coined any) but to which one of them, is much doubted ——The weight is rather short of 20 grains. ——And perhaps, in order to ascertain this piece, it may be a remark worthy of notice, that in one of the quarters on the reverse, are three lesser pellets or globules, with the three larger, as described in the figure; the former being evidently no less the effect of design, than the latter, and possibly may be as much characteristic of the coin before us, as the two little circles or eyelet holes on both sides are of the coins of Henry V. and whereby alone they are to be distinguished from his father's.—— If therefore any of your Antiquarian correspondents, who are versed in ancient coins, would favour the public, by means of your Magazine, with their opinion on this coin, and their reasons, and whatever else may occur to them on the subject, they will oblige many of your readers, and particularly, Your's,

Leeds, April 4, 1770. A. B.

Mr. URBAN,

IN the York Courant, dated October 24, 1769, was published an acount of a ferrated Roman silver coin, that was found in a rampart of the walls of that city a little before that time, and on the 6th of the ensuing month, a paragraph was published in the St. James's Chronicle, signed *A Medalist*, attempting to criticise upon that article from York, therefore, to prevent those who are desirous of learning the knowledge of Medals from being misled, I, (altho' no Medalist) think it necessary to convey by your means, the following remarks; and as you have printed many things particularly relating to Antiquities, I make no doubt of your readiness to publish what follows as soon as opportunity shall serve.

This Medalist, as he stiles himself, is much offended at the Writer of the article from York, I shall therefore give this pretended Medalist's own words, and make some remarks upon them; he says,

says, "Mention is made (in the above paper) of a serrated Roman silver coin, which passed there for a great curiosity. On one side is the head in profile, (but what sort of a one is not said) with this inscription, viz. CAPIT. CXIII. on the reverse, two oxen with the yoke on their necks, but no Plough; over their backs CXIII. under their feet C. MARI." The writer of this article seems to be at a loss about the head, which a good Medalist would not have been easy till he had rummaged out an owner for, neither does he seem to have a doubt, who the person was, in honour of whom the coin was struck, but the numerals puzzle him prodigiously, &c."

He says, "a good Medalist would not have been easy, &c." but herein he shews his own deficiency; or else, he would have known that the head of Ceres is generally, if not always the head upon Marius the Consul's coins, especially upon those serrated; therefore, what occasion had the Writer, to add what was unnecessary to tell a Medalist, or even a Learner? *As to the Numerals*, I shall shew this *pretended Medalist*, that the Writer of that account knew as much of the meaning of the numerals, as himself; as also who the person was, in honour of whom the coin was struck.

This offended Critic gives us no other proof of his being a Medalist, than a Latin quotation out of Morell's Thesaurus, which he translates into English, lest his readers should not understand his language. This quotation he brings to prove, "that there were 28 coins of the Marian family reported by Morel, with the profile of Ceres adorned *as usual*, and oxen on the reverse, *but none without a plough*." The head of Ceres being upon the coins of the Marian family every body knows; for no living person's head was struck upon any of the Roman coins before Julius Cæsar's. Before that time, we have the representations of the respective Gods chiefly regarded by the several families, &c. and I must observe, that the two first of the Marian family coins reported in Ursinus, has Ceres's head with C. MARI. C. F. CAPIT. XXIII. on the reverse, *two oxen yoked* to a plough, with a man driving them; over the backs of the oxen are the numerals XXIII. the same as on the face; and over the other CAPIT. LVIII. at the back of Ceres's head, and the reverse a man driving two oxen yoked both with their ploughs; but upon the others, are the emperors heads, &c. which will nearly fix the æra of their coinage.

He then says, "They seem to be coined by Caius Marius, the son (grandson of that Caius Marius who was seven times consul) at the time he, Caius, was probably quæstor in Cisalpine Gaul, under Julius Cæsar, who was himself, by Julia his aunt, wife of the consul Marius, of kin to him." Then says Morell, "conveniunt enim antiquarii casum fuisse ab illo Coloniæ Typum in innumeris hisce denariis, ad indicandam Coloniam quam in *Sexto* Consulatu suo C. Marius, A.U.C. DCLIII. in Epondium, (Eporedium, it should have been printed) in Gallico agro deduci fecit." Here Morell is wrong, for he tells us this colony was founded in *Sexto Consulatu suo*, and that was not in A. U. C. DCLIII. he having been chosen consul the very first time only in A.U.C. 649, and when any one person mentions any thing erroneous, it is certainly copied from one to another, without ever considering the facts, &c. This Medalist here shews, that his translation of the words in *Sexto Consulatu suo*, is not just, for he has omitted the very word which proves Morell to be in an error; and the reader may easily judge of the Translator's design, or that he is very inaccurate. This Medalist says, that a multitude of these Denarii coined by Marius (grandson of the Consul) were found, but does not acquaint us where they were found, nor bring any proof, that this Marius was quæstor under Julius Cæsar in Cisalpine-Gaul. Nor does it appear in Ursinus, that any of the Marian Family, reported by him, had the head of Ceres upon them except the two first, as I before took notice, but neither of them are serrated; for, says Ursinus, "C. Marius C. F. CAPITO, qui in hunc Tabellæ Denariis descriptus, pro Triumviro (ut videtur) sub Augusto fuit, coloniam impressit, vel Eporediam A. C. Mario Consule cujus ipse pronepos esse potuit, deductam indicare voluit. De ea meminit Plinius * & Velleius ‡. Hence, as striking serrated Medals was left off, the coin in question must have been much earlier: and I must observe, that Consular Medals are not so called, because they were coined by the Consuls themselves, but this name was only given them, because they were coined in the times, when the commonwealth was governed by Consuls †, which ceased upon Julius Cæsar's becoming Emperor.

Plutarch § tells us, that Marius the Consul's son was of a cruel and sa-

* Lib. iii. cap. 6. ‡ Lib. i. † Knowledge of Medals, p. 32. § In Mar.

vage

vage diſpoſition, murdering ſeveral of the nobility and others, and at laſt being a rebel to the Commonwealth, was beſieged by Sylla in Prænceſte, where he ſlew himſelf in A. Urb. Cond. 671, four years after his father's death. Plutarch alſo tells us *, that Marius, a Roman officer, was ſent by Sertorius of Spain, with ſome troops to aſſiſt Mithridates, againſt the Romans commanded by Lucullus; but the latter conquering, Marius was taken priſoner, and Lucullus reſerved him to be put to a ſhameful, ignominious death, ſuch as he deſerved.

Many of the Medaliſt's readers wonder what he meant by quoting Morell, ſhewing that he reported 28 coins of the Marian family, for had there been 500 reported by Morell, does it follow that there was no other coin of Marius ſtruck but what Morell reports? or that this ſerrated coin, found at York, was reported by Morell as one of the 28, which he ſays may be bought for a ſixpence or a ſhilling each? Therefore, ſays this Medaliſt, the ſerrated coin found at York *cannot be a curioſity*. Pray, Mr. Medaliſt, is not a coin rarely to be met with in a country to be called *curious?* For there may be plenty in one country, and very few in another, as an acquaintance of Morell's informs ‡, for, ſays he, "Some coins are very ſcarce in one country that are common in another; ſuch are the Poſthumi, of which France is full, but very few are to be found in Italy: Such are the Ælii of the larger copper, that are reckoned ſcarce in Italy, and yet abound in France. Out of the many thouſands of Roman coins found in the city or county of York, I never yet met with, nor heard of any collector who has ſuch a ſerrated coin of C. Marius, as that mentioned to be found at York; and, therefore the deſcriber of that coin might very juſtly call it, *a curioſity*; which this Medaliſt cannot digeſt, although, afterwards he ſays, "ſhould the coin in queſtion be different from thoſe in Morell's Theſaurus, *it will be a curioſity*." Was this Medaliſt ſo blind, that he could not ſee, that not one of thoſe 28 coins, reported by Morell, were ſerrated, and like that deſcribed in the York Courant? If there was none like it, then, for what purpoſe has he made the above quotation.

Since I read the remarks of the above Medaliſt, I went on purpoſe to examine the Coin in queſtion, which by the permiſſion of the learned and communicative owner, I ſoon had the peruſal of, and do ſay, that no plough or any thing like parts thereof, or the veſtige appear, even by the help of a large magnifying glaſs, neither is there a labourer, either leading or driving the oxen, and I muſt add, to that deſcription given by the Writer of that article, that in the exergue of that coin under C. MARI. are the letters S. C. which were omitted in the firſt account of it; and had this pretended Medaliſt found any of thoſe 28 coins, reported by Morell, with the numerals CXIII. on both ſides of the ſame coin, no doubt but he would have mentioned it, in order to depreciate that found at York. Fulvius Urſinus, in his account of the family of Maria, has nothing like this coin in queſtion. Morell has taken much labour in collecting materials for his Theſaurus, &c. but like other general collectors, may be very ſubject to errors, as I have ſhewn above; for inſtance, M. Vaillant, an eminent and learned man, maintains that Lucilla, wife of Ælius, never had any medals; yet Angeloni and others hold the contrary. I could produce many inſtances of ſuch like differences in opinion, even amongſt Hiſtorians and Antiquarians.

This pretended Medaliſt then ſays, "That the Writer of the above account was *prodigiouſly puzzled*, what to make of the numerals CXIII. and then ſays, with regard to the numerals, they mean nothing more than marks of the mint;" a bold aſſertion indeed! He then ſays, "the dies were marked with numerals to diſtinguiſh them *one from another*." In this I agree; they do diſtinguiſh one from another, but I deny them to be *mint marks*, for there was no occaſion to have the ſame mint mark on both ſides. In ſupport of what I ſay, I ſhall bring as good authority as Morell's, or the Medaliſt can: From the laſt mentioned author, an acquaintance of Morell's ſays †, "I wiſh I could *certainly* determine what thoſe cyphers *meant*, that are found upon medals of the family of Tarquitia, we ſee XXXI. and upon thoſe of Maria, (the very family, the coin found at York relates to) one of which has on the reverſe, a labourer leading two oxen, (but no plough) and above XXVIIII S. C. and on the ſame type, XXXXIII. and as thoſe of the

* In Lucull. ‡ Author of the Knowledge of Medals both ancient and modern, wrote in French and tranſlated into Engliſh in 1715. p. 140.

† P. 56.

lower

lower Empire, (Tiberius, Conſtantine, Phocas) where we find XXIII, XXX, XXXX, XXXXIIII, XXXXV; for they are not the epochas of years, they are joined with Anno, I, II, III. But ſince *the greateſt maſters hitherto confeſs they have not been able* to come at their meaning, a learner may very well comfort himſelf, that herein, *he knows as much as they do.*" And yet we find the above Medaliſt preſuming to know more of this matter, than all the authors who have given any account from the firſt beginning of the Roman coinage, down to A. D. 1715, the year the above tranſlation of the French book was publiſhed.

This acquaintance of Morell's tells us *, "you muſt take care not to reject the ſilver medals, whoſe edges are indented, and are called *Numiſmata Serrata*, for *that is a proof of their goodneſs and antiquity*. They are common among the *Conſular*, till the time of Auguſtus, but after that period I never ſaw any." This is expreſſed as a token of ſuch coins being *Ancient and Conſular*, and therefore the Writer of that paragraph, relating to the coin in queſtion, has very judiciouſly aſcribed it to C. Marius, the Conſul; which ſeems to be confirmed by the hiſtory of that great man, as given by Plutarch. His father was a labourer, of the ſame name, and his mother was called Fulcinia; he ſoon diſtinguiſhed his abilities and courage in war. Having overcome an enemy in ſight of his general, he was made a Tribune; twice in one day he loſt his election for the Ædileſhip, but obtained the Prætorſhip; he cleared the further Spain of thieves; was lieutenant to Metellus againſt Jugurtha, and acquired great reputation in Africa, and returned from Utica to Rome in four days; was choſen Conſul the firſt time with great unanimity in A. U. Cond. 649. He was the firſt who cauſed the Eagle to be pictured in his ſtandard, which ever after was the ſtandard of the Roman Empire ‡. This was in his ſecond conſulſhip, into which he was choſen unanimouſly in his abſence, and having been ſucceſsful againſt the enemies of Rome, he had a triumph, and being again victorious, was again choſen conſul a third time, and a fourth time, the ſenate unanimouſly voted him a triumph, which he refuſed, till he had done more to deſerve it.—His colleague Catulus Lutatius, marched againſt the Cimbri, and Marius againſt the Teutones and Ambrones, who had defeated the Romans under Manlius. Thirty thouſand Ambrones marched out againſt Marius whom he conquered, and then attacked the Teutones, whom he alſo vanquiſhed, killing and taking 100,000 men. He then marched his army to aſſiſt Catulus againſt the Cimbri, whom he durſt not engage with, having only 20,300 men, but Marius joining him with 32,000 more, they engaged the Cimbri, of whom they killed 120,000, beſides thoſe who maſſacred themſelves, and took 60,000 priſoners, of thoſe at Vercellæ*. He had another triumph, the people ſtiling him, *The third founder of the city*, (as having diverted a danger no leſs threatning than was *that* when the Gauls ſacked Rome) and every one rejoicing at home with his wife and children, *ſacrificed to the Gods and to Marius.*

This, therefore, was the likelieſt time for the coin found at York, to have been ſtruck by order of the ſenate, ſo that the Writer of that account ſeems to judge of the occaſion of its being ſtruck, better than any thing offered by the Medaliſt to the contrary, who ſays, "the Writer of the above article does not ſeem to have a doubt who the perſon was, in honour of whom, the coin was ſtruck." We may judge of this Medaliſt's judgment and reaſoning from the foregoing quotation, he tells us from Morell, "that he (the grandſon of the Conſul) coined a type expreſſive of a colony in a multitude of theſe Denarii, to denote the colony which Marius founded in Eporedia in Gaul; but does this prove, that any of that multitude of Denarii were ſerrated, or that the coin in queſtion was one of thoſe ſtruck by Marius (the grandſon of the Conſul)." I have ſhewn before what was the fate of Marius the ſon of the Conſul, and of the other Marius; and conſidering the hatred of Sylla to the remains of the Marian Family and their adherents, we cannot ſuppoſe the ſenate ſhould then order the ſerrated coin to be ſtruck, about 50 years after the Conſul's death.

This Medaliſt ſays, "Capitonis cognomen a capitis magnitudine tractum videtur," which he tranſlates, "the ſur-name Capito, ſeems to have been given him from the *magnitude of his head.*" In this I alſo differ from the Medaliſt, becauſe, as Caius Marius the Conſul raiſed himſelf from being a labourer's ſon, to the higheſt pitch of

* Ibid p. 93. ‡ Pliny.

* Plutarch. Flor.

the

the then Roman grandeur, entirely by his own merit, which could not have been done, but by a *clear* and *acute judgment*, as well as by *great courage*; and thence very likely he got the name of Capito, from the extent of his capacity, rather than from the real ſize of his head; ſomething ſimilar is the expreſſion ſo commonly uſed in England, when we ſay, ſuch a one is a long-headed man, a deep-headed man, &c. when the real ſize of their heads are neither longer nor deeper than their neighbours; might not this way of ſpeaking have been uſed amongſt the Romans? In this opinion I am confirmed by Plutarch *, who ſays, "we have ſeen his (C. Marius the Conſul) effigies in ſtone at Ravenna in Gaul, very agreeable to the roughneſs and ſourneſs of his behaviour," but he does not ſay his head was bigger than others, which undoubtedly he would have noticed, had it been remarkably larger, eſpecially as he had given a deſcription of his features, which ſeem no way different from what are common.

Thus, I aſſume, Mr. URBAN, on the footing of theſe remarks, that the ſerrated coin, eſpecially when conſidered as found at York, *is a real curioſity*, notwithſtanding the petulance and arrogance of the ill-natured Medaliſt, of whom I ſhall take my leave in near his own words, mutatis mutandis, *That I am ſorry to tell him, that unleſs he gets into a better way of reaſoning, he muſt expect many of theſe little rubs.* (*See Fig.* VII.) NO MEDALIST.

Anecdotes of Mr. Pope, Dr. Swift, Count Gyllenberg, the Swede, &c.

DURING Mr. Pope's laſt illneſs, a ſquabble happened in his chamber between his two phyſicians, Dr Burton, and Dr. Thompſon (both ſince dead.) Dr. B. charging Dr. T. with haſtening his death by the violent purges he had preſcribed, and the other retorting the charge, Mr. Pope at length ſilenced them, ſaying, "Gentlemen, I only learn by your diſcourſe, that I am in a very dangerous way; therefore all I have now to aſk, is, that the following epigram may be added, after my death, to the next edition of the Dunciad, by way of poſtcript:

Dunces, rejoice: Forgive all cenſures paſt;
The greateſt dunce has kill'd your foe at laſt."

Others ſay, that theſe lines were really written by Dr. Burton himſelf: And the following epigram, by a friend of Dr. Thompſon's, was occaſioned by the foregoing one:

As Phyſic and Verſe both to Phœbus belong,
So the College oft dabble in potion and ſong;
Hence Burton, reſolv'd his emetics ſhall hit,
When his recipes fail, gives a puke with his wit.

Mr. Pope, on his death-bed, was under an odd perplexity about Extreme-Unction. If he did not receive it, it would diſguſt the Catholicks: If he did, and ſhould recover, his Proteſtant friends would rally him. He probably thought of it as King Auguſtus of Poland did of his bead-roll, *C'eſt une bagatelle.* Lord Lovat, in like manner, was doubtful whether he ſhould profeſs himſelf, when under ſentence of death, a Proteſtant or a Papiſt; and was determined to the latter, merely on account of its being moſt conſiſtent with his having eſpouſed the cauſe of the Pretender.

Dr. Swift's plan of the *Battle of the Books in the King's Library*, annexed to *The Tale of a Tub*, was taken from a very ingenious French tract in 12mo, entitled, *Hiſtoire Poetique de la Guerre nouvellement declarée entre les Anciens et les Modernes.* This circumſtance ſeems to have eſcaped Lord Orrery.

The Swediſh clergy generally preach two hours, all by heart; nor can they well avoid it, for the populace there think a ſermon has no virtue in it, unleſs it will lull them a-ſleep for an hour. The late Count Gyllenberg, tranſlated Dr. Sherlock *on Death* into the Swediſh language, but could not get it licenſed, becauſe their clergy cenſure ſome things in it, as contrary to ſound doctrine. So the Count had it printed in Holland, and diſtributed the whole edition for the benefit of his countrymen. It ſeems, they condemn that part of the treatiſe, where the author mentions the hazard and precarioufneſs of a death-bed Repentance; and ſay, it tends to drive people into deſpair. However, it was approved of by perſons of the beſt judgment, and was afterwards allowed to be printed at Stockholm, with a note of reprobation on the obnoxious paſſages, to guard the reader from its ſuppoſed errors. Count Gyllenberg alſo tranſlated into the Swediſh language ſeveral Engliſh comedies, which were acted at Stockholm with applauſe, and among others,

* In C. Mar.

others, one of Otway's, which (like all the reſt of his comedies) abounds with lewdneſs and profaneneſs. But it does not appear that the Swediſh clergy made any remonſtrances on that account.

In the year 1743, a propoſal was made in the Diet of Sweden, to grant the free exerciſe of their Religion to the Roman Catholicks and Calviniſts, in order to encourage foreigners to ſettle among them, and for the advancement of trade. This ſcheme was promoted by the Nobles and Burghers, but oppoſed by the Clergy and Peaſants. Count Gyllenberg made an attempt of the like kind ſome years before, but was, on that account, blackened by the clergy, as an enemy to the Church; and the common people were ſo exaſperated againſt him, that he was in danger of being mobbed, and obliged to drop it.

The Swediſh nobility and perſons of diſtinction, from an impolitic principle of pride, do not educate their younger ſons for the church or trade, but all to the army; which is a great prejudice to the reputation of the clergy, and the wealth and intereſt of the nation.

A Swediſh gentleman of fortune publiſhed ſome years ago a weekly paper at Stockholm, by the name of *Argus*, in manner of the *Spectator*; from whence alſo he tranſlated ſeveral pieces. It met with great ſucceſs, and the author was at firſt careſſed by Count Gyllenberg and the Miniſtry, and often dined at the Count's table; but at laſt, preſuming to meddle with politics, he gave great offence. It is probable, that the chief fault of this gentleman, as well as of Sir Richard Steele, might be the writing againſt the French intereſt. A paper of the ſame kind as the above-mentioned, was alſo publiſhed ſome years ago in High-Dutch, at Hamburg, and ſpread over Germany, in which Dr. Thomas, (then chaplain to the factory, and afterwards Biſhop of Lincoln and Saliſbury) had a great ſhare.

The late King happening to ſee Dr. Thomas at a play at Hanover, and expreſſing ſome ſurpriſe at ſeeing a divine at ſuch a repreſentation, *Sir*, replied the Dr, *I am not aſhamed of appearing in any place where the Head of the Church thinks proper to be preſent.*

Flowers culled from an unpubliſhed ſermon of Mr. Whitefield's, on Epheſians iii. 17. "*And to know the Love of Chriſt.*" *Taken down in ſhort hand by one who heard it preached.*

—"And Zipporah ſaid unto her Huſband Moſes, ſurely a bloody Huſband art thou to me!" This ſhe ſaid becauſe of the *Circumciſion*. But with much more Reaſon may our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt ſay unto *his* Spouſe the Church, "A bloody Wife haſt thou been to me," becauſe of the *Crucifixion*.

"I believe this is a dark night, and that there is no moon. However, perhaps ſome of you, my dearly beloved brethren, will accept of my invitation, and take a walk with me. "But whither would you carry me," you will naturally ſay. A reaſonable queſtion, and which I ſhall readily anſwer. Only to behold your Saviour in the Garden of Gethſemane." &c. &c.

"Some of you, no doubt, have heard the character of Madam de Maintenon. When ſhe was at the height of all her power, and the chief favourite of Lewis XIV. (perhaps the greateſt Prince then living) ſhe frankly owned, in a letter to a boſom-friend, that "ſhe found a *vacuum*, a void, a chaſm, in her heart, which nothing but the love of God could fill."—And now, my brethren, I will lay before you another example of a more familiar kind, and in low life. A lady in the country, found fault with her ſteward, becauſe, as ſhe thought, he neglected her buſineſs, and employed too many hours in hearing and reading the word of God. What was his anſwer?——"Madam, I have been told that the world is *globular*, but my heart is *triangular*, and nothing but the *Trinity* can fill it.

In concluſion, he drew a moſt lively picture of Mary Magdalen's perſon and attire in her unregenerate ſtate, and when ſhe was, as he expreſſed himſelf, a *Fille de joie*, or a Town-Lady. A like picture has lately been drawn by a preacher at Huntingdon, not a Methodiſt; the publication of which was extorted by the unjuſt clamour that was raiſed againſt it.

Obſervations on the Uſe of Caſtor Oil.

HAVING lately had frequent opportunities of obſerving many dyſenteric, and other obſtinate complaints of the bowels, in which the uſual remedies have ſometimes been ineffectual, I ſhall offer a few remarks, which I preſume, may not be altogether uſeleſs at this time, particularly as the exotic medicine I would recommend to the notice of practitioners, is not very generally known in this country, and ſeldom preſcribed: I mean Oleum Kicini, Oleum Palmæ Chriſti, or Caſtor Oil.

In

In the moſt violent degrees of diarrhæas, and dyſenteries, where the evacuations had been bloody, frequent and extremely offenſive; and the patient weak, feveriſh, and afflicted with excruciating pains of the bowels, I have had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the moſt ſalutary effects from the uſe of this Oil.

A diſeaſe no leſs troubleſome than painful, has of late appeared in the city, in which this remedy has been found equally ſucceſsful, this is a Teneſmus, or conſtant inclination to ſtool without effect. I have known it take place without any previous dyſentery; but it is uſually ſoon removed by the aſſiſtance of Caſtor Oil.

In fevers, where a laxative that does not ſtimulate is required, the Caſtor Oil is particularly to be depended on: In this caſe we have no danger to apprehend inflammation in the inteſtines from the uſe of it.

From this property of not ſtimulating, it becomes a remedy of great importance in conſtipations, and ſpaſmodic affections of the bowels, dry belly-ach, cholics, and other diſeaſes of a ſimilar nature.

I mean not to repreſent this Oil as an univerſal Panacea; though it has been found ſerviceable in a variety of complaints. I think, however, the more peculiar properties upon which its medicinal effects chiefly depend, may be reduced to a very few general heads, which I ſhall mention, as the indications of preſcribing it will be thereby more obvious, and at the ſame time, diſtinguiſh it from every other article of the Materia Medica.

1. It is oleaginous.

2. It is purgative, or eccoprotic, according to the doſe.

3. It does not ſtimulate.

A medicine poſſeſſing theſe qualities, has long been a deſideratum in the Materia Medica, as we can under the foregoing circumſtances adminiſter a laxative at any ſtage of fever, or where inflammations may run high.

It not only evacuates the inteſtines, without ſtimulating, but it alſo lubricates and relaxes the parts through which it paſſes, blunts the acrimony there; or carries it off, and forms a kind of artificial mucus to the tender coats of the inteſtines, where the natural mucus has been abraded or waſh'd off; and hence it becomes ſo eligible a remedy in all diarrhæas, dyſenteries, inflammations, and ſpaſmodic affections of the inteſtines, &c.

The doſe of this medicinal oil, is from half an ounce to one ounce for adults: It is rendered miſcible with water, by the addition of a few drops of volatile ſpirit. The following I have generally found to ſit eaſy on the ſtomach:

℞. Ol. Ricini expreſſione prepar. Unc. ſſ. vel. j.
Spir. Lavend. comp. vel. cujuſvis aq. comp. atom. Drachr j. vel. iſs.
Syr. Simplic. Drachm. j.
Aq. Fontan. Unc. j. vel ij.
Spir. Volat. arom. gutt. x. vel xx.m.

Where the patient is reduced and weak, a ſmaller quantity anſwers. I was once called to a perſon in the Weſt Indies, ſeized with a locked jaw, after a dyſentry had been prematurely ſtopped, and by the aſſiſtance of a feather, a very ſmall quantity of this oil was introduced into the mouth, ſufficient to produce a motion downwards, in a ſhort time after which, the patient gradually recovered.

It has been frequently uſed with great advantage by way of glyſter in the complaints abovementioned.

In violent pains of the bowels, accompanying dyſenteries, cholics, and ſpaſmodic affections in general, this oil makes a good liniment with opium and camphir; which may be frequently rubbed upon the pained part with a warm hand. A compoſition of this kind may be applied to contractions of the joints, to the jaws, neck, and back, in the locked jaws, &c. Great care ought to be obſerved, with reſpect to the quality of this oil. There are two methods of preparing it, by decoction, and by expreſſion. The firſt is of a brown or fox colour, and of a diſagreeable rancid taſte and ſmell: This is unfit for medicinal uſe, tho' much of it has been imported. That procured by expreſſion is more limpid, rather verging to a faint green colour, almoſt inſipid to the taſte, and is perfectly mild in its operation.

The ſeeds are now imported, and the oil expreſſed by ſome chemiſts here, which is the moſt proper for medicinal uſe, as the oil prepared in the Weſt Indies, is ſooner liable to become rancid from the heat of the climate.

HUMANUS.

Mr. URBAN,

AS your Magazine is calculated to convey uſeful knowledge as well as entertainment, (prodeſſe et delectare) be ſo good as to inſert the following lines in your next vehicle of intelligence.

A learned

A learned Doctor of divinity being asked a few days ago, What is the meaning of that expression in Exodus xxxiv. 21. in *earing-time* and harvest thou shalt rest, replied, That he supposed, by *earing-time*, is meant the time when the corn begins to appear in the *ear*.——Now lest any of the readers of their bible be misled by a wrong Interpretation, please to inform them, that the original word חָרַשׁ *charash*, is in other passages of scripture rendered *to plow*; Psal. cxxix. 3. The plowers *plowed* upon my back. This will help us to understand that text in 1 Sam. viii. 12. He will set them to *ear his ground*, and to reap his harvest; and this will help us also to rectify a mistake in the eighth edition of Bailey's Dictionary, in which *earing-time* is explained to be *Harvest*; notwithstanding he says just before very rightly, That to *Ear* or *Are* of *Arare*, signifies to till, to plow the ground. Quere, whether the English word *Harrow* be not derived from the latin *Aro*, rather than, as Bailey says, from the French word *herse*?——Moreover, I beg leave, thro' your means, to ask any one of your chemical correspondents, whither, pouring vinegar upon nitre, will, like water upon lime, put it into a ferment; or, whether vinegar dissolves nitre, as others say. The resolution may give the true meaning of Pro. xxv. 20. As vinegar upon nitre, so is he that sings songs to an heavy heart. I am, &c. R. W.

Mr. URBAN,

IN No. 79 of the Huetiana in your Magazine for February last, it is observed, that Julius Scaliger declares, he would rather have been the author of this Ode of Horace

" *Quem tu, Melpomene, semel*
" *Nascentem,*" &c. (B. 4. Ode 3.)

than have been King of Arragon. In the Dialogues of the Dead, p. 105, the noble and excellent author, Lord Lyttleton, makes the ghost of Scaliger thus address that of Horace. " As for you, " Horace, I will tell you thus far, be- " cause it will please you. I have said, " that I had rather have writ the little " Dialogue between you and Lydia, " than have been King of Arragon."

The Dialogue *here* alluded to is the 9th Ode of the third Book of Horace.

Donec gratus eram tibi," &c.

and is, in my opinion, his master-piece. Hence it becomes evident, that one of these learned authors must be wrong: As I have not the Critiques of Scaliger by me, cannot determine which; but am at present inclined to give the truth to the noble Author of the Dialogues of the Dead; if I am mistaken, hope some of your ingenious correspondents will set me right. In No. 80 of the Huetiana, in the same Magazine, it is said, " That the swallows in Sweden, at the " approach of winter, plunge themselves " into the lakes, and there remain a- " sleep." This piece of natural history appears to me so incredible, that it will give infinite satisfaction if the editor of the Huetiana will inform me, whether the Author relates it from his own ocular observation, or from some written authority, on whom he places his faith. The fact being true, we must allow that these Swedish swallows are the most extraordinary kind of amphibious creatures in the known world; and indeed I think a greater miracle in nature cannot be produced, my reasons for which, I may, perhaps, give you in some future letter. *I am*, &c.

Litchfield-Close, *April* 9, 1770. W. JACKSON.

SIR,

IN the *Huetiana* of Monf. *Huet*, the most learned bishop of *Avranches*, of which you are now publishing a translation, there is an emendation of a passage in *Virgil* which has met with general applause. *Virgil* in the first book of the *Æneid* resembles *Venus* to *Harpalyce* the *Amazon*, whom he commends for her swiftness in riding, which he describes thus:

——volucremque fugâ prævertitur *Hebrum*.
Æneid. l. 321.

But, says Monf. *Huet*, is there any wonder in *Harpalyce's* excelling in swiftness the current of a river which was no way famous for any extraordinary property in that respect, since there are few rivers, which a person on foot, in his ordinary way of walking, will not outgo? So he conjectures, we should read,

——volucremque fugâ prævertitur *Eurum*.

and then cites two or three passages from the same author to shew that whenever he has a mind to give an hyperbolical description of nimbleness, either in horses or men, he usually compares it to the *wind*, and particularly to the *East-wind*. *Huetiana* p. 142.

The emendation was so fortunate as to please *Ruæus*, who accordingly produces it in his edition of *Virgil*, and observes, that the letters in *Hebrus* and

Eurus

Eurus are much alike, and that *Hebrus* is a river of *Thrace* in *Europe*, whereas the *Amazons* lived in the *Aſiatic Thrace*. *Ruæus ad locum*. *Vigneuil-Marville* alſo eſpouſes the emendation, and thinks it a moſt happy one, as the river *Hebrus*, according to all the geographers, had a remarkably ſlow ſtream. *Melanges L'Hiſtoire et de Literature* iii. p. 267.

But now, with ſubmiſſion to theſe learned men, this applauded emendation appears to me to be deſtitute of a ſufficient foundation.

Firſt, It is againſt all the rules of criticiſm, to ſubſtitute a familiar word, ſuch as *Eurus*, in the place of a proper name, or one leſs common.

Secondly, It was extremely natural for the poet, in ſpeaking of the *Threſſa Harpalyce* to think of a *Thracian* river; and as to the diſtinction of the *European* and *Aſiatic Thrace*, remarked by *De la Rue*, that is not much to be regarded, ſince in the poet's eye *Harpalyce* was a *Thracian* of ſome ſort, and that was enough.

In ſhort, if there be any unfitneſs, or impropriety, in the compariſon, as I ſuppoſe there may, I would impute it to the author's inattention, or inaccuracy, from which no author whatſoever is totally exempt; and upon that footing, I am againſt making any alteration, even tho' the *Hebrus* be a very ſlow river; and the more ſo, becauſe I do not find that any one MS. authorizes us to do it.

Yours, &c. T. Row.

SIR,

THE ſtatute books of this kingdom do not afford another inſtance of ſeverity in our laws equal to that juſt now paſſed againſt ſtealing of dogs. By this law, if any perſon ſhall ſteal any dog of any kind from the owner, or from any perſon who ſhall have any dog in keeping for the owner, or ſhall ſell, buy, RECEIVE, harbour, detain, or keep any dog, knowing the ſame to have been ſtolen, ſuch perſon ſhall, upon conviction, before *two* juſtices, by the oath of ONE witneſs, for the firſt offence forfeit the ſum of *thirty pounds*, and not leſs than *twenty pounds*, with all charges; and in caſe ſuch penalty ſhall not be forthwith paid, then the juſtices ſhall commit the offender to the common goal, or houſe of correction, for any time not exceeding twelve months, nor leſs than ſix months, there to remain without bail or mainpriſe, or until ſuch time as the penalty and all charges ſhall be paid. And as half of this penalty is allotted to the informer, it is eaſy to conceive what a door is opened for villainy and oppreſſion.

The ſeverity of this law will operate, not upon men only, but upon the dogs themſelves: For, who will now venture to harbour even a dog that follows him a moment in his houſe, when he is at leaſt liable to a proſecution for the ſame? He muſt therefore diſpatch the poor unfortunate animal to prevent any riſque to himſelf; and even in that caſe he is not ſecure, for if his ſkin is found in his cuſtody, he is liable to the ſame forfeiture, or impriſonment, as if the dog had been found in his poſſeſſion alive. If the man does not kill the dog, but drives him from him, the next he takes to will do the ſame, till the poor beaſt being driven from one to another, at length is driven mad.

The act goes ſtill farther; for it empowers juſtices of the peace to iſſue warrants, upon information to ſearch for dogs, and if any ſuch dog, or the *ſkin* of ſuch dog, is found in the cuſtody of any perſon, (in caſe it ſhall appear that the perſon was privy to the ſtealing ſuch dog, of which, by the way, the juſtices are left to be the judges,) then the perſon is liable to the ſame penalty, or the ſame impriſonment, as is before recited. Thus far for the firſt offence.

We come now to the ſecond offence; and here the act recites, that if any perſon, having been convicted as aforeſaid, ſhall afterwards be guilty of the like offence, and ſhall again be convicted, every ſuch perſon, for every ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit *fifty pounds*, and that not to be mitigated to leſs than *thirty pounds*, together with all charges; and upon non-payment, (immediately,) to be committed to the common goal, or houſe of correction, there to remain, without bail or mainprize, for eighteen months, (not leſs than twelve months,) or until the penalty with the whole charges ſhall be paid. And, moreover, the juſtices, by whom he is committed, ſhall order the offender to be publicly whipped, *within* THREE DAYS of his commitment, in the town wherein ſuch goal or houſe of correction ſhall be, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock.

Surely, Mr Urban, the power here given may one day or other be grievouſly felt by many an honeſt man. To open every man's houſe at the diſcretion of a juſtice, upon pretence of ſearching for a ſtolen dog, cannot but be looked upon, in the firſt inſtance, in a country where freedom is *ſuppoſed* to be the birthright of every native, as a grievance

at

of the first magnitude; but to authorise two justices to imprison, and even to cause to be whipped, perhaps better men than themselves, for casually harbouring a dog, whom a rascally fellow may have found means clandestinely to have put in their possession, and against whom such a fellow may, for the sake of sharing the penalty, find some frivolous pretence to swear, is such an exertion of l——e power, as is not to be found countenanced by law in any other the most despotic country.

What is here said is not intended to extenuate the offence; it may be great, and may require a remedy; a Lady's lap-dog may be of as much value in her estimation as a poor farmer's horse may be in his; yet if a man who steals a horse is entitled to the benefit of a legal jury, surely the man who steals an useless cur cannot be thought in the eyes of justtice so much a more heinous offender, as that the legislature should deprive him of that inestimable privilege to which he was born, the benefit of a trial by a jury.

Were a foreigner to read this act, and observe the new powers given to justices of the peace, to fine, imprison, and whip, not only the master of a family, but his wife, or children, he would certainly conclude, that the crimes which required the exertion of these extraordinary powers must be of a very dangerous nature to society, and that the act must only be temporary, and cease with the cause that produced it. But surely his astonishment must be great, when he has discovered, that the whole offence is no more than decoying away a *dog*.

This law seems to have been framed upon the most rigorous principles of legislation. It was meant that the road to punish the dog-stealer, or the man charged with the crime of dog-stealing, should be easy, and unembarrassed. A small memorandum, *that on such a day, such a one was convicted before us, two of his Majesty's justices of the peace, for stealing a dog*, is all the form that is necessary to confine a subject of Great Britain *six* or *twelve* months in a common goal.

And what is more extraordinary than all the rest, is, that persons thinking themselves aggrieved, may appeal to the justices of the peace at the *next* General Quarter Sessions, within four days after the cause of complaint shall have arisen, such appellant giving, or causing to be given, *fourteen days* notice at least, in writing, of his intention to bring such appeal, and of the matter thereof, to the persons whose acts are complained against, and within two days after such notice, entering into a recognizance before some justice of the peace, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned to try such appeal, and abide the order of, and to pay such costs as shall be awarded by the justices at such Quarter Sessions.

Now, supposing a man charged with the crime of dog-stealing, and that, too, unjustly, ten days before the usual time of holding the Quarter Sessions, how he can give fourteen days notice to the persons whose acts are complained against, of his intention of bringing such appeal at the *next* Quarter Sessions, must remain with the framers of the bill to explain. Or how a man who is actually charged upon the oath of *one* witness, and if he has not the means of paying down the money immediately, can prevent his going to jail, though ever so innocent, by any notice of appeal, will require the sagacity of more justices than two to determine; yet the justices at the Quarter Sessions are to hear and *finally* determine, in a summary way, *without a Jury*, every grievance that may arise in the execution of this act; and no order made concerning any of the matters relative to the proceedings to be had touching the conviction of any offender against this act, shall be *quashed for want of form, or be removed by certiorari, or any other Writ or Process whatsoever, into any of his Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster*.

Indeed it requires more penetration than I am master of, to understand this clause of appeal. Though the man may be innocent, yet if the informer swears *positively* against him, the justice of peace is by this act *obliged* to levy the fine, or *commit* him. If he is committed, or fined, against whom is he to appeal? not against the man who swears against him, for that will not avail, the fellow will swear again to support his oath; not against the justice, for he has done no more than the act directs. In whatever light, therefore, this act is viewed, it is certainly full of severity.

The act for the preservation of the game is nearly of the same complexion. Every increase of the penal laws is, so far as that increase operates, an encroachment upon the natural liberty of mankind. If there is no line to be drawn, the most innocent actions may at length be punished as crimes. Persons killing any hare, pheasant, partridge, moor game, heath game, or grouse, between

sun

ſun and ſun, that is, between one hour after the ſun is down, and one hour before he riſes, or uſing any gun, dog, ſnare, net, or other engine, for taking, killing or deſtroying any hare, &c. in the night, being convicted thereof by the oath of one witneſs, before a juſtice of the peace, ſhall for the firſt offence, be committed to the common goal, or houſe of correction, three months, and be once publicly whipped; and for the ſecond offence, ſix months, and once publicly whipped. By this clauſe, no pecuniary fine can ſave a man's perſon from impriſonment, nor his back from the laſh, though the crime of killing a hare after ſun-ſet, morally conſidered, can be no greater than the crime of killing a hare while the ſun ſhines.

And perſons uſing guns, dogs, ſnares, nets, or other engines, for killing game of any kind, upon a Sunday, ſhall, upon conviction, as aforeſaid, forfeit the ſum of 20l. to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the offender's goods; and, for want of ſuch diſtreſs, ſhall be committed to the common goal, or houſe of correction for three months, there to remain as before.

The appeal, as in the caſe of dog-ſtealing, and the juſtices award to be final.

It is certainly to be lamented, that gentlemen, who are entruſted with the guardianſhip of the people, ſhould ſet a greater value on the property of dogs and hares, than on the ineſtimable freedom of their fellow ſubjects. For, if an innocent man may, under colour of *ſtealing a dog*, be liable to ſix or twelve months impriſonment, there remains but one ſhort ſtep further to go, to enact a law to hang a man for *killing one*.

I am, Sir, &c. A Lover of Juſtice.

N. B. The act againſt dog-ſtealing, commences from the firſt day of May; the new game act from the twenty-fourth of June.

The Speech delivered by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, at the laſt meeting of the Livery at Guildhall.

Gentlemen of the Livery,

I Have called you together to lay before you his Majeſty's anſwer to your humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition; the Reſolutions and Addreſs of the Houſe of Lords and Commons, in conſequence thereof, together with certain Reſolutions and Orders of three of the Livery Companies of this City, which I deſire may be read by the Town-clerk, and then I ſhall crave your indulgence to make ſome obſervations thereon.

[*The King's anſwer, the Reſolutions and Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament, together with the Reſolutions of the Maſter, Wardens, and Court of Aſſiſtants of the Goldſmiths, Weavers, and Grocers Companies were read.* *See pag.* 189.]

After which the Lord Mayor came forwards and ſaid, Gentlemen, you have heard his Majeſty's anſwer to your humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition; alſo the Reſolutions and Addreſſes of both Houſes of Parliament, and the Orders and Reſolutions of three of the companies of this city, read.—I am to acquaint you, that his Majeſty received your Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, in the ſame manner as his royal predeceſſors always did receive the addreſs of the citizens of London, ſitting on his throne. I am ſorry to ſay, a more harſh anſwer was never given by a king of this Country to the citizens of London; and I defy any man to ſhew me, in the annals of this country, a more ungracious anſwer returned by any king of England to the citizens of London.

This harſh and ungracious part of the King's anſwer, we muſt conſider not as the words of his Majeſty, but thoſe of his miniſters. The King has not more loyal ſubjects than the citizens of London; men ready and willing to ſacrifice their lives and fortunes in the ſupport of his Majeſty's perſon and family. True it is, we are accuſed by his miniſters with want of reſpect to his Majeſty. Is there any thing in your humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition, that favours of diſreſpect to the King? I look upon this to be the anſwer of the miniſter; but when this harſh anſwer was given by his Majeſty, the goodneſs of his royal heart was ſuch, that he could not ſuffer his faithful citizens to depart from his preſence, without receiving them again into his royal favour: there is ſuch an emanation of grace flowing from the royal countenance of his Majeſty, that the very admiſſion into his preſence, gives comfort and ſatisfaction to every perſon; he could not ſuffer his faithful citizens of London to depart, without receiving them into grace and favour, and in teſtimony thereof, extended them his royal hand to kiſs.

After paſſing the Bill of Rights, the Lords became ſuitors to king Charles I. that he would receive into his grace and favour, certain lords who had offended him, viz. the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the biſhop of Lincoln, the earls of Warwick and Eſſex, and the lord Say; the

king

king willingly complied with their requeſt, and in teſtimony thereof, gave them his royal hand to kiſs.

We are told, that our Addreſs is injurious to parliament; if parliament is corrupt, it is not injurious to ſay they are corrupt, and under undue influence; it is juſtice, and not an injury. It is likewiſe ſaid, our proceedings are irreconcileable to the laws and conſtitution. We have preſented an humble petition to the King for redreſs of grievances; the chief of which is, the violated right of free election, the foundation and baſis of our liberty. We have a right to petition; that is the birth-right of Engliſhmen; and even in the time when prerogative ran high, and the privileges of the people were invaded, the ſubject always inſiſted upon that right.

In the arbitrary reign of king Charles II. there were two proclamations iſſued againſt petitioning; and in thoſe days there were ſervile lawyers, who declared, that proclamations ought to have the force of law; and yet thoſe proclamations did not damp, but increaſe the zeal for petitioning. The citizens of London did then petition for the diſſolution of parliament, and redreſs of grievances, which was followed by many neighbouring counties: in particular, the petition of the county of Wilts was preſented by Thomas Thynn, Eſq; Sir Walter St. John, and Sir Edward Hungerford.

The *Citizens* of London lately preſented an humble petition for the redreſs of grievances: evil-diſpoſed miniſters adviſed his Majeſty to take no notice of it. I ſay, the giving no anſwer to a petition, ſeems to me negative of the right—*(it is ſuppoſed that the Lord Mayor, having obſerved certain geſticulations made uſe of by ſome court emiſſaries, planted in the Hall, took occaſion to repeat)* I ſay, that the giving no anſwer to a petition, but flinging it away as waſte paper, ſeems to me a negative of the right. This brought on your Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition; and the manner in which the ſame was received, and his Majeſty's anſwer thereto, I have already informed you.

As to the Reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons, and their Addreſs, I have delivered my opinion thereon in another place. Let it be ſufficient when I tell you, that I have been menaced and threatened with impeachment, ſequeſtration of my eſtates, and baniſhment: but I was ſupported by my worthy colleague, one of your repreſentatives, and your two worthy ſheriffs; and I verily believe, that without ſuch ſupport, ſomething very hoſtile and diſagreeable to me, your Lord Mayor, would have been the conſequence.

I now come to the Orders and Reſolutions of three of your companies, the Goldſmiths, Weavers, and Grocers. The Goldſmiths ſay, that your Addreſs is moſt indecent. The Weavers have done no more than echo certain words of the King's anſwer. But the Grocers ſay, that your humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, is the inſidious ſuggeſtion of ill deſigning men. Inſidious! a word of the moſt opprobrious ſignification, and conveys the moſt deteſtable idea of any in the Engliſh language: it ſignifies ſly, circumventive, malicious, dark, and wicked. Do your actions deſerve theſe epithets? Do you, gentlemen of the livery, and gentlemen of the common council, merit theſe appellations?

They ſay that the people were againſt the Remonſtrance. Who are the people? Are not the livery the people, who with the majority of the common council approved thereof, and attended me with the ſame to the King.

You have choſen me your chief magiſtrate againſt my will; it is your duty to ſupport his legal authority; it is your concern. I am here only for a day, but I hope the city of London will preſerve its liberties till time ſhall be no more. Your affair is agitated; look to it, gentlemen.

Is a junto, a cabal of a few intereſted men, to be looked upon as the people? I ſuſpect them to have been actuated by ſordid intereſt. They pretend not to a ſubordinate, but a controlling juriſdiction. If every maſter of a company can controul your Lord Mayor, and refuſe to obey his precepts whenever they ſhall be iſſued, anarchy and confuſion muſt be the conſequence. Inſtead of one Lord Mayor you will have ſixty-four. What will become of you? A city divided againſt itſelf can never ſtand.

Why ſhould we complain of the abuſe of miniſterial, hireling writers, when we are ſo groſsly abuſed and miſrepreſented by a few of our own fellow-citizens?

You have been called a mob, banditti, and the ſcum of the earth; and ſince your humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, have been repreſented as ſprung from hoſpitals and poor-houſes. I anſwer, that the anceſtors of many of the preſent nobility and gentry have ſprung from citizens. Why do

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men value themſelves on pompous and high-ſounding titles? True nobility conſiſts in public virtue and a love of our country. But why do I talk of nobility, when the glorious and moſt magnanimous queen that ever ſwayed the ſceptre of this realm, was the granddaughter of a citizen, Sir Thomas Bullen, a Lord Mayor of London.

You have been conſtantly invited to reſiſtance by theſe hireling writers. They ſay you are a cowardly, daſtardly crew, who can bully and break windows, but ſhrink from danger. In a taunting manner they tell us, Why don't you ſtand forth? What, ſtand forth to have our throats cut by the third regiment of guards!

I will ſtand forth, I will fight them, but it ſhall be with the law and conſtitution on my ſide, and a roll of old parchment in my hand. Theſe weapons I will oppoſe to ſword and muſket: the weapon of the law is ſlow but ſure.

Gentlemen, your enemies ſeek to drive you to riot, diſorder, and confuſion. It becomes you well to fruſtrate their deſigns, by preſerving the public peace, decency, and good order. I have no doubt but that every man of you will co-operate with me in ſo laudable a deſign, and therefore I muſt exhort every one of you to keep the peace in your own perſons in the enſuing holidays; and to that end you will oblige all your dependants, and perſuade all your acquaintance to do the ſame; then I have no doubt but that peace, decency, and good order will be preſerved: For ſhould any be found guilty of breaking the peace, and be brought before me, were he my own brother, ſo far as it lies in my power, he ſhall be puniſhed according to the utmoſt rigour of the law.

Upon the whole, I doubt not but by your peaceable and orderly behaviour, and by the grace of God, we wall accompliſh and obtain redreſs of all our grievances, and free enjoyment of all the liberties of Engliſhmen.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Middleſex.

Gentlemen,

I Obey the ſtrong impulſe of a lively gratitude, when I thus employ the firſt moments of my liberty to thank you for the many favours you have conferred on me during a long, cruel, and unmerited impriſonment. My ſufferings the two laſt years were endeared to me, as well as rendered truly honourable, by the ſupport and protection of the friends of freedom. The trial was, indeed, long and ſevere, but the moſt happy conſequences have followed. The favourable opinion you were pleaſed at firſt to entertain of my integrity and fortitude, has been confirmed on a variety of occaſions, and I have experienced as frequent proofs of your unwearied zeal for your country, and ſteady regard to me. I will go on with the ſame ſpirit in the cauſe of a brave and free people. To their ſervice, to the defence of the laws, and to the preſervation of the religious and civil liberties of the whole Britiſh empire, the remainder of my life ſhall be dedicated. I rely ſolely and entirely on your protection, and I will form no connection which may, in the ſmalleſt degree, warp me from my duty to you, either as the dependant of a Miniſter, or even as the ſervant of the Crown; for I think a repreſentative of the people ought to be perfectly free and unbiaſſed, in order more effectually to keep every miniſter in awe, and to oppoſe every encroachment of the prerogative, againſt which the houſe of commons was eſtabliſhed as a firm barrier. I will therefore know no influence in parliament but that created by the conſtitution, that of the conſtituents over their repreſentative, and I do not mean to acknowledge any other conſtituents than thoſe patriotic friends, by whoſe favour I am the legal member for the county of Middleſex.

I reflect, Gentlemen, with great ſatisfaction, that the many tedious months of my harſh confinement were not uſeleſſly employed in the common cauſe of public freedom. I have enjoyed in priſon the fruits of my long labours, the glory of deſtroying that dreaded engine of arbitrary power, ſo cruelly employed of late, and ſo often fatal to our countrymen, a General Warrant. After every delay of privilege and chicane, from May 1763, an upright jury in laſt November declared a ſecretary of ſtate guilty. No puniſhment, however, has reached that firſt and great offender. The treaſury paid the fine, and the whole expence of the proſecution, and he has been even rewarded with the cuſtody of the privy-ſeal. The very ſuperior abilities of my worthy collegue, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, were exerted thro' the whole of this important cauſe. To his indefatigable zeal, and love of legal liberty, every ſubject of this empire has the moſt eſſential obligations. I have taken care that all the proceedings in this great ſtruggle of the people againſt

againſt the uſurped power of miniſters, ſhall be entered in the proper court, and I hope the *Record* will remain *unaltered* to our lateſt poſterity, as a complete triumph of liberty over deſpotiſm.

I feel with indignant ſorrow that I have not been equally ſucceſsful in another national concern which I had at heart, I mean a ſtrict parliamentary enquiry into the horrid maſſacre of our countrymen in St. George's Fields, on the fatal tenth of May, 1768. I gave to the public all the original papers reſpecting that wicked ſhedding of innocent blood, by which the land is defiled, and I offered to bring the evidence to the bar of the houſe of commons. The only hope which now remains to us, is, that the virtue of a future parliament, faithful to the truſt repoſed in them by the people, will ſoon purſue the murderers, that juſtice will at length overtake them, and that the moſt ſhocking of all crimes will not be left unpuniſhed. The horror of the action is ſtill freſh in the mind of every man of humanity, and I hold it to be the greateſt reproach of our age and nation, that ſo many of our fellow-ſubjects have been baſely murdered by an inhuman ſoldiery in St. George's Fields, and other hired ruffians at Brentford, without a ſingle victim to the public juſtice of our country, to the future ſecurity of our lives, or to the violated laws of God and man.

The ſtate of this county, Gentlemen, is truly alarming. The houſe of commons have not only rejected a member choſen by a majority of the freeholders, but likewiſe obtruded upon you a perſon, whom you never elected. They have openly aſſumed the whole legiſlative power. By their vote they have declared an incapacity, where the law of the land and common right rendered the party eligible to parliament. This proceeding is a direct attack both on the form and eſſence of the conſtitution, a flagrant violation of the fundamental privileges of Engliſhmen, and a robbery committed on every elector of the kingdom, even in the moſt invaluable of all his poſſeſſions, the right of repreſentation in the houſe of commons. You have *petitioned*, you have *remonſtrated*, in the ſpirit of true ſons of Liberty, but in vain. The reaſon is moſt manifeſt. The meaſure of my expulſion and incapacity was previouſly ſettled in the cabinet, and only brought to parliament by the miniſter, in order to go through the common forms, as other buſineſs in the uſual courſe of the ſeſſion. The nation, however, are not the dupes of this artifice, and they regard the preſent houſe of commons as no longer a juſt and fair repreſentative of the collective body of all the electors of this united kingdom, and, therefore, they do not hold that the power and authority of a legal houſe of parliament is inherent in the aſſembly now ſitting at Weſtminſter.

I am happy, Gentlemen, to leave a hateful priſon without the leaſt ſpark of anger or reſentment againſt the authors of all my ſufferings, I have no malice nor revenge to gratify. I feel no paſſion but that of gratitude to my friends, and my only enemies ſhall be thoſe of my country; thoſe who ſtill manifeſt a rooted, unrelenting malice againſt the liberties of this kingdom, and who endeavour to intail ſlavery on us and our poſterity. If my perſecutions are not yet ended, I will continue to bear up as a man, firm and determined in the beſt of cauſes, nor for your ſakes will I ſcruple to dare all the vengeance of thoſe wretched miniſters, who are now the rulers over us, but poſſeſs neither the confidence, nor the eſteem of the people. If his majeſty be graciouſly pleaſed to liſten to the cries of a loyal but injured nation, and to remove a moſt corrupt and deſpotic adminiſtration, who are every day baſely and deſperately ſtabbing the very vitals of the conſtitution, I ſhall then hope to live among you in the enjoyment of the firſt bleſſing and the moſt ſovereign good, *Liberty*, both perſonal and political, and when I can no longer be uſeful to my country, to die happy in the applauſe of the friends of freedom and of England.

I am, with deference and regard,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful, and obedient,
Humble ſervant,

April 18, 1770. JOHN WILKES.

Huetiana continued from p. 119.

LXXXVIII.

The Fidelity of a Dog.

IN a village ſituated between Caen and Vire, on the borders of the diſtrict called the *Grove*, there dwelt a peaſant of a ſurly untoward temper, who frequently beat and abuſed his wife, inſomuch that the neighbours were ſometimes obliged by her outcries to interpoſe, in order to prevent farther miſchief. Being at length weary of living always with one whom he hated, he reſolved to get rid of her. He pretended

to

to be reconciled, altered his behaviour, and on holidays invited her to walk out with him into the fields for pleaſure and recreation. One ſummer evening, after a very hot day, he carried her to cool and repoſe herſelf on the borders of a ſpring, in a place very ſhady and ſolitary. He pretended to be very thirſty. The clearneſs of the water tempted them to drink. He laid himſelf down all along upon his belly, and ſwilled large draughts of it, highly commending the ſweetneſs of the water, and urging her to refreſh herſelf in like manner. She believed him, and followed his example. As ſoon as he ſaw her in that poſture, he threw himſelf upon her, and plunged her head into the water, in order to drown her. She ſtruggled hard for her life, but could not have prevailed without the aſſiſtance of a dog, who uſed to follow, was fond of her, and never left her. He immediately flew at the huſband, ſeized him by the throat, made him let go his hold, and ſaved the life of his miſtreſs.

LXXXIX.

Rabbi Manaſſeh ben Iſrael.

Rabbi Manaſſeh ben Iſrael, was a Jew of the firſt rank, the head of the Synagogue at Amſterdam. I was intimately acquainted with him, and we had frequently long conferences on the ſubject of Religion. This is the perſon whom I have mentioned in the beginning of my *Demonſtratio Evangelica*. He had a wife of the family of the Abrabaniel's, who ſaid ſhe was of the Tribe of Judah, and deſcended from the royal branch of David. He had children by her, and boaſted that he had raiſed up ſeed to K. David. He was, beſides, a very good man, of a ſweet temper, affable, ready to follow the dictates of reaſon, and free from many Jewiſh ſuperſtitions, and from the empty reveries of the *Cabala*. He had acquired by long ſtudy and cloſe meditation, a great knowledge of the grammatical ſenſe of the Holy Scriptures. His *Reconciler*, and his other works, are evident proofs of his good ſenſe and learning. I might have improved very much by his converſation, if my affairs had not obliged me to return too ſoon to France.

He carried me one day to his ſynagogue, with Meſſieurs Biondel, Bockart, and the younger Voſſius. He placed us on the ſeat of the Doctors, which is near the Tabernacle, where they lay up the volumes of the law. This Tabernacle, which was made in the ſhape of a great cabinet, was placed upon a pedeſtal two feet high, incloſed at top with a ſmall baluſtrade of the ſame height. As I was very attentive to all their ceremonies, I happened, without thinking of it, to reſt my foot on a ſmall cornice of this pedeſtal. The whole Synagogue was in alarm, and trembled with indignation; thinking I intended by that action to ſpurn at their religion. Good Manaſſeh immediately gave me notice of my fault; whereupon I haſtily withdrew my foot, in the moſt modeſt and ſubmiſſive manner, and the decent and reſpectful poſture which I afterwards obſerved, compoſed and entirely ſatisfied the congregation*.

XC.

Whether the Hebrew word נזם [*Nezem*] *was an ornament of the noſe.*

M. Morin, profeſſor of the Oriental Languages at Amſterdam, and formerly Miniſter at Caen, came to me one day much diſpleaſed at having been charged with ignorance or ſingularity, for pretending to affirm that the preſent which the ſervant of Abraham made to Rebecca, and which in the Hebrew is ſtyled נזם, was an ornament of the noſe, and not an ear-ring. He deſired me to ſtudy the queſtion, to give him my opinion, and to be his ſecond in the diſpute. I replied, that the queſtion was not new to me, and that in the lectures which I had read on the Holy Scriptures, I thought that I had ſufficiently diſcuſſed it, without there being any occaſion for a freſh enquiry; that the word נזם ſeemed to me ſometimes to ſignify an ear-ring, but alſo that it ſometimes ſignified an ornament of the noſtrils; that thoſe who denied this, had not read with ſufficient attention all the xxivth. chapter, where this embaſſy of Abraham's ſervant is related; that if they had, they would have obſerved, that he himſelf ſays expreſsly, *Gen.* xxiv. 47. that when he offered this נזם to Rebecca, he put it upon her noſe, that is, in the place where it ought to be. He deſcribes this place by the word אף, which ſignifies properly and principally *the noſe*. This is what is meant in Iſaiah iii. 20, where this ornament is called a נזם of the noſe. The ſame word, in conſequence of that primary ſignification, has another, which denotes *Anger*, becauſe the

noſe

* This chapter is a proof of the good ſenſe and moderation of M. Huet, in which excellent qualities he may be an example to many profeſſed Proteſtants. He has alſo inſerted this adventure at the Synagogue in his *Iter Sueſſ.cum.*

noſe is the ſeat of anger, as Theocritus ſays of the God Pan,

—Και οι αει δριμεια χολα ποτι ρινι καθηται.
Anger always reſides in his noſe.

And, thirdly, it ſignifies all the face, taking a part for the whole. But what puts the queſtion entirely out of doubt, is a paſſage in the book of Proverbs, xi. 22. in which Solomon compares *a fair woman without diſcretion to a jewell* [*Nezem*] *of gold in a ſwine's ſnout*; for it cannot be ſuppoſed that this ſwine wears this ornament on its face or in its ears. Ezekiel ſpeaks ſtill more clearly, xvi. 12. and diſtinguiſhes the *Nezem* from ear-rings, when ſpeaking in the name of God to the city of Jeruſalem, he ſays, *I put a jewel* [*Nezem*] *on thy noſe, and ear-rings in thine ears.* Symmachus has tranſlated the word *Nezem* by that επιρρινιον. St Auguſtine, *Quæſt. in Geneſ.* ſays, that this cuſtom was uſual among the women of Mauritania. It is ſo at this day in Perſia, Arabia, Ethiopia†, and many parts of Aſia and the Indies, not only among the women, but alſo among the men. It has even paſſed over into Europe, and has been adopted in Bulgaria.

XCI.

The faulty method of modern Grammarians, owing to their affected brevity.

F. Mambrun, a Jeſuit, who inſtructed me in philoſophy for three years, and whoſe memory is dear to me, was the firſt who gave me a reliſh for the Arabic tongue; and in order to initiate me in it, he preſented me with the ſmall Grammar of Thomas Erpenius, which is entitled *Rudiments.* This Erpenius introduced a taſte for that language, and made it flouriſh. He was profeſſor of it in the Univerſity of Leyden, and erected there at a great expence a very elegant preſs for the Arabic language, where ſeveral very uſeful books have been printed. James Golius, who ſucceeded him, undertook the ſame office, and carried the Arabic literature as far as he. With this laſt I was intimately acquainted. He was a man of great candor, and of a moſt amiable temper; and I pay him with pleaſure this tribute of gratitude, for the kind aſſiſtance which he gave me at Leyden in a dangerous illneſs, with which I was attacked. M. Bockart was the ſcholar of Erpenius, and boaſted much of his erudition. This appears in thoſe Rudiments which I have mentioned, in his grammar, and in his other works. I know not what was his method in the exerciſe of his profeſſion, nor what was his art in inſtructing his ſcholars; but if one may judge by thoſe Rudiments, his great knowledge was prejudicial to him; for as he was perfectly well acquainted with that language, and found no difficulty in it, he judged of his ſcholars by himſelf, and thought that they might learn it by half a word. He has therefore explained himſelf ſo conciſely, and has been ſo ſparing of his words, that he has been guilty of ambiguities and of obſcurities, almoſt inſurmountable. *Brevis eſſe laboro obſcurus fio.* Moſt of the modern grammarians who have written on the learned languages, have committed the ſame fault, but none have carried it ſo far as he. In which he, and they who have imitated him, have adopted a method quite oppoſite to that which reaſon dictates; for as the difficulties attendant on every new language that is learned, are to be explained, I think that words ſhould by no means be ſpared, in order to render the precepts clear and eaſy; and that it is better to be guilty of ſuperfluous repititions, than to retrench any thing that is eſſential to a thorough knowledge of the language. Otherwiſe difficulties are multiplied, and to thoſe which are inſeparable from grammar, is added the miſtaken method of the Grammarian§.

XCII.

Cauſe of the Effect which the Sun produces in Summer on the Leaves of Trees and on Fruits, after a gentle rain.

In Summer time, when after ſome days of fine weather, there happens a ſtorm, during the heat of the day, accompanied with a light and gentle rain, and the ſun immediately afterwards ſhines out again in its full force, it ſcorches the leaves and flowers, on which the rain has fallen, and blaſts the fruits. The people of Normandy, and of ſome other provinces of France, call this accident

† According to the account that was given me by F. Martin, Miſſionary to the Indies, Auguſt 2, 1715.

§ The ſame defect is obſervable in many of our Engliſh writers of Inſtitutes, and in none more than in the beſt and only univerſal ſyſtem of preſpective, by Dr. Brook Taylor, firſt printed in 1715. But this, its only fault, has lately been obviated by Mr. Highmore's Practice of Perſpective, in which Dr. Taylor's Principles are explained and illuſtrated with the utmoſt clearneſs and preciſion.



A View of the Bay of SANTERINI, with a BURNING-ISLAND, which lately rose out of the Sea.

Brouïture, and in the vulgar language, ſay, that the trees and plants which have been ſtruck with it, are *Brouïes*. The term *uredo*, which we find in Cicero, very properly expreſſes the ſcorching which the ardor of the ſun then occaſions on the flowers and leaves, and which is exactly like what would have been cauſed by a red hot iron, if it had been applied to them.

The Naturaliſts have enquired into the cauſe of ſo ſtrange an effect, but have advanced nothing that can ſatisfy a reaſonable mind. What I am going to propoſe, tho' new, ſeems to me not only certain, but even indiſputable. In the fair days of Summer, it is viſible, that a little duſt lies upon the leaves and flowers, ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs, raiſed by the wind. When the rain falls upon this duſt, the drops run together, and take a round figure, or nearly round, as we ſee they do when we ſprinkle a little water on duſty tables. Now the rays of the Sun, being collected into a focus by theſe globules of water, produce the ſame effect on the fruits and flowers, as they would have done if tranſmitted through a convex burning-glaſs. But if the rain is violent, and laſts long, the Sun, when it ſhines out, does not burn the leaves, becauſe the rain waſhes away all the rounded drops; and the drops loſing their figure, in which their burning and cauſtic virtue conſiſted, are widened, and ſpread themſelves without any extraordinary effect.

[*To be continued.*]

Mr URBAN,

THE eruption of Mount Veſuvius, which has again alarmed the inhabitants of the country in its neighbourhood, has put me in mind of a phænomenon of the like kind, but much more wonderful, which happened in the preſent century, and which for the entertainment of your readers, I have here tranſcribed, illuſtrated with a drawing *from Father Goree's account of it.*

Among the prodigies of nature, ſays that Father, we may juſtly reckon a burning iſland which roſe from the ſea ſome years ago in the bay of Santerini in the Archipelago. What can be more awful and aſtoniſhing, than to ſee fire not only break forth from the bowels of the earth, but alſo to view it forcing a paſſage through the waters of the ſea without being extinguiſhed. Or what can be more tremendous than to behold dreadful convulſions raiſing from the depths of the ſea new iſlands, and forming bulwarks, againſt which the moſt furious tempeſts cannot prevail. That fire pent up in the bowels of the earth ſhould produce theſe wonderful effects, is ſtill leſs ſurprizing than that, when the fire is extinct, that theſe immenſe maſſes of earth ſhould not ſink down again by their own weight, but remain firm land, on which cities and towns may be built, the ground fertilized, and men and cattle ſupported. Theſe are prodigies that exceed all that is related of Mount Gibel, Veſuvius, and all the other burning mountains put together.

Yet it is more than probable, that all the iſlands repreſented in the drawing annexed to this account, roſe from the ſea in the ſame manner, not excepting *Santerini* itſelf. Certain it is, that the little iſland between the Great Kammeni and the Leſs, was firſt diſcovered on the 23d of May 1707, five days after two ſmall ſhocks of an earthquake had happened that were but juſt perceived.

At firſt, the ſeamen who diſcovered this iſland about break of day, being unable to diſtinguiſh what it was, imagined it to be ſome huge wreck; but when they approached nearer, and the day began to clear, their fear was inexpreſſible, and they returned precipitately, and ſpread the alarm throughout the iſland of Santerini, that a new iſland was riſing from the bottom of the ſea. This was the more eaſily credited, becauſe many of the inhabitants were then alive who remembered a new iſland riſing by means of ſubterraneous fires between the iſlands of Nio and Andro, accompanied with earthquakes, violent agitations, and dreadful cracks, and emitting ſulphureous exhalations, black ſmoke, and horrid flames, which roſe to the height of many cubits. The ſea was then ſo troubled that it roſe to an incredible height, and overflowed an immenſe tract of land, and it was feared would have involved the whole iſland. The air was ſo infected with the nauſeous ſmell that iſſued from the flames, that men and cattle periſhed by the ſtench. At length, when this iſland had not above eight or ten fathom of water to riſe above the ſurface, the fire was ſo violent as to open a paſſage through its bowels, by which the waters of the ſea ruſhing in, overcame the fury of the flames, and the iſland remains under water to this day.

How great ſoever the fright of the inhabitants of Santerini was at the firſt ſight of this new iſland, yet a few days after

after, not ſeeing any appearance either of ſmoke or fire, ſome of them ventured to approach it, in order to obſerve more particularly the manner of its formation, and not apprehending any danger, went on ſhore upon it. They found it compoſed of huge pieces of rock, and they paſſed from one precipice to another, among which they met with ſeveral curioſities, particularly a kind of ſtone which cut like bread, and ſo remarkably reſembled it in form, colour, and conſiſtence, that they could not refrain from taſting it, which, however, ſoon undeceived them. They likewiſe found plenty of oyſters, a rarity ſeldom to be met with in that country by reaſon of the depth of the ſea; and they could plainly diſcover that part of the maſs that had been uppermoſt, or had formed the bed at the bottom of the ſea, from that which had riſen from beneath.

While they were thus employed, they began to perceive the iſland to work and heave under their feet, like a mole-hill when in motion by the working of a mole. It was now no time to ſtay, they haſtened to their veſſel, and before they could embark, the riſing of the iſland was viſible to the naked eye. It was, however obſervable, that this motion by which the iſland was increaſed, was by no means equal at all times in all its parts; but it ſometimes roſe in one place and ſubſided in another. The good father ſaw a rock riſe out of the ſea one day at forty or fifty paces diſtance from the iſland, and was particularly attentive to it for four or five days following, when it ſunk again into the ſea, and totally diſappeared.

The Leſſer Kammeni, which lay the neareſt, was often ſhaken by the motion which raiſed the new iſland. From a cliff that appeared to ſhoot forth from the top as it roſe, they could frequently ſee rocks of vaſt magnitude rolling down its ſides, which tumbling into the ſea, would raiſe a kind of ſhower reſembling ſmoke. About this time the ſea was obſerved to change its colour; from green it changed to red, and from red to yellow, with a ſtench that affected the whole bay. This was followed by a moſt wonderful phænomenon. From a ſpot where the inhabitants of Santarini never could find a bottom, aroſe a ridge of black ſtones, which the Greeks from their hardneſs named *Sideropetres*, or iron ſtones, and formed another iſland, which the inhabitants called the Black Iſland, as they had before named the other the White Iſland, but which afterwards became not only the centre of the firſt iſland, but alſo of the fire and ſmoke that after a few days ſucceeded. The ſmoke that iſſued out at firſt was very thick and white, as if proceeding from five or ſix lime kilns joined in one; but in four days after its firſt appearance, fire was ſeen in the night to riſe from the ſame place. Now the inhabitants of Santerini, and more particularly the garriſon of *Scàro*, began to tremble. Their caſtle was ſituated upon a narrow promontory, at no great diſtance from this fiery appearance, and they expected every moment to be blown into the air by the eruption, or overturned in the ſea by the ſhock of an earthquake.

They had now continually before their eyes fire and ſmoke, and were apprehenſive that either mines of vitriol or ſulphur would burſt upon them; and therefore they reſolved at all events to abandon their preſent ſituation, and remove to a greater diſtance. In vain were repreſentations made of how little uſe their flight would be, as no one could tell in what part of the country their lives would be moſt ſecure. Some indeed reſolved to ſtay, but the greateſt number ſought for ſhelter among the remoteſt mountains. The Turks who were then at Santerini, collecting the tribute annually paid to the grand ſignior, were ſtill more afraid than the native inhabitants. Being terrified to the laſt degree to ſee fire break out of the ſea at ſuch a depth, they beſought the Chriſtians to pray to God, and eſpecially to teach their young children to cry *Kurie Eleeſon*, becauſe, as they ſaid, the children not having offended God, they could more eaſily appeaſe his anger. The fire was then but inconſiderable, being confined to a narrow compaſs, and only appearing in the night, from ſun-ſetting to ſun-riſing. But as the iſland increaſed the fire increaſed alſo. It was on the ſixteenth of July, that the Black Iſland was firſt diſcovered, juſt eight weeks after the appearance of the White. But before the firſt of Auguſt, the phænomenon was amazingly increaſed. From the moment the Black Iſland appeared, the earth and ſea were in continual agitation. Rocks on every ſide of the White Iſland were ſeen to riſe and fall alternately. Sometimes theſe rocks roſe cloſe to the iſland, and ſometimes at a diſtance from it; ſometimes they joined and increaſed its bulk, at other times they ſtood like pillars in

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the ocean, rising every day in height, increasing in magnitude, and seeming to form separate islands of themselves. In the mean time the smoke from the Black Island ascended in thicker clouds, and the flames in brighter streams. The sea too assumed another colour, and was covered with a frothy matter that stunk abominably. To purify the air, it was necessary to burn incense, and to make fires; but this had little effect, till a strong south-west wind arose and dispersed it. At that time the inhabitants of Santerini had promising hopes of a plentiful vintage; but this blast totally destroyed the grapes, and in one night scorched them as if struck by lightening; but what is still more remarkable, silver and gold were changed black by the accident, and many people who were unavoidably exposed to the blast, felt great pains in their head, and fell sick, but afterwards recovered.

About this time the White Island, which seemed to have risen above the Lesser Kammeni, and could be seen from the first floor of the castle of Scaro, sunk down so low, that it could not be seen from the second.

Hitherto the sea had not been observed to boil up, nor had any noise been heard upon the Black Island, but upon the thirty first of July, the sea was seen to emit smoke at two several places, one of which was about thirty, and the other above sixty paces distant from the island. In these two places, both of which were perfectly round, the water of the sea looked like oil, and seemed to rise up and bubble, which it continued to do for more than a month, in which time many fish were found dead upon the adjacent shores. The night following was heard a dead hollow noise, like cannon at a distance, and flames of fire were observed to rise in the night, ascending as high as the middle region of the air, and there disappearing.

(To be continued.)

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for the Month of *April* 1769.

April 1769	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N fresh	29 6½	38	a constant snow till noon, rainy afternoon.
2	N E ditto	29 7	37	dull heavy morning, bright afternoon.
3	Ditto ditto	29 7	40	chiefly cloudy, a good deal of hail, some rain.
4	N N E little	29 7	40	cloudy, sunshine, snow & hail, at different times.
5	N E fresh	29 7	41	bright morning, cloudy afternoon.
6	N N E ditto	29 7	41	ditto.
7	N E ditto	29 6½	42	a heavy cloudy day.
8	Ditto ditto	29 4	43	bright morning, rainy afternoon.
9	S little	29 3	44	wet night, fine bright day, misling evening.
10	Ditto fresh	29 1½	48	several showers, but in general fine and bright.
11	S S W stormy	29 1½	52	wet night, many showers in the day.
12	Ditto strong	29 3½	51	some smart showers, but in general a fine day.
13	Ditto fresh	29 5½	52	a fine bright day, misling evening.
14	Ditto stormy	29 3	54	heavy morning, bright day, misling evening.
15	Ditto ditto	29 4	52	very rough course day, a good deal of rain.
16	S S E fresh	29 5½	52	a great many showers of rain.
17	E S E little	29 5	52	some heavy showers hail and rain.
18	W ditto	29 7	50	a very fine spring day, sun very hot.
19	S W ditto	29 8	50	Ditto.
20	Ditto ditto	29 7½	51	Ditto.
21	E fresh	29 9½	51	Ditto. cold wind.
22	E to W little	29 7	50	Ditto. mild and warm.
23	N W fresh	29 7	52	several flying clouds, but a fine day.
24	Ditto little	29 9½	51	thick and foggy early, very bright warm day.
25	E fresh	30	52	a bright fine day, cold wind.
26	E N E ditto	29 9½	52	Ditto.
27	Ditto ditto	29 9	52	Ditto.
28	N E little	29 8½	53	exceeding bright and very hot.
29	Ditto ditto	29 9	54	Ditto.
30	Ditto ditto	30	54	Ditto

11. *The Trial of William and John Spiggott, William Morris, William Thomas, David Morgan, William Walter Evan, Charles David Morgan, William Charles, and David Llewellin, for the Murder of William Powell, Esq; of Glanareth, in the Pariſh of Llangaddock, in the County of Carmarthen.*

THE priſoners were indicted with William Williams not yet taken: Williams was indicted for the Murder of Powell, and the priſoners for Aiding and Abetting him. Williams was a mercer at Landovery, William Spiggott was a barber, and kept a public houſe in the ſame town, John Spiggott was ſervant to one How, William Morris was a ſadler at Landovery, William Thomas a glover, David Morgan was an itinerant tinker, what William Walter Evan was, does not appear, nor Charles David Morgan, except that he kept a houſe not far from Landovery, William Charles was a boy, the ſon of Charles David Morgan; and David Llewellin kept a farm.

The ſubſtance of the evidence given againſt theſe perſons was as follows:

Walter Evan was apprentice to David Morgan, the tinker, and uſed to travel the country with him; he was about twenty years of age, and was an accomplice in the murder, but admitted an evidence for the crown.

The teſtimony of this witneſs was in ſubſtance as follows: "About a fortnight before Mr. Powell was killed, which happened on the 8th of January, he was carried in the duſk of the evening, by John Williams, and his maſter David Morgan the tinker, to the New Bear at Landovery; in a room above-ſtairs he met with moſt, if not all the priſoners at the bar, and as ſoon as he entered that room, William Williams took him by the arm, and aſked him what ſort of a man he was? He replied, he was afraid of no man of his ſize in the town. Williams then read a writ, which he ſaid had been ſued out againſt Mr. Powell, and talked firſt of arreſting him upon it; in the mean time Williams plied the priſoners with drink, and at length aſked the witneſs, Whether, if Powell ſhould reſiſt the arreſt, he could kill him? He replied that he could not. What, ſays Williams, could you not kill a man, ſuppoſing the man was to offer to kill you firſt? To this the witneſs anſwered that he could: Williams then ſaid, that in his opinion, there was no harm in killing a man. During the converſation it appeared, that William Walter Evans had been ſent by Williams, to ſee whether Mr Powell was then at his houſe, and he reported that he was not at his houſe, but at Swanſea. At this meeting, the witneſs having got drunk, became ſomewhat unruly, and inſiſted on paying his ſhare of the reckoning, which Williams would not permit; ſome words paſſed between them, and the witneſs intimating that he had it in his power to diſcover the converſation concerning Mr. Powell, Williams threatened, that if he uttered a word, he would run him through the body. The witneſs met Williams, with David Morgan, John Iſaac, and Tom Drayn-fundo, (two perſons not indicted) at the ſame place, on Sunday the 24th of December; at this meeting, no more mention was made of a writ, but Williams talked plainly of the murder: he ſaid, that the gentleman, meaning Mr. Powell, muſt be killed; and that whoever ſhould do it, ſhould want for nothing; and that he would take care that he ſhould not be hurt.

The next meeting was on New Year's day, Monday the 1ſt of January; Williams, and moſt, if not all the priſoners, were preſent. Wm Walt. Evan reported, that Mr. Powell was ſtill at Swanſea; Williams then propoſed to the witneſs and David Llewellin, that they ſhould go to Swanſea, and kill him there: this they undertook, and ſet off for that purpoſe, but they reached no farther than Langattock that night, where they got drunk, ſlept all the next day, and loſt one another. The witneſs, however, went to Swanſea, though Llewellin did not, and on Thurſday the fourth of January he met Williams, his maſter the tinker, and Iſaac, again, at their old rendezvous, the New Bear; Williams aſked the witneſs, Whether he had killed Powell? and upon his anſwering that he had not met Powell in a ſituation in which he could kill him, Williams abuſed him for not having done what he had undertaken, and ſaid he was not true in the buſineſs; they parted, however, upon better terms, and on Saturday the ſixth of January, Williams ſent the witneſs, his maſter the tinker, and John Iſaac, to Captain Bowen, at Kill-y-Cwm, giving as a reaſon, that the inhabitants of Landovery might take notice of ſo many people being about the town.

When they came to Captain Bowen, they told him that they were ſent thither by Williams, who deſired they might ſtay there that night and the next night, and knowing that the noble captain

night

might be truſted, the witneſs told him plainly that they were to kill Mr. Powell; upon this he clapped him upon the back, and ſaid, if he would do that he ſhould never want, and that there never ſhould be any proſecution againſt him for it. He ſaid, however, that he could not lodge them, but he gave them an order to a man who kept a publick houſe in the town, to let them have a crown's worth of meat and drink. They went accordingly to the publick houſe, where the Captain ſoon after joined them, talked with them of the *buſineſs*, and generouſly ſpent two ſhillings. At this houſe they ſtaid all night, and the next morning, Sunday, they returned to Llandovery. In the evening they met altogether at the Bear, and Wm Walter Evan reported that Mr. Powell was returned from Swanſea. Upon this Williams rubbed his hands together with great glee, and ſaid, 'Then we will kill him without farther delay; if we don't kill him now, it will be in vain to talk about it.' He then ordered Charles David Morgan, not the tinker, to take them to his houſe, which ſtood at a little diſtance from Llandovery, and was about a mile and a half ſhort of Mr. Powell's. William Walter Evan, John Iſaac, David Morgan, Llewellin, and William Thomas, accordingly ſet out with Charles David Morgan that night; and William Williams, William Morris, William and John Spiggot, and one Morgan James, a pedlar, not indicted, joined them the next morning, the fatal 8th of January. The killing Mr. Powell was here the perpetual topic of converſation, and great part of the day was ſpent in preparations for the fact. Williams told the witneſs aloud, that he ſhould have a hundred guineas, and he told the reſt, that he ſhould make no diſtinction between one and another. The witneſs aſked him, why he would have Mr. Powell killed? He anſwered, he is a bad man, he ſtarved his wife and children, he has nobody belonging to him, and it is no harm to kill him; but ſays the witneſs, he has a wife alive now, ſuppoſe ſhe ſhould proſecute us; upon which Williams drew a piece of gold out of his pocket as big as a crown piece; this piece of gold, ſays he, has belonged to Powell's wife, and I am ſure ſhe will not proſecute any body. Some waggoners frocks were then produced as diſguiſes, and fire-arms, ſwords and tucks, as weapons for the fact. Morgan James, the pedlar, at length propoſed, that they ſhould black their faces, and this meaſure was immediately adopted, except by Charles David Morgan, and William Charles, his ſon. Being all armed, they ſet out, except John Spiggot, who joined them at the garden's edge, juſt after it was dark, taking with them two waggoner's frocks, and a large bottle of brandy: Nothing happened in the way, except that the witneſs being obliged to ſtop for a neceſſary purpoſe, Williams ſtood over him with a drawn hanger, and ſwore that he would inſtantly run him through if he offered to turn back, or leave him. They proceeded, not along the road, but acroſs fields and waſte grounds, till they came to Mr. Powell's houſe. Then they ſtopped; Williams put on one of the frocks, and William Spiggot the other; then they all drank out of the bottle, and going up to the door, Williams knocked. As ſoon as it was open, Williams and David Llewellin ruſhed in firſt, and the witneſs being next behind, Williams took him by the arm, and placed him as a centinel at the kitchen door, he having a drawn ſword in his hand; from this place there was an entry that led to the parlour, through which, by a light coming from the parlour, he could ſee. As ſoon as Williams and Llewellin had gone to the parlour through this entry, the reſt followed in a throng, except Charles David Morgan and his ſon, whoſe faces were not blacked, and they ſtaid without. He immediately heard a perſon, whom he ſuppoſed to be Mr. Powell, cry out, as in the utmoſt terror and diſtreſs, but being at the ſame time attacked by a man in the kitchen with a ſhovel, he cried out to any one of the party who ſhould be within hearing, "Fire off," upon which William Walter Evan, who was then in the entry, fired a gun or piſtol, which however did no miſchief: in leſs than two minutes, he ſaw William Williams returning through the entry, from the parlour, followed by moſt of his accomplices in a troop, and immediately going out of the houſe, the witneſs followed them. Williams and the Tinker declared, that they had ſtabbed Powell, and Llewellin, as a teſtimoney that he had not been idle, ſhewed a bloody knife. Williams ſaid, that he defied all Doctors, and they proceeded together back to Charles David Morgan's, from whence they ſet out; they talked all the way of what they had been doing; and during the converſation

fation Williams quarrelled with ſome of them and beat them. In about an hour they got back, when the frocks that Williams and Spiggot had worn, were found to be bloody, as well as Morgan James the pedlar's cravat. Williams gave the tinker, the pedlar, and the witneſs, a guinea a-piece, telling them, they ſhould have more. He went away firſt, refuſing to let any of them go with him, and ſoon after the reſt of them diſperſed.

Elizabeth Charles, the daughter of Charles David Morgan, confirmed the account of the priſoners and others having met at her father's houſe, gone out at duſk, and returned in an hour.

Margaret Jones, who had formerly been a ſervant to Mr. Powell, but was not at the time of giving evidence in that capacity, depoſed to the following effect:

She was at Mr. Powell's houſe on the 8th of January, and in the evening of that day he was ſitting in his parlour, with John Jones, his nephew, William Reece Bowen, and Lewis Sommers: She was ſtanding in the kitchen, near the fire, and ſome body knocking at the back door, ſhe ſent a little girl about fourteen years old to open it; there were with her four men, John Williams, Mr. Powell's clerk, David William Owen, John Morgan, and Hugh Eynon: As ſoon as the door was open, ſhe heard a ruſhing noiſe, and immediately ſaw a perſon enter the kitchen with a ſword drawn. John Williams attacked him with a ſhovel, upon which the man cried out *Fire*, and a piſtol was immediately diſcharged; in about a minute ſhe heard a voice ſay, "Come away my "lads," upon which ſeveral men went haſtily out of the houſe. Morgan ran out of the kitchen after them, but ſoon returned, and then ſhe, who ſtood ſtill, crying and terrified, went with the men and the little girl to the parlour door which ſhe found ſhut; ſhe knocked, but nobody anſwering, ſhe endeavoured to go in; ſhe puſhed the door back with ſome difficulty, and found Mr. Powell upon the ground, gaſping in the agonies of death. He lay on his back with both his arms by his ſide, and his feet towards the door, and exhibited ſuch a ſpectacle of horror, as was ſcarce ever ſeen; his noſe was almoſt cut off; his hands were cut acroſs to the bone, his bowels had been torn from his belly in a quantity that would have filled a hat; and the whole body looked as if it had been dipped in blood.

The perſons who were with Margaret Jones in the kitchen, confirmed her evidence.

William Reece Bowen gave the following account. He was ſitting with Mr. Powell, Jones his nephew, and Sommers a neighbour, in his parlour, on the evening of the 8th of January; the door was a-jar, and there was one candle burning upon the mantle-piece; the witneſs ſat with his back to the door, and upon hearing it open, turned round, and ſaw a perſon in a canvaſs frock, with his face blacked. The Ruffian ſeemed to falter in his purpoſe; he ſtood ſtill, looking at the company, and attempted to turn back, but one or two others who followed him, puſhed him forwards into the room; Powell then ſtarted up, and running into a corner, cried out, O God! O God! The perſon who firſt entered, attempted to faſten round Mr. Powell's neck, and the witneſs immediately endeavoured to eſcape; as he was paſſing the door, ſome body attempted to ſtab him in the face; he ſaw five or ſix others in the paſſage, one of whom he ſtruck, and fell over him; juſt at that moment he heard a piſtol fired, and in the confuſion got out of the houſe, to which he returned no more that night.

William Prytherch, an apothecary or ſurgeon, gave an account, that he examined the body, and found upon it twelve wounds, ſeven of which were mortal.

Other witneſſes gave an account of diſcovering the murderers to the following effect. On the rumour of Mr. Powell's being murdered, ſeveral perſons went the next morning to his houſe, and among others, David Bowen and William Pogſon. Theſe men obſerving there was ſnow on the ground, endeavoured to trace the footſteps that were marked in it; beſides the footſteps, there were drops of blood from the garden in Mr Powell's field, and it was remarked that there were the footſteps of many men from and to Mr Powell's houſe nearly in the ſame track. Pogſon very judiciouſly propoſed that the footſteps, ſhould in the firſt place, be accurately meaſured, leſt they ſhould be obliterated by the ſnows melting, or mixed with thoſe of perſons whom curioſity might bring to the place. Among theſe footſteps one was very particular; the dimenſions of the heel, and the forepart were taken ſeparately; and it was obſerved that there were five broad nails on the outward edge of each ſhoe; there was alſo another footſtep equally remarkable, though

though very different, it was made by a shoe too small for that of a Welsh farmer, and was uncommonly neat. Pogson immediately recollected that Williams had, in the last summer assizes, shewn him a boot of very curious workmanship which he said he had brought from London where they were made by the same shoe-maker who made shoes for the king of Denmark when he was in England, and from the same last. Of this, however, he said nothing then, but proceeded to trace the feet and the blood over fields and waste grounds, where they were unmixed with those of other passengers, and came at length to the house of Charles David Morgan. Here they found his wife, his son and daughter, a servant spinning, and two old women: What happened from this time till the prisoners were apprehended, does not appear; but when they were before the coroner, Pogson searched all the prisoner's shoes; upon examining the shoe of Charles David Morgan, it was found exactly to correspond with the measure of that which had left the print of five nails, and five nails were found in it; it was also upon a closer examination found to be bloody.

The Rev. Thomas Lewis gave an account of the confession of David Lewellin to this effect. The witness apprehended him, and as the people were guarding him along, they cried out that he had confessed. The witness then desired to hear what he had to say, and he told him that he was the man who first entered the parlour where Mr Powell was sitting; that he was taken by the arm and pushed in; that he immediately seized Mr Powell by the breast with his right hand, holding a clasp knife in his left, but that he gave him no blow; that other persons rushing in, he ran out of the parlour, and went and skulked by the street door; that when they left the house, he followed them, and being a little behind them, Williams waited for him, and when he came up, beat him; that others of the party charged him with not doing his duty in the station he was in, and that having a scratch on his hand, he rubbed his knife in the blood, and shewed it as a justification, and to prevent his being farther ill-treated. Being asked what could induce him to engage in so horrid an undertaking, he answered that it was for fear of being murdered himself, being under-tenant to one that was with him.

A hat and wig were found in Mr Powell's parlour, which appeared to belong to William Spiggot, and a tuck which belonged to David Morgan.

The blood that was tracked with the footsteps was from a wound which Williams gave either to Lewellin, or Thomas, for having been remiss in the business.

The prisoners pretended that they went to execute a writ, and that the names of Spiggot, Morgan, and Morris were put into the warrant as bailiffs; but the judge observed, that those who engaged to act under lawful authority, never put on waggoners frocks, and blacked their faces; and that there was not the least pretence of resistance against an arrest which should make violence necessary, nor indeed the least proof that any cause of process subsisted.

The judge having with great accuracy summed up the evidence, the jury found William Morris, William Walter Evan, Charles David Morgan, and David Lewellin guilty, and acquitted John Spiggot, William Thomas, and William Charles the boy. Neither the prisoners nor witnesses understood any English, so that an interpreter was sworn.

On Friday about twelve o'clock they were conveyed to execution by the sheriff, and between one and two they were all turned off. Morris was so deeply affected that he fell into a fit, and was totally senseless when he came to the gallows, where he was obliged to be held up, whilst the halter was placed round his neck.—Spiggott's concern was about the disposal of his body, which he begged might be buried in a churchyard.—They all submitted to their sentence with much resignation.—David Morgan made a speech in Welch to the spectators, warning them by his own untimely end, how they listened to the persuasions of bad men, and suffered the artifices of such seducers to draw them aside from the plain truth of virtue.—Four of them were delivered to the surgeons for dissection, and two are hung in chains in some part of the county of Hereford. Before their execution they appeared very penitent, and made ample confessions to the clergyman who attended them; but it was the particular order of the judge, that they should not be made public at this time.

X.

12. *Some Account of the late Peter Collison, Fellow of the Royal Society,* &c.

The ingenious author of this little piece justly observes, that to place before

(*Gent. Mag.* April, 1770.)

fore the publick an example worthy of imitation, is no inconſiderable ſervice. The great and good Author of Nature, has implanted a principle in every breaſt which neceſſarily approves of a conduct directed to the advantage of mankind. Of what we approve we are naturally emulous, and the tribute that is publickly paid to the memory of a worthy man, may well be conſidered as a kind of reward offered for the encouragement of merit. We ſhall therefore give the ſubſtance of this biographical letter, in the Author's own words, which indeed, it would be difficult to exchange for better.

The family of the Collinſons is of antient ſtanding in the North: Peter and James were the great grandſons of Peter Collinſon, who lived on his paternal eſtate called Hugal-Hall, or Height of Hugal, near Windermere Lake, in the Pariſh of Stavely, about ten miles from Kendal in Weſtmorland. Peter, whilſt a youth, diſcovered his attachment to natural hiſtory: Inſects, and their ſeveral metamorphoſes, employed many of thoſe hours, which at his time of life are moſtly ſpent by others in very different purſuits. Plants likewiſe engaged his attention; he began early to make a collection of dried ſpecimens, and had acceſs to the beſt gardens at that time in the neighbourhood of London.

It was a favourable circumſtance for him, that he was in partnerſhip with his brother James, in a buſineſs that did not always require their preſence together. They lived in great harmony, and reciprocally afforded to each other opportunities for their reſpective purſuits.

Peter became early acquainted with the moſt eminent Naturaliſts of his time; the Drs. Derham, Woodward, Dale, Lloyd, and, the great Sir Hans Sloane, were amongſt his friends.

Among the great variety of articles which form that ſuperb collection, with which Sir Hans afterwards enriched the publick, ſmall was the number of thoſe with whoſe hiſtory Mr. Collinſon was not well acquainted; he being one of thoſe few who viſited Sir Hans at all times familiarly, and continued ſo to do to the lateſt period; their inclinations and purſuits in reſpect to natural hiſtory being the ſame, a firm friendſhip had early been eſtabliſhed between them.

Peter Collinſon was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society on the 12th of December, 1728; and perhaps was one of the moſt diligent and uſeful members, not only in ſupplying them with many curious obſervations himſelf, but in promoting and preſerving a moſt extenſive correſpondence with learned and ingenious Foreigners, in all countries, and on every uſeful ſubject.

Beſides his attention to natural hiſtory, he minuted every ſtriking hint that occurred either in reading or converſation; and from this ſource he derived much information, as there were very few men of learning and ingenuity, who were not of his acquaintance at home, and moſt foreigners of eminence in natural hiſtory, or in arts and ſciences, were recommended to his notice and friendſhip.

His diligence and œconomy of time was ſuch, that though he never appeared to be in a hurry, he maintained an extenſive correſpondence with great punctuality; acquainting the learned and ingenious in diſtant parts of the globe, with the diſcoveries and improvements in natural hiſtory in this country, and receiving the like information from the moſt eminent perſons in almoſt every other. Amongſt a variety of circumſtances of this kind that might be mentioned, his correſpondences with the ingenious Cadwallader Colden, Eſq; of New-York, and the juſtly celebrated Dr. Franklin of Philadelphia, furniſh inſtances of the benefit reſulting from his attention to all improvements. From the former of theſe gentlemen, many valuable obſervations were received; and the latter communicated his firſt eſſays on electricity to Mr. Collinſon, in a ſeries of letters, which were then publiſhed, and have been reprinted in a late edition of the Doctor's ingenious diſcoveries and improvements.

Perhaps, in ſome future period, the account procured of the management of ſheep in Spain, in reſpect to their migrations from the moutains to the plains, and their ſtated returns, publiſhed in the Gentleman's Magazine for May and June, 1764, may not be conſidered among the leaſt of the benefits accruing from his extenſive and inquiſitive correſpondence. When America is better peopled, the mountainous parts more habitable, the plains unloaded of their vaſt foreſts, and cultivated. the fineſt ſheep in the world may poſſibly cover the plains of Carolina, Georgia, and Florida in the winter months, and retreat to the mountains as the ſummer heats increaſe, and dry up the herbage. We are utter ſtrangers to this kind of œconomy. Probably it might be practiſed even in this iſland to advantage,

with

with this difference, that the higheſt ground ſhould be choſen for the winter reſidence of theſe animals, proper ſhelter being made for them, and the wetter low lands left for ſummer.

His converſation was chearful, and uſefully entertaining, becauſe it was generally turned to ſome intereſting diſquiſition, or imparted ſome beneficial information. This rendered his acquaintance much deſired by thoſe who had a reliſh for natural hiſtory, or were ſtudious in cultivating rural improvements, and ſecured him the intimate friendſhip of ſome of the moſt eminent perſonages in this kingdom, as diſtinguiſhed by their taſte in planting and horticulture, as by their rank and dignity. With ſome of theſe he frequently ſpent a few days at their ſeats in the neighbourhood of London, imparting many advantageous hints with regard to the improvements they were deſigning: and indeed many of them were ſenſible that very few were either ſo able to adviſe in theſe reſpects, or ſo impartial. Frequent opportunities had furniſhed extenſive obſervation and experience of the effects of different methods of cultivation; what ſoil, what aſpect, beſt ſuited different plants and trees; how beſt to cover incurable defects, how to improve beauties; and from this general knowledge, derived from repeated remarks, he often prevented young planters from committing capital miſtakes, rectified others into which they had been miſled by the ignorant and deſigning, and by ſuch means he prevailed upon many of his friends not only to embark in this rational amuſement, but to perſevere in it, greatly to their own emolument, and the laſting advantage of their country.

He was the firſt who introduced the great variety of ſeeds and ſhrubs, which are now the principal ornaments of every garden; and it was owing to his indefatigable induſtry, that ſo many perſons of the firſt diſtinction are now enabled to behold groves tranſplanted from the Weſtern continent flouriſhing ſo luxuriantly in their ſeveral domains, as if they were already become indigenous to Britain.

His buſineſs in the mercantile way, was chiefly to North-America and the Weſt-Indies; the former particularly. He had peruſed every performance that was written reſpecting the natural hiſtory and produce of all our own ſettlements, and indeed of all the European colonies in the New World.

The quantities of new ſeeds which he received from America, not only ſupplied his own garden with every thing that was curious, but furniſhed him with the means of procuring others, in exchange, from other parts of the globe. He had ſome correſpondents in almoſt every nation in Europe; ſome in Aſia, and even at Pekin; who all tranſmitted to him the moſt valuable ſeeds they could collect, in return for the treaſures of America.

The great Linnæus, at the time of his reſidence in England, contracted an intimate friendſhip with Peter Collinſon; which was reciprocally increaſed by a multitude of good offices, and continued to the laſt without any diminution.

It was not, however, to Britain only, that his benevolent views were confined; as he took much pains to excite a taſte in the Americans for natural hiſtory, ſo he likewiſe often prompted them to purſue improvements, alike beneficial to themſelves and to their mother country. He urged to ſuch of them as viſited him, the benefit, nay neceſſity, of cultivating flax, hemp, wine, ſilk, and other products. He would preſs the Virginians to bethink themſelves in time of a more permanent ſtaple, than a plant, whoſe conſumption only depends on cuſtom and caprice, and this cuſtom daily declining. Vines, ſaid he, will thrive well in your country; but imitate nature in their cultivation; don't keep them cloſe to the ground, as we are forced to do in this and other Northern European climates, for the ſake of a little more ſun and heat to ripen the grape; your ſummer heats exceed, as much as ours fall ſhort; allow them, therefore, longer ſtems; let them be trained to, and ſupported by trees, and hide their fruit among the foliage, as in the warmer parts of Europs.

He frequently lamented the ſupineneſs and inattention of the Coloniſts to their intereſt in this, as well as many other articles. In moſt of the Northern and Southern colonies, there are a variety of native grapes, growing wild in the woods, and twining among the trees and buſhes for their ſupport; theſe yield fruit in plenty of different kinds, and many of them capable of producing a rich good wine; how eaſy would it be in autumn to collect a ſufficient quantity of the fruit to make trial of the wine? It has been done by a very few, and with ſucceſs; the fault ſeems not ſo much in the fruit, as want of ſkill or care in making the wine. I, ſays the letter-writer, have taſted ſome very good

wine

wine from the wild uncultivated grape, made without much ſkill, and ſent over to England; what would the ſame fruit with proper ſkill and management have produced?

Beſides his attachment to natural hiſtory, he was very converſant in the antiquities of our own country; being a member of the Society of Antiquarians, from its firſt inſtitution, and he ſupplied them often with many curious articles of intelligence and obſervations, reſpecting both our own and other countries.

His perſon was rather ſhort than tall; he had a pleaſing and ſocial aſpect; of a temper open and communicative, capable of feeling for diſtreſs, and ready to relieve and ſympathiſe. Excepting ſome attacks of the gout, he enjoyed, in general, perfect health, and great equality of ſpirits; bearing thoſe trials wich are incident to man, with fortitude and reſignation.

In ſuch a courſe he arrived at his 75th year; when being on a viſit to Lord Petre in Eſſex, for whom he had a ſingular regard, he was ſeized with a total ſuppreſſion of urine, which baffling every attempt to relieve it, proved fatal on the 11th of Auguſt, 1768. X.

13. *The whole proceedings in the cauſe on the action brought by the Right Hon. Geo. Onſlow, Eſq; againſt the Rev. Mr Horne, on Friday April the ſixth, for a defamatory Libel, before the Right Hon Sir Wm Blackſtone, Knt. taken in ſhort hand by Mr Gurney.*

This pamphlet contains the Letters which were ſome time ago publiſhed in the news-papers addreſſed to Mr Onſlow, and ſigned another Freeholder of Surry, with the Letters publiſhed by Mr Onſlow to obviate the charge brought againſt him, and an account of the tranſaction between one Watkins at Charing Croſs, and Captain Burns in which Watkins is ſaid falſely to have pretended that he had obtained a promiſe from Mr Onſlow of procuring Burns a place, and by this means defrauded Burns of one thouſand pounds.

With theſe letters, and this tranſaction, the publick is already well acquainted. When the trial came on, it was proved that Mr Horne had authoriſed the printer to give his name to Mr Onſlow as the author of the firſt letter; and the proof offered that Mr Horne was author of the ſecond letter was this. Mr Horne had declared to the printer, Woodfall, that he was the author of the firſt letter; Woodfall received the ſecond letter in a hand writing which he ſwears he believes to be Mr Horne's, and it was urged by the counſel for Mr Onſlow, that the ſending this letter to a printer to be publiſhed, was in law a publication, but the plaintiff had not the written letter to produce.

It was argued in behalf of Mr Horne, the defendant, that in all caſes where a matter is to be made out by a paper, *the paper muſt be produced*, and that there is no one inſtance of a verbal account of a written paper being admitted as evidence; that if the Letter is produced, the queſtion about the hand writing comes on properly. If the written paper is produced, ſays Mr Serjeant Glynn, examination might be had of that written paper; Mr Woodfall need not ſay upon his recollection, I believe that paper did once appear to me under the hand writing of Mr Horne. No, the paper is ſhewn in court, may be examined by all:—that is Mr Horne's hand-writing, I ſtand to it; there is a teſtimony fairly given, for which Mr Woodfall is not only anſwerable to God and his conſcience, but to the laws of the land, if he had given a falſe evidence, but if the evidence now offered is admitted, the ſecurity of the ſubject is totally taken away; for where is the ſecurity of the ſubject, if the law has not influence upon the conſciences of men, and pains and proſecutions if the evidence is falſe; we, ſays the Serjeant, now inſiſt that it is falſe, but what evidence can we bring againſt Mr Woodfall? And what is the ſituation of the man who is to defend himſelf againſt ſuch evidence as is now ſet up? The Serjeant alſo obſerved, that Mr Woodfall's particular ſituation made his teſtimony, ſuch as it was, of ſtill leſs weight, for, ſays he, if by it he does not fix the letter in queſtion upon Mr Horne, he is liable to the action himſelf.

It was alledged on the other ſide, that the declaration was not founded upon a written letter, but a printed paper, and that the fact to be proved is, whether Mr Horne authoriſed the printing it.

This, however, ſeems to leave the ſtate of the queſtion unchanged; it is true that the fact to be proved is, whether Mr Horne authorized the printing the letter in queſtion, but this fact is confeſſedly to be proved, not from a declaration of Mr Horne, but from a written paper, and in this caſe the queſtion is, whether parole evidence concerning

cerning that paper can legally be admitted, or whether the written paper must be produced. The declaration of the court was as follows:

"Upon this point that has been started, my opinion is extremely clear. It is very true, you are not going upon the written letter, but the printed paper. Now with regard to the first paper, Mr Horne authorised the printer to declare to Mr Onslow that he was author of the letter contained therein. Then what comes out with regard to the second? He tells you, Mr Horne sent him the second letter: he is asked how he knows it? He says he believes it to be his handwriting. Upon that, the objection is taken by brother Glynn, that he shall not give evidence upon his memory of the hand writing of a letter that is not produced; and his objection seems founded in truth and law. The witness ought to have that letter here, if he proves Mr Horne to be the author of it, merely upon the comparison and similitude of hands: if it can be proved by any other means; if Mr Horne did authorise him to say that it was his letter; if he had it from Mr Horne himself; it would not be necessary then, perhaps, to produce it: but if you come to similitude of hands, if it rests merely upon that evidence, to be sure I cannot admit the printed letter to be read as Mr Horne's, without producing the written one.

It appeared on a farther examination of Mr Woodfall, that in the second letter, addressed to Mr Onslow, there are these words, "in return for yours, I do hereby direct the *printer to give you my name*;" he was then asked how he came to print these words if the author had *not* authorised him to give Mr Onslow his name, to which he replied only by saying, "I had no authority to name the author of the second letter."

It was urged for the defendant, that as the plaintiff undertook to prove the *Tenor*, if there was the least variation between the printed paper and the declaration, such variation would set the action aside. A case was quoted, the Queen and Drake, reported by Salkeild 660, where the word *nor* was put for *not*, which did not make the least alteration in the sense, and yet the court determined that the literal variation was fatal; there being in this case, among other variations, that of 11 for 11th, and pounds for pound; the court came to the same determination, and that the reasons of that determination may more fully appear, we have transcribed what passed between the court and counsel verbatim.

Court. If you undertake to prove the *Tenor* of a libel, it must appear to be literally and numerically the same. Here you do not declare upon the *purport*, but have declared upon, and undertaken to prove the *tenor*; therefore in that case you ought to have copied it exactly, and should have taken more pains in examining it, before it came down to be tried. Had it been a record of the crown office, it would have been sent down more correct.

Mr Serjeant Leigh, for the plaintiff, Is that your Lordship's opinion? This is merely a civil action.

Court. I do not, on the sudden, recollect any case of a civil action where it has been so determined; but it seems to be the same thing. This is an action founded upon a supposed crime. I own it is very nice, and should be glad if you could draw me a line, to get rid of so minute a nicety; but I take the law to be so settled.

Mr Serj. Leigh. The true line is, where there is an alteration of the sense.

Court. I am afraid that will not do. That would let in a hundred altercations, whether the sense is or is not altered, and leave too much in the discretion of the judge: *tenor* and *purport* would then signify exactly the same. If you can draw me any rational line, at which I can stop, consistently with the rules of law, I would not consent to non-suit a plaintiff, in a cause of such expence and expectation, upon such an immaterial variation as this. It is as immaterial as possible, for the sense is not altered in the least. If I am wrong in it, can you put me in any method to set it right.

Mr Serj. Leigh. Will your Lordship make a case of it.

Court. I cannot make a case of it; for then there must be a verdict for the plaintiff, which my brother Glynn will never consent to.

Mr Serj. Leigh. After being non-suited, we might move, perhaps, to set aside the non-suit?

Court. Yes, you may; formerly you could not, being supposed to be out of court; but it has been allowed in several modern cases. You have therefore my full consent to move to set aside the non-suit, and for a new trial, upon the ground of my being mistaken in point of law.

X.

INSPIRATION.

ANACREONTIC. *By Mr.* P. F.

AS late in penſive mood I ſate,
And dream'd of beauty and of ſtate,
A ſudden paſſion ſeiz'd my ſoul;
'Twas love; and who can love controul?
With furious haſte I ſnatch'd the pen,
Hemm'd twice—ſtair'd round—then hemm'd again,
Roſe from my chair, and cut a caper,
Threw by my gloves, then ſeiz'd the paper;
Sate down: And now, ye powers, ſaid I,
'Tis done: Far hence, ye vapours fly;
No more ſhall melancholy move,
I'll write of beauty and of love:
Venus and Hebe, ſhall attend,
And Cupid be my deareſt friend;
Mad from this inſtant will I be
With beauty, love, and poëſy.
But ſince to all the ſcribling throng,
Before each bard begins his ſong,
'Twas grown an univerſal faſhion,
To beg and pray for inſpiration,
In ſuppliant form, (as poets do,)
To thee, Melpomene, I ſue:
With all thy flames my breaſt inſpire,
And fill me with poetic fire.
Fill me with raptures till I ſtrain,
And burſt with love at every vein.
I ſpake; and thus the muſe reply'd,
To me, by fate, that pow'r's deny'd.
If in ſuch caſe you hope for aid
From us, you quite miſtake our trade.
You poets make no other uſes
Of us, poor girls, you call your muſes,
Than juſt, when, in a ſcribling vein,
You ſnatch the pencil or the pen,
With honeſt care to guide your hand;
But if your wit be at a ſtand,
Miſs * Jenny's cheeks, and lips, and eye,
Can more than all we nine ſupply.

Two EPIGRAMS

On Chatſworth, *the* D. *of* Devonſhire's *ſeat in* Derbyſhire.

The Latin, by Mr. Mattaire. *The Engliſh, by* Colley Cibber, Eſq;

CIVILEM fugiens Scotiæ regina tumultum
Fertur in antiquâ clauſa fuiſſe domo.
Hanc ſi vidiſſet, qualis nunc quantaque, vellet
Exilium regnis prepoſuiſſe ſuis!
Te profugâ, O Regina, nefas plorare fuiſſet,
Felix meta fuga cui Paradiſus erat:

Second EPIGRAM.

Qualiter in medus quam non ſperaverat urbem
Attonitus Venetam navita cernit aquis;
Sic, improviſo emergens e mantibus imis,
Attollit ſeſe Devoniana domus.

The ENGLISH.

When Scotland's Queen, her native realms expell'd,
In ancient Chatſworth was a captive held;
Had then the pile to ſuch new charms arriv'd
Happier the captive than the queen that liv'd
What ſighs in pity to her ſtate could riſe,
Who found the fugitive in Paradiſe!

Second EPIGRAM.

No ſailors view with more aſtoniſhed eyes,
Venetian tow'rs from open ſeas ariſe;
Than from the mountains ſtrangers with deligh
See unexpected Chatſworth charm the ſight.

Original, by Mr. Cibber.

In ſeven wonders, Peak, but one ſhould boaſ
Six are grim Jades, but Chatſworth is the toa

To a young Lady on her fine Ear for Muſic.

WITH joy, ſweet Amoret, we hear
That muſic has enrapt your ear.
O may no *harſh*, *diſcordant* ſtrife,
Jar on the tenor of your life!
May *harmony* all cares aſſwage,
From ſprightly youth, to ſolemn age!
To *ſolemn* age, from *ſprightly* youth
Keep time, and *lend an ear* to truth.
Take virtue for a *leſſon* fair:
Let honor be your fav'rite *air:*
Hold as your happineſs you prize,
In *concert* with the good and wiſe.
When the connubial joys you prove,
Such be the *ſymphony* of love.
That you may *deem* your *raviſh'd* ears,
Imbibe the muſic of the ſpheres!
And when this being of a day,
Like ſome ſoft *ſound* has *died away.*
May you with angels join to *ſing*,
Praiſe to the great eternal king!

On GOOD FRIDAY.

YE, who the Saviour love, draw near,
With wonder and with awe behold,
Thro' faith's bleſt ſight, your God appear;
By Jews deſpiſed, by Judas ſold:
In ſervile form his ſpotleſs ſoul,
Submits awhile to death's controul.

With ſorrow bow'd, with grief oppreſt,
In duſt, O! ſee your maker lies;
Sad terrors rend his ſacred breaſt,
While nature weeps to hear his cries:
To his great Father's will, his own
Submits, and treads the preſs alone.

A thouſand pangs, unknown before,
He feels in this diſtreſſing hour,
And ſtreams of ſweat at every pore;
Like drops of blood profuſely pour:
Yet for our ſouls he takes the cup,
And drinks the bitter potion up.

Forſaken, all our ſins he bore,
With all their load of guilt and ſhame;
(That he might life and peace reſtore
To thoſe who own his healing name:)
Condemn'd unjuſtly, dragg'd along,
Inſulted by the ſavage throng.

His back a purple robe adorns,
(Like ſome great king in ſplendor dreſt,)
A painful crown of piercing thorns,
Around his holy temples preſt;

A re

* Miſs Jenny Lambert, afterwards Mrs. Head.

A reed ſupplies his ſcepter's place,
The ſceptre of his love and grace.

With brutal joy the heathen band,
The gracious ſuff'ring lamb ſurround;
His head they ſmite with impious hand,
And bend the knee and touch the ground:
"Hail! O thou Jewiſh king!" they cry,
And mock the ſovereign of the ſky.

To Calvary the victim trace,
Extended on the bloody tree;
Sorrow, and pain, and vile diſgrace,
He bears to make his choſen free:
"'Tis finiſhed!" Emanuel cries,
Then meekly bows his head, and dies.

Tho' earth convulſive motions ſhake
The ſun withdraws his chearing light;
Tho' mountains burſt, the dead awake,
And nature ſhuns the awful ſight:
Yet man, for whom he left his throne,
Can ſee, unmov'd, the murder done!

O JESU! now thy power exert,
And bid the ſlumbering worm ariſe,
Subdue in each deceitful heart;
The thoughts that would thy croſs deſpiſe:
Safe through this ſtormy ocean guide,
All thoſe who in thy love confide.

J. J.

To Mrs. S—— *on preſenting the Author with a Lock of her Hair.*

THE Poets, Madam, all aver,
That once the ruthleſs god of war,
Who, bred amid the din of arms,
Defy'd the pow'r of beauty's charms;
And long had proudly ſcorn'd to wear,
The pleaſing fetters of the fair.
Struck with the graceful air and mein,
And roſeat bloom of Cyprus' queen;
His ſavage fierceneſs all forbore,
Subdued by Venus, magic lore;
And ſoon became her pow'r to prove,
A convert to the force of love.
The wily Goddeſs, then, 'tis ſaid,
All with an heavenly tempered brede;
Of net-work circled him around,
And to her ſnowy boſom bound:
Secur'd the conqueſt of her eyes,
And by the rulers of the ſkies;
From the fierce God of war ſo tamed,
Thence forth was beauties goddeſs named.
Thus ſay the poets, who in fiction,
In figure and in contradiction,
To all the laws of modeſt nature,
Trick out a ſtrange romantic creature;
Which, after all, they queintly feign,
No where exiſts but in the brain.
Might I the genuine truth reveal,
And would you liſten to the tale;
Would you, more kindly ſtill ſupply,
Whate'er I paſs in ſilence by?
Whoſe was the dull, inſenſate breaſt,
Which beauty's pow'r at length confeſs'd;
Who ſoon became that power to prove,
A convert to the force of love:
Wou'd you conceive who 'tis I mean,
Then would I thus the reſt explain:
The heavenly net-work, Venus ſnare
Was this—*a ringlet of her hair*;
And ſhe, to give her *all* her due,
Some faint reſemblance was of—you. Q.

ERUDITISSIMO VIRO.
THOMÆ ASHTON, *S. T. P.*

CUM te, Aſhtone, tuaſque conſciones,
Ob doctrinam, elegantiamque, docti
Omnes, precipuèque Etonæ amici,
Summis laudibus extulêre; ne Morellum dixeris
eſſe contumacem,
Ingratumve, tibi, en! et hoc tributem,
Theſauros velut inter emicantes
Treſſem! Aſt accipiatur hæc voluntas
Pro dono, obſequiumque det valorem
Muſæ, quam juvat hoc ſacrum volumen
Nunc percurrere, commodumque gratum
Paucis hendeca ſyllabis referre.——

Quænam hæc? Quàm benè quadrat his diebus!
O ſi, qui cohibet maris procellas,
Et motus populi tumultuoſos,
Mutaret placidâ, deus, tumultus
Vulgi, pace! Boni volunt ut omnes,
Et qui promeritum tibi fatentur.—

Quid verò, eloquio potens patrone,
Quid debent tibi, filii carentes
Patre, et conjuge luctuoſa mater?
Quorum corda doloribus levata
Exultare facis; ſimulque amorem
In ſanctos, celebras, deique nomen?—

Annon jam tremit ille, cui voluptas
Cor durum tenet arctiore nexu,
Quàm ſincerus amor dei potentis?
Quo nullus ſtatus eſt magis tremendus,
Nullus quippe magis periculoſus?
Audito immo tuæ tremiſcit ille
Vocis fulmine;—ſitque liberalis.—

Hîc incredulus, adſit, hîc profanus,
Ut diſcant fidei reclusa vera,
Ritus, atque preces pias, deoque,
Dignas, chriſtiadum ſacrà æde crebras.—

Qui ſpernunt tua jura, gloriamque
Regni, chriſte, tui, citâ ruinâ, aut
Terræ motibus, aut maris, peribunt;
Saltem non fugient diem tremendum,
Quâ mors opprimet impios ſecunda;
At, qui ritè colunt iis ſalutem
Largiter dabit omnium bonorum.—

Quin jejunia, quæ deo recepta
Et ſint grata, licet videre; non quæ
Gens dura Iſacidum colebat olim;
Qui, tantùm ore pii, maliſque docti,
Agnovere deum; ſed integris quæ
Sint ſervata animis, pioque corde.—
Piſtor, væ tibi, qui, fame ipſe dignus,
Falſo munere panem adulteraſti!——

Quiſquis perlegit hancce concionem,
An non ardet amore liberali?
An non prodigus eſt opum ſuarum?
Dum, qui tot variis malis laborant,
Perſolvunt tibi gratias, beantque
Præconem placidæ benignitatis.—

Vos jam perpetuò ſilete, ſemi—
Docti, qui miſero ſophiſmate, hujus

Ludi

Ludi pauperibus negatis usum:
Quo discant elementa sacra recti, et
Virtutis, pueri; probi hinc futuri,
Et regi decus, et sibi, omnibusque.—

Humani an generis venit redemptor
In terras dare non quietem, at ensem?—
At sic præ monuit propheta verus.
Atque a principio usque ad hanc diem, se
Fædavit gladius cruore sancto.—At
Non hujus facinus probat dii,
Qui non ipse suas manus cædem
Optaret madidas fuisse cæde;
Regis sanguine, nemini secundi;
Et virtute, dei pioque cultu.——

En summam pietatis! Et, quod ipse
A mortalibus exigit creator
Mundi, sic se habet; integri, probique,
Este, atque in miseros benigni; amate
Firmam justitiam, deum colentes
Submissis animis, pioque corde.
Rerum a principio probat statutas
Has leges ratio, quibus perenne
Nostrum ergo obsequium deus requirit.—

O quam futilis auctor ille cubbus!
O quam debilis infidelium dux!
Cum tu, nomine veritatis, illis
Obstitis; gladioque spiritus, das
Insanabile vulnus illi, et omni
Turbæ! dum rationis asseris vi
Firmâ, fidum Abraham, deumque justum.—

Ne peccatum aliquod putet leve, et ne
Pravi decipiatur arte cordis,
Cautus nemo satis, sagaxque; sese
Peccatum insinuat, fovente corde,
Dum totum exuperat; sceleusque in omne
Ducens, supplicio horridæ gehennæ
Exponit miserum; exitum tremendum
Quem prævertere nil potest, nisi ardor
Virtutis, pietas, sacerque cultus.—

O curas hominum! heu, inane quantum est
In rebus! Nihil est magis timendum,
Quam, quod reddere nos queat beatos,
Fortunæ placido frui benignæ
Vultu; quippe nihil magis sit aptum
A virtute, deoque separare,
Inconstantem animum.—Cavete, semper
Præsentem ante oculos deum ferentes.—

Est fiducia falsa, spesque inanis,
Quæ fert per vetitum nefas scelestos,
Spondens supplicii fugam futuri.
Nimirum hoc ratio probat; Deique
Lex, evangelii fidele verbum
Confirmat, stabilitque; dicit ergo
David non sine jure, "corpus horret,
"Cum te cogito judicem severum.
Nempe hic gaudia pollicetur horror;
Hæc est, quæ, via, spectat ad salutem.—

Humani generis quis integer? Quis
Est purus sceleris? Beatus ille,
Cui mens conscia criminis peracti
maturè redit ad viam salutis!
Qui ne pes iterum vacillet, omnem
Curam ad justa hominum deique scita
Servanda accelerat, timens moram, quâ
Certè nil magis est periculosum.—

Seu miracula, sive dicta vatum
Spectamus; ratio æqua veritatis,
Splendens eloquium tuum per omne,
Exemplum dat; habemus unde signum,
Quo jussit petrus esse nos paratos,
Cuivis, vel stolido, vel insolenti,
"Respondere, modestiâ et timore."—

At quid non tibi debitum, erudite
Vir, qui tam eximiâ scientiâ, tam
Justo examine, et explicatione
Clarâ et perspicuâ, dei resolvis
Arcanos monitus? Nihil deest, quin
Omnes hoc fateamur esse verum
Prædictum, "pariet, viri vel expers,
"Virgo tempore filium instituto.——

Libertas! benè, natâ veritatis,
Audis, fertilis et parens serenæ
Pacis, quæ facit, atque nos beatos
Servat, quâ nihil est magis petendum!
Tu sedas tumidos ferocis iræ
Motus; tu moderaris æstuentis
Affectus quoque turbidæque mentis:
Te nempe haud nimis elevant secundæ
Res, te nec graviora fata vexant.
Hic verè status est deum colentis,
Liber, te duce, Christe, te magistro.—

Tot sunt blanditiæ, tot illecebræ,
Quo res quæque dies, vel exhibere,
Vel proterre solet; cohorte porrò
Hostili intus et obsidemur extra:
Quidnam est effugium? Ad deum precemur,
Corde, et non manibus, vel ore tantum:
Possunt solæ etenim preces tueri ab
Tantis insidiis, deo juvante.—

O quam pulcra imitatio tabellæ
Pulcræ! ex quâ patientiam modestam
Et spem, et lætitiam, miserrimi jam
Discant! Lazarus exhibet, beatus
In morte, hoc monitum: tremiscat autem
Dives qui malè, charitatis expers,
Vivit, divitiisque nescit uti,
Mollis, luxuriosus, et superbus;
Æternum miser hic, et ille felix,
Felix Abrahami in patris sinu.—Quo
Exacti pretium laboris olim
Tu, doctissime amice, consequeris,
In regno domini, (suos amantis)
Æternæque salutis.—Ut precatur
Ex corde,
Usque tui obsequens,

MORELLUS.

The Second Ode of Anacreon, *translated, on Wome*

NATURE to every creature is a friend,
Horns arm the Bull, and hoofs the Hor
defend,
Hares to escape, have swift and tender feet,
Lions have horrid teeth their foes to meet,
Fishes are form'd with fins, thro' seas to glide,
And Birds to fly, have pinions at their side;
Nature to Men has given strong sense in stor
But not to women, they have something more
Beauty they have, to which all things must yiel
Beauty, which serves them both for lance an
shield, [quire
Light armed with this, they nothing more r
It serves instead of swords, instead of fire.

Wedneſday, March 14.

HAPPENED a new eruption of Mount Veſuvius, within an hundred yards of the crator, on the ſide of Pompeii, from whence iſſued a lava of about 2 miles in length, and 2,700 paces in breadth; at the ſame time, that two vollies of ſtones, ſome not leſs than a ton weight, were thrown out of the Crator to a very conſiderable height. The lava has not yet reached the cultivated parts of the mount.

Thurſday 22.

Came on at Lancaſter aſſize, a remarkable cauſe, wherein the corporation of Liverpool were plaintiffs, and the proprietors of the copper works, contiguous to that town, were defendants; when, after examining 35 witneſſes in behalf of the plaintiffs, who proved beyond a doubt, that the noxious effluvia of the ſaid works, were pernicious to health, injurious to the herbage, and a nuſance to the neighbourhood, it was agreed, that the calcining part ſhould be immediately diſcontinued, and the proprietors be allowed two years to remove the works to a more remote ſituation.

Wedneſday 28.

The aſſizes ended at Hereford, when nine priſoners were tried for the murder of Wm. Powell, Eſq; ſix of whom received ſentence of death, and were ordered for execution, and their bodies to be diſſected; but two were ordered to be hung in chains, near the place where the murder was committed; and three were acquitted. (See p. 174.)

At the above aſſize, Wm. Corbyn, for ſheep ſtealing, John Webb, for horſe ſtealing, and Charleſs Bingeſs, for ſtealing 34*l.* 17*s.* were alſo capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes at Chelmsford, a letter conceived in the following words was ready prepared in order to be preſented to Sir William Maynard. Bart. but the grand jury being haſtily diſmiſſed, that complement could not be paid.

"We the grand jury, gentlemen, clergy, and others, freeholders of the county of Eſſex, aſſembled this 28th day of March, 1770, at the aſſizes held at Chelmsford, in and for the ſaid county, take this opportunity to teſtify our entire approbation of your late conduct as our repreſentative in parliament, and more eſpecially at this critical time of anarchy and confuſion, inſtigated by a combination of artful, ill deſigning men, ſupported by mobs, riots, and diſturbers of the public tranquility, to the hazard of our lives, liberties, and properties, the total ſubverſion of all law, and imminent danger of our excellent conſtitution.

"Sorry we are to find you are not ſupported by your colleague, our other rep—ve, who, ſwerving from his duty in general to his king and country, but more particularly to us his conſtituents, is not entitled to our preſent or future regard, and which, he, by his improper conduct, has ſo juſtly forfeited.

"We beg, Sir, you will perſevere ſteadily to ſupport all lawful authority conſtitutionally exerted, by maintaining our civil and religious liberties as eſtabliſhed by the glorious revolution, and ſupported ever ſince; and in a more eſpecial manner, by the family and prince now on the throne (whom God long preſerve) whoſe virtues exceed even all princes, his predeceſſors; and who, from his own motive, has enlarged the ſalaries, and made the judges of the law independent of the crown.

"May theſe fomenters of the national diſturbances meet with equal puniſhments, proportionable to their high crimes, and adequate to their deſerts."

The profeſſor of anatomy finiſhed his courſe of lectures this ſeaſon at the Royal Academy, throughout which he ſhewed great addreſs, in adapting them particularly to the arts of deſign, and for that purpoſe had one of the models of the Academy preſent, to ſhew at one view the appearance of the muſcles with and without the ſkin, and the different forms they aſſume when put in action. Among other general obſervations, he diſcourſed on the different proportions of different ages, and the propriety and fitneſs of every part to anſwer the end propoſed, and gave it as his opinion, that the idea of beauty was ſubſequent, and not attended to in the formation of the human figure.

At Kylſyth, in Scotland, a cart, with a cheſt upon it, was ſeized in the ſtreet. In the cheſt, were three bags of counterfeit halfpence, and a bundle, containing two bags of the ſame, all of baſe metal and by appearance lately caſt, as they were partly joined two and two together.

Friday 30.

At a court of aſſiſtants of the grocers company, held at their Hall the following reſolutions were agreed to:

"The right hon. the lord mayor having iſſued precepts for ſummoning the livery of this city to meet at Guildhall on Tueſday the 9th inſt. to conſider of further application for redreſs of grievances, which gave exiſtence to a paper, entitled, The humble addreſs, remonſtrance and petition of the lord mayor, aldermen and livery of this city, which was ordered, and afterwards preſented to his majeſty:

"Reſolved, That this court entirely diſapproves of the ſaid paper, being fully perſuaded that his Majeſty's people, as well as his parliament, will reject with diſdain every inſidious ſuggeſtion of thoſe ill-deſigning men, who are, in reality, undermining the public liberty, under the ſpacious pretence of zeal for its preſervation, and therefore look upon it as indecent, and highly diſreſpectful to his Majeſty's perſon and dignity, injurious

to

to the ſupreme authority of parliament aſſembled, and unwarrantable, as it tends to ſubvert the happy conſtitution of this kingdom.

"Reſolved and ordered, That for the future no warden of this company do ſummon the livery hereof to attend at any meeting in the Guildhall of this city (except for the purpoſe of elections) without the expreſs order of this court."

A plough for making trenches for drains, invented by Mr. Makin, a poor farmer in Suffolk, was tried at Upton, near Stratford, before a committe of the ſociety of arts, &c. It perfo med greatly beyond what had been pretended by the inventor. It cut in the ſpace of thirty four minutes a compleat trench of about 18 inches deep, two inches and an half broad at the bottom, and of the length of 660 feet, in a manner that cannot be effected by the ſpade. The force uſed for this performance, was that of ſix horſes managed by two men, and without any greater ſtrain, than would have permitted them to have done a full day's work. It is computed, that by this means, trenches for cloſe drains may be cut at three farthings a rood, or leſs.

A great number of the freeholders of the county of Middleſex, attended at the Mile-End aſſembly room, to conſider of a remonſtrance to his majeſty; when the reverend Dr Wilſon, was unanimouſly voted to the chair. The reverend Mr. Horn began a recapitulation of grievances, for many years back down to the preſent time: He then took occaſion to mention the fate of their and other petitions to the throne, and produced the following remonſtrance which was unanimouſly agreed to.

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition of the Freeholders of the County of Middleſex.

"WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Freeholders of the County of Middleſex, impreſt with the deepeſt concern, for the diſtracted and miſerable ſtate to which we find ourſelves, and all our fellow ſubjects reduced, by the miſconduct of your Majeſty's miniſters, (ſupported and carried into effect by many of thoſe who ought to conſider themſelves as the repreſentatives of the people,) beg leave, moſt earneſtly to reiterate thoſe complaints and ſupplications, which we have already humbly, tho' ineffectually, preſented to your majeſty.

"Actuated, as we are, by the warmeſt and firmeſt attachment to your majeſty's perſon and illuſtrious family, (an attachment ſecond only to that which we feel to the conſtitution which your family was choſen to protect,) we cannot ſee, without equal indignation and concern, thoſe fruits, which were ſo juſtly expected from your majeſty's virtues, and auſpicious government, blaſted and deſtroyed by a *ſecret and malignant influence*, which has thwarted and defeated almoſt every meaſure that has been attempted for the good of your ſubjects, and has given birth to others, totally ſubverſive of the liberties and conſtitution of theſe once flouriſhing and happy kingdoms.

"It is not for any light or common grievance that we preſume thus repeatedly to interrupt your majeſty's quiet with our complaints; it is not the illegal oppreſſion of an individual; it is not a partial invaſion of our property; it is not the violation of any ſingle law, of which we now complain; but it is a violation which at one ſtroke deprives us of the only conſtitutional ſecurity for our fortunes, liberties, and lives.

"Your Majeſty's ſervants have attacked our liberties in the moſt vital part: They have torn away the very heart ſtrings of the conſtitution, and have made thoſe men the inſtruments of our deſtruction, whom the laws have appointed as the immediate guardians of our rights and liberties.

"The — of —, by their determination on the laſt election for this county, have aſſumed a power to over-rule, at pleaſure, the fundamental right of election, which the conſtitution has placed in other hands, thoſe of their conſtituents, and from whence alone they derive their whole authority; a power by which the law of the land is at once overturned, and reſolved into the will and pleaſure of a majority of one H— of P—; and if this pretended power is exerciſed to the full extent of the principle, that H— can no longer be a repreſentative of the people, but a ſeparate body, altogether independent of them, ſelf-exiſting, and ſelf elected.

"Theſe proceedings have totally deſtroyed the confidence of your majeſty's ſubjects in one eſſential branch of the legiſlative power; and if that branch is choſen in a manner not agreeable to the laws and conſtitution of the kingdom, the authority of parliament itſelf muſt ſuffer extremely, if not totally periſh.

"In this dreadful extremity it is to your Majeſty alone we apply for relief, as in your hands that prerogative is veſted, which alone can afford a remedy adequate to the diſeaſe. And we truſt that from you, as the father of your people, we ſhall at length, obtain that remedy, though the ſame pernicious counſels, which gave birth to all our grievances, have hitherto prevented their redreſs; and have ſtill farther aggravated our injuries, by diſmiſſing from your ſervice the firſt officer of the law, and the only judge removeable at pleaſure, for endeavouring to ſupport the liberty and conſtitution of his country.

"We are encouraged in our hopes by your Majeſty's declaration, that you are always ready to liſten to the complaints of your people. This declaration we conſider as the genuine dictates of your *own* principles and inclinations; and we are therefore perſuaded that your *own* gracious diſpoſition will never lead you to conſider a dutiful repreſentation of the miſconduct of your majeſty's miniſters as *diſreſpectful to you*, a charge expreſly confined to the abuſe of the conſti-

tution

tion of the H— of C— as *injurious to parament* at large, or a requeſt to you to exert a prerogative veſted in you by the conſtitution for the good of your people, as irreconcileable to the principles of the conſtitution.

" Upon theſe motives and principles, we think it our duty again to have recourſe to our undoubted, legal, and conſtitutional right of offering our complaints and petitions to the throne, more eſpecially as that right itſelf has been indirectly attacked, under pretence of cenſuring a ſuppoſed abuſe of it: An attack of the moſt alarming nature, and which furniſhes the ſtrongeſt additional ground of apprehenſion and complaint; for by this means a moſt dangerous attempt has been made to cut off the communication between your majeſty and your people, leaving your majeſty to be deceived by the falſe and partial repreſentations of wicked miniſters, and your people to be reduced to deſpair of any conſtitutional redreſs, on this, or any future occaſion.

" Deign then, moſt gracious ſovereign, to liſten to the earneſt and repeated ſupplications of an injured people, by diſſolving the preſent, and calling another P——, and by removing for ever from your majeſty's preſence thoſe evil counſellors, who have been the authors of ſo many intollerable grievances to all parts of your majeſty's dominions.

" By theſe means you will reſtore concord and harmony to this diſtracted kingdom; you will eſtabliſh the confidence of your people in their repreſentatives and governors; you will preſerve and ſecure to us the enjoyment of our rights and liberties, and draw down upon yourſelf and your poſterity the bleſſings of grateful millions."

The earl of Effingham ſet out for Portſmouth, in order to embark on board the Ruſſian fleet.

Saturday 31.

Letters from America take notice, that the ladies in ſome of the provinces have entered into an agreement not to drink tea till the revenue acts are repealed.

A court martial was held in Portſmouth harbour, for the trial of the lieutenant who commanded the tender that waited for capt. O'Hara, when that unfortunate gentleman went on ſhore on the coaſt of Africa; (ſee Vol. xxxix.) After a trial of ſix hours, he was acquitted.

Tueſday, April 3.

Was committed to Guilford goal, by the Rev. Dr. Burdett, a Ruſſian ſoldier, on ſuſpicion of committing a murder on the body of a woman at whoſe houſe he lodged, at Eſher in Surry, by cutting her throat. The woman was not more than twenty years of age, and was murdered in her bed, her young child, about two months old, lying by her.

Thurſday 5.

The king was pleaſed to inveſt his royal highneſs prince William Henry, his majeſty's third ſon, with the moſt antient and noble order of the Thiſtle.

Friday 6.

Came on at Kingſton, the famous cauſe between the Rt. Hon. Geo Onſlow, and the Rev. Mr. Horne, for two letters publiſhed in July laſt, in the Public Advertiſer. Six gentlemen were retained for Mr Onſlow; Mr. Serjeant Glynn, and Mr. Miſſing were counſel for Mr. Horne. [See the Trial p. 174.

About two in the morning, Capt. Forſter, of the Eagle cutter, in the ſervice of the cuſtoms, diſcovered a number of caſks of liquor, and bags of tea, on the coaſt of Suffolk, in the poſſeſſion of thirty or forty ſmugglers, armed with clubs, and loaded whips; on the Captain's attempting to ſeize the goods he was knocked down, his brother, the mate, wounded, and others of the crew ſlightly bruiſed; but after a ſharp conteſt of two hours he put the ſmugglers to flight, and made a ſeizure of 292 caſks of Geneva, 16 Caſks of Brandy, 7 bags of Tea, and three bags of Coffee.

Saturday 7.

A general Meeting of the E. I. Company was held at Paris, when the directors gave an account of their proceedings, by which the impoſſibility of compounding their debts, and continuing their trade appeared, and it was propoſed to put their whole effects into the hands of the king.

Sunday 8.

Some villains broke into the houſe of lady dowager Manſell, in Cleveland Court, St. James's, and ſtripped the ſame of plate, linner, and wearing apparel, to a very conſiderable value.

Monday 9.

Sir Peniſton Lamb, Bart. a member for Luggerſhall, Wilts, kiſſed his majeſty's hand on being created a peer of Ireland, by the title of lord Milborn.

The petition of the county of Kent was delivered to his majeſty, by John Calcraft, and John Sawbridge, Eſqrs.

A violent ſtorm aroſe at Madham-Court, in Surry, which did conſiderable damage to the fruit trees and vegetables; many of the hail ſtones were the ſize of pigions eggs.

Tueſday 10.

The Good Intent, Nailor, from Guernſey for Newcaſtle, ran a-ground near Robin Hood's Bay, and is loſt. The maſter, and one man were drowned; three others got on ſhore on the maſt, which broke away by the deck; and one of them periſhed in the ſnow before any aſſiſtance could be had. The other two were near ſharing the ſame fate, but fortunately a countryman diſcovered them form the hills by the ſea, and came to their relief.

Wedneſday 11.

A ſecond incendiary letter was received by the Dean of Weſtminſter, threatening, as in a former letter, to put their deſign againſt his life into execution, as he has not yet made a paſſage through the wall in Dean's-Yard, which is not in his power to do, the ſaid wall and ground not being his property.

Madame

Madame Louisa, the king of France's youngest daughter, who is in her 33d year, having for some time entertained the project of becoming a Carmelite, retired to the monastery of the Carmelites of St Dennis, after having obtained the king her father's permission for that purpose.

Thursday 12.

The Hon. Sir Nicholas Bayley, Bart. his Majesty's Lieut. and Cust. Rot. for the county of Anglesey, was unanimously elected to represent the said county.

An order from the Crown Office, directed to the Marshal of the King's Bench prison, was delivered to the bench of justices for Surry, at their rotation office, St Margaret's Hill, empowering the said Marshal to discharge John Wilkes, Esq; he giving bond, as security for good behaviour for seven years, himself in 1000l. and two sureties, viz. Edward Burke, of St Clement's Danes, vintner, and Matthias Homberg, of St Bride's taylor, in 500l. each, agreeable to the sentence passed upon him.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent, among others, to the following bills, viz.

The mutiny bill, in the American colonies.

— For repealing part of an act for granting certain duties in the British colonies in America. (From this act the duty on tea is excepted.)

— To rectify mistakes in the names of the Commissioners appointed to execute the land tax.

— To regulate the trials of contested elections.

— For the better preservation of the game in England.

— To prevent the stealing of dogs. [See pag. 164.

— For improving the navigation of the river Clyde.

There was a numerous and respectable meeting of the livery at Guildhall, agreeable to the Lord Mayor's precept, to receive the report of his Majesty's answer to their humble Address, Remonstrance and Petition; likewise to take into consideration some late resolutions and orders of the courts of assistants of the companies of Goldsmiths, Weavers, and Grocers. [See pag. 165.

Monday 16.

His majesty, attended to Wimbledon common by the duke of Gloucester, and several general officers, reviewed Elliot's and Burgoyne's regiments of light horse, who performed their exercise to general satisfaction.

On the report of the committee who made trial of Making's drain plough, the Society of Arts, &c. agreed to the giving him 50 guineas for his invention, and a farther sum of ten guineas on his delivering a complete plough of that kind, with proper carriages, to the society, for the use of the public.

The Lord Mayor gave a very grand entertainment in the Egyptian Hall, to more than 300 noblemen and gentlemen of the first distinction.

A foot-pad was shot on Black-heath by an officer in a post-chaise, whom he attempted to rob. He was carried off by some of his accomplices, and has not since been heard of.

As lord Sandys was returning to town from his son's seat in Hertfordshire, he was overturned in his post chaise coming down Highgate hill. At first, it was thought, he was not much hurt, but afterwards it appeared, he received a contusion in his head that cost him his life.

Sunday 15.

About noon, the report of a pistol fired somewhere in or about the king's palace at St James's alarmed the officers upon guard. The soldiers were interrogated, and their pieces examined, but no discovery could be made from what quarter it came.

Tuesday 17.

The purser of the Hampshire E. Indiaman, capt. Sime, came to the India House, with an account of the above ship being safe arrived in the channel from Bengal. She has made her voyage in the shortest space of time that has been known; notwithstanding which, she has been very sickly and lost many of her men: Scarce an officer on board escaped the sickness, except the captain and chief mate.

About half after five in the afternoon, Mr. Wilkes left the King's Bench prison, and in a post-chaise and four, retired in a private manner to the house of Mr. Reynold's, his attorney, at South Barrow, in Kent.

Wednesday 18.

A man of a genteel appearance went to a public house in Thames street, and bespoke lodgings for a few nights. Having sat down in company to spend the evening, he was suddenly missed, when upon inquiry, it was discovered, that he had gone into another room, and robbed a man who was asleep in bed, of his watch, money, and silver buckles. He was however pursued and taken, and carried before the lord mayor, who sent him to the Poultry Compter.

A Baronet who had been very active in promoting the dog act, had two fine dogs killed in his stable-yard; after which, he received a penny-post letter, informing him, 'That the killers of his dogs, humbly hoped, he would not be angry with them as they had taken care not to infringe his dog act.

Friday 20.

While his majesty was viewing the light horse, one of them, on his rider's sudden drawing his sword, took fright; by which accident, a finger of the soldier that was next to him was cut off. The King ordered 20 guineas to be given to the wounded man, and commanded all imaginable care to be taken of him.

The hon. Mr. Vernon, second son of lord Vernon, kissed his Majesty's hand at St James's, on being appointed groom of the bed-chamber to his Majesty, in the room of William Northey, Esq; appointed lord of trade and plantations.

Tuesday 24.

The electors of Westminster met in Westminster Hall, for the purpose of nominating a representative in parliament, in the room of the late lord Sandys.

Sir John Hussey Delaval, Bart. Member for Berwick was called to the chair, and after many patriotic speeches, recommending freedom and independency was proposed and unanimously approved.

The lord mayor, attended by the aldermen Ladbroke, Stephenson, Turner, Trecothic and Townsend, went in procession to Guildhall, in order to swear in John Wilkes, Esq; Alderman of Farrendon Without, when the motion for that purpose was carried without a division. Afterwards he took precedence from the time of his election, which was before Messr. Alderman Rossiter, Bird, and the two sheriffs.

Saturday 28.

The Representation of the affair at Boston by the Town Committee, having been inserted in the beginning of this Magazine, the case of Capt. Preston here epitomized, will serve to shew the other side of the question.

IT is matter of too great notoriety to need proofs, that the arrival of his majesty's troops in Boston was extremely obnoxious to its inhabitants. They have ever used all means in their power to weaken the regiments, and to bring them into contempt, by promoting desertions, and by grossly and falsely propagating untruths concerning them. On the arrival of the 64th and 65th, their ardour seemingly began to abate; it being too expensive to buy off so many. But the same spirit revived immediately on it's being known that those regiments were ordered for Halifax. After their embarkation, one of their justices, from the seat of justice, declared, 'that the soldiers must now take care 'of themselves, *nor trust too much to their* 'arms, for they were but a handful.' This was an alarming circumstance to the soldiery, since which several disputes have happened between the towns-people and soldiers of both regiments. In general such disputes have been kept too secret from the officers. On the 2d instant, two of the 29th going through one Gray's Rope-walk, the rope-makers insultingly asked them if they would empty a vault. This unfortunately had the desired effect by provoking the soldiers, and from words they went to blows. Both parties suffered in this affray, and finally, the soldiers retired to their quarters. The insolence, as well as utter hatred of the inhabitants to the troops, increased daily; insomuch, that Monday and Tuesday, the 5th and 6th instant, were privately agreed on for a general engagement; in consequence of which, several of the militia came from the country, armed, to join their friends, menacing to destroy any who should oppose them. This plan has since been discovered.

On Monday night about eight o'clock, two soldiers were attacked and beat. About nine some of the guard informed me, the town inhabitants were assembling to attack the troops, and that the bells were ringing as a signal, and not for fire, and the Beacon intended to be fired to bring in the distant people of the country. Being captain of the day, I repaired immediately to the main-guard. In my way, I saw the people in great commotion. In a few minutes about 100 people passed and went towards the custom-house, where the King's money is lodged. They immediately surrounded the centinel posted there, and with clubs and other weapons threatened to execute their vengeance on him. A Townsman assured me he heard the mob declare they would murder him. I fearing their plundering the King's chest, immediately sent a non-commissioned officer and 12 men to protect both the centinel and the King's money, and very soon followed myself, to prevent disorder. The troops rushed thro' the people, and, by charging their bayonets in half circle, kept them at a distance. So far was I from intending death, that the troops went to the spot where the unhappy affair took place, without loading their pieces

The mob still increased, and were more outrageous, striking bludgeons one against another, and calling out, 'Come on, you Rascals, you bloody backs, you lobster scoundrels; fire if you dare; G—d damn you, fire and be damn'd; we know you dare not;' and much more such language was used. They advanced to the points of the bayonets, struck some of them, and even the muzzles of the pieces, and seemed to be endeavouring to close with the soldiers. Some well-behaved persons asked me if their guns were charged? I replied, yes. If I intended to order the men to fire? I answered no. While I was speaking, a soldier having received a severe blow with a stick, instantly fired. On repremanding him, I was struck with a club on my arm, so violent a blow, that had it fallen on my head, probably it would have destroyed me. A general attack was then made on the men by heavy clubs, and snow-balls, by which all our lives were in imminent danger; some persons from behind called out, 'Damn your bloods, why don't you fire?' Instantly three or four of the soldiers fired, one after another, and directly after, three more in the same confusion and hurry.

The mob then ran away, except three unhappy men who instantly expired, in which number was Mr Gray, at whose rope-walk the prior quarrel took place; one more is since dead, three others are dangerously, and four slightly wounded. The whole of this melancholy affair was transacted in almost 20 minutes. On my asking the soldiers why they fired without orders, they said they heard the word "Fire," and supposed it came from me. On the people's assembling again to take away the dead, the soldiers, supposing them coming to attack them, were making ready to fire again, which I prevented by striking up their firelocks with my

hand, and to prevent farther bloodshed, sent the party and sentry to the main-guard.

On the examination before the justices they have sworn, that I used the word fire, and so bitter and inveterate are the malcontents against the officers and troops, that I am, though perfectly innocent, under most unhappy circumstances, having nothing in reason to expect but the loss of life in a very ignominious manner, without the interposition of his majesty's royal goodness.

Monday 30.

By a French E. India ship arrived at Toulon, there is an account of a dreadful earthquake at St. Helena, in the Atlantic ocean, which entirely sunk the same in the sea.

The news in our last Mag. of the Russians taken Bender, and put 30,000 Turks to the sword, proves a lie, propagated in the foreign prints. They have, however, taken Brailaw, Jassey, and made themselves masters of almost all Walachia, and it is supposed in the next campaign will conquer Moldavia.

List of Marriages for the Year 1770.

Mar. JAmes Skinner, Esq; of Panton-str.
29. —to Miss Medlicott, of Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury.

31. Edw. Lascelles, Esq;—to Lady Fleming, Grosvenor-street.

April 1. James Gilbert, Esq; of Hart-street—to Miss Gill, of Great Pultney-street.

2. George Forbes, Esq; of George street, —to Miss Clarke, of Bush-hill.

David Gavin, Esq; of Langtown, Scotland—to Lady Maitland, eldest daughter to the Earl of Lauderdale.

3. George Phillips Towry, Esq;—to Miss Haywood, of Isleworth.

Capt. Chapman, of the Artillery—to Miss Remnant of Woolwich.

7. John Middleton, Esq;—to Miss Sutton, St. James's-place.

8. Robert Collings, Esq; King's-street—to Miss Child of New-bond-street.

14. The Hon. Tho. Willoughby, member for Nottingham—to Miss Chadwick.

15. Rob. Pratt, Esq; member for Horsham—to Miss Richardson, Wigmore-street.

17. Rev. Mr. Goodenough Broughton R. —to Miss Ford, of Albemarle-street.

Rev. Mr Dame—to the daughter of Wm. Best, Esq; King's-street, St. James's.

17. Roger Hope Ellerson, Esq; Lieut. Gov. of Jamaica—to Miss Gamon, of Grosvenor-square.

Rev. Mr. Lloyd Trotterscliffe, R. Kent —to Miss Morgan of Delahay-street, Westminster.

18. The Rev. Mr Lueders, St. James's—to Miss Best, of King's-street.

19. Tho. Clutterbuck, jun. Esq; of Stanmore—to Miss Thurgood of Baldock, Hertfordshire.

Levi Amos, Esq; Bristol—to Miss Poole, niece to Lionel Lyde, Esq;

John Spooner, Esq;—to Miss Fisher of Greenwich.

20. Rt. Hon. E. of Albemarle—to Miss Miller, Sussex.

22. Geo. Bellamy, Esq; Upper Grosvenor-street—to Miss Snelgrove of Panton-street.

List of Deaths for the Year 1770.

WM. Baynard, Esq; at Sennen, Cornwall.

Rev. John Cowper, Minister of Foxton.

Mar. 21. Major Adam Ferguson, at Ayr, Scotland.

22. Alderman Langley, of Lynn, Norfolk.

24. James Macartney, Esq; of the kingdom of Ireland.

25. Rob. Dillon, Esq; tutelar E. of Roscommon, Ireland.

Tho. Augustus Cruwys, Esq; solicitor to the Stamp-office.

28. Chauncy Townsend, Esq; memb. for Wigtown in Scotland, and father of Mr. alderman Townsend.

James Bland, Esq: of Durham county.

James Anderson, Esq; at Peckham.

John Clowes, Esq; Manchester.

Wm. Whitehead, Esq; George-street.

29. Alderman Lambert of Salisbury.

Wm. Beckwith, Esq; lieutenant in the queen's regiment of dragoons.

30. Mr Somers, merchant in Bartlett's Buildings.

31. John Stevenson, Esq; wine-merchant, Corbet-court.

Apr. 3. Rt. Hon. Ld. Visc. Chetwynd, master of the mint and member for Stafford. His title and estate devolves upon his son Wm. Chetwynd, now at Brussels.

Wm. Brown, Esq; of Great Russel-street.

4. James Parsons, Esq; fellow of the royal and antiquarian societies, Red-lion-square, Holborn.

5. William Smithison, Esq; of Leavingham, Suffolk.

6. Geo. Thomas, Esq; at his seat in Bucks.

Rev. Mr Upcher, curate of St. Gregory's, Sudbury.

7. James Priestly, Esq; Great Pultney-street.

James Prior, Esq; Great Pultney-street.

Edm. Shallet, Esq; Westminster.

Rev. Mr Dew, Little Hereford, V. Herefordshire.

8. Wm. Smith, Esq; merchant.

Rev. Mr Warren, of Chattisham vicarge.

9. Peter Dechamps, Esq; Bucklersbury.

10. Peter Delme, Esq; Grosvenor-square.

11. Mr Edm. Farmer, at Croydon.

Rt. Hon. Lady Eliz. Gordon, aunt to the E. of Aboyne, Aberdeen.

13. Miss Luttrell, daughter of Lord Irnham.

Geo. Laws, Esq; Hampstead.

15. Martin Andrews, Esq; Great Marlborough-street.

John Dovey, Esq; of Farmest, Salop.

16. Wm. Wenfield, Esq; at Putney.

Nicholas Brown, Esq; Isleworth.

18. Dennis De Berdt, Esq; agent for New York.

19. Jacob Jackson, Esq; one of the six clerks in the General Post-office.

Rob. Roberts, Esq; at Clapham.

Tho. Fairbank, Esq; at Hackney.

21. Rt. Hon Samuel Lord Sandys. He was created a peer, Dec. 20, 1743. He married Letitia, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Tipping, Bart. by whom he had seven sons and three daughters. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son, the Hon. Edwin Sandys, member in the present parliament for Westminster.

22. Joseph Hopkins, Esq; Stanhope-street, May-fair.

Morrice Jones, Esq; Swallow street.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. Mr Beauclerk—to Penhurst, R. Kent, cum St. Mary, Somerset, and St. Mary Mounthaw, R. R. Thames-street.

Rev. Pierpoint Cromp—Holm, R. Pierpont, with Adbolton and Cotgrave, R. R. Nottinghamshire.

Rev. Mr Gough—West Thurrock, V. Essex.

Rev. Mr Bingham—Epperton, R. Nottinghamshire.

Rev. Mr Hopkins—Upminster, R. Essex.

Rev. Mr Chalwell—archdeaconry of Huntingdon.

Rev. Mr. Egerton — Whitchurch, R. Shropshire.

Rev. Dr. Framptom — St. Florence, R. Pembroke.

Rev. Tho. Eyre—Chilmarsh and Fovant, R. R. Wiltshire.

Rev. Rich. Jones—Willesden, V. Yorksh.

Rev. Mr Haynes—St. Mary L. Nottingh.

Rev. Ambrose Kent—Berkley, R. Somersetshire.

Rev. Mr Yates—Bearsley, R. Staffordsh.

Rev. Yorick Smythies—St. Martin, Colchester, and Little Bentley, R. R. Essex.

Rev. Mr Betham—Greenford Magna, R. Middlesex.

Rev. Sam. Payne—Winterboun St. Martin, V. cum Chickerell, R. Dorset county.

Rev. Mr Hurton Doddington, R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. Charles Cowley—Goldhanger, R. cum Little Totham chapel annexed.

Rev. Henry Parish—Valentia and Dunmore, R. R. in Kerry and Galway counties.

Rev. Mr Fisher—Darton, V. near Barnsley.

Rev. Richard Barnard—Official to the archdeaconry of Nottinghamshire.

B——KR——TS.

John Buckett, London, druggist.
William Rose, Lambeth, carpenter.
Tho. Rennard, Londonwall, merchant.
Tho. Haystead, Romford, innholder.
William Macniel, London, merchant.
William M'Moran, Holborn, linen-draper.
Ann Langley, Scarborough, linen draper.
Daniel Lobo, Jewry-lane, merchant.
Rob. Brumfield, Lyon's-inn, scrivener.
Fran. Tho. Germaine, Middlesex, goldsm.
Rob. Collis, Panton-square, taylor.
Edward Haycock, Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, shopkeeper.
J. Peover and W. Hart, Birmingham, sadlers.
John Cracknell, jun. Birmingham, merchant.
Bristow Mabson, Cricklade, salesman.
Tho. Dyer, Upton Lovell, woolstapler.
Rich. Hawkins, London, hosier.
James Farloe, Hereford, mercer.
James Sidebottom, Stockport, dealer.
Edward Smith, Goldhanger, victualler.
Thomas Thomson and James Barclay, Newcastle upon Tyne, linendrapers.
Martin Long, East Smithfield, distiller.
John Beardmore, London, oilman.
John Deeton, and Robert Vincent, London, weavers.
Rich. Rawlings and Edw. Haselden, London, sword hilt-makers.
Tho. Chapman, London, warehouseman.
Isaac Hunt, Gloucestershire, mealman.
Henry Gildon, Lincoln, common brewer.
Tho. Mare & Jn Hartley, Holborn, mercers.
Henry Hardy, Sam Axtell, and Jos. Cooke, Old-Bailey, printers.

LIST *of* BOOKS, *from Page* 37.

15. The present State of Europe, translated from the German of M. E. Toltze, by Thomas Nugent, L. L. D. and Fellow of the Society of Antiquarians. 3 vols. 8vo. pr. 18s Nourse.—This is only part of the work, of which however, some account shall be given hereafter.

16. History of the Negotiations for the Peace concluded at Belgrade, Sept. 18, 1739, between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte. Translated from the French of M. L'Abbé Langier. 8vo. Price. 5s 3d. Murray.

17. Posthumous Works of a late celebrated Genius deceased, 2 vols, 8vo. price 5s. Robinson and Co.—These are a sort of Shandania, much in the manner of our Huetiana, consisting of unconnected Thoughts on a variety of Subjects.

18. Sentimental Lucubrations, by Peter Pennyless, 8vo. price 2s. 6d. Becket.—A wretched imitation of Tristram Shandy.

19. Poems by Nobody, 12mo. price 3s. By Robinson and Co.—Full of Wit and Humour.

20. The New Brighthelmstone Directory: or, Sketches in Minature of the British Shore. 8vo. price 1s. 6d. Durham.

21. Ionian Antiquities, published with permission of the Society of Diletanti. By R. Chandler, M. A. F. S. A. Mr. Rivett, and Mr. Pars. Fol. price 1l. 11s. 6d. Dodsley.—These Artists were appointed by a Society of Gentlemen to travel into the East to collect Antiquities, and this work is a specimen of their Labours.

22. Strictures on Agriculture, by John Dove, 8vo. Price 1s. Bladon.—Mr. Dove is by profession a Taylor, and one of those Philosophers who suppose all natural Knowledge to be contained in the Bible. On this Principle he ascribes vegetation to רוח spirit, and will have the food of plants to be an astral balsam.

23. Sermons on the Efficacy of Prayer and Interceſſion. By Samuel Ogden, D. D. Woodwardian, Profeſſor in the Univerſity of Cambridge. 8vo. Price 3s. Dodſley.—The Author of Paradiſe Loſt ſeems to place the great efficacy of Prayer in a conſciouſneſs of having performed our duty. Dr. Ogden, in an Aſſurance of Succeſs, *Aſk, and it ſhall be given you, ſeek and ye ſhall find.*

24. Audi alteram partem; or, a Counter-Letter to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of H——h 8vo. Price 3s. Nicoll.

25. *A Letter to Samuel Johnſon, L.L.D. 8vo. Price 1s. Almon.

26. Serious Reflections upon ſome late important Determinations in a certain Aſſembly. 8vo. 1s. Evans.

27. Obſervations on ſeveral Acts of Parliament, publiſhed by the Merchants of Boſton. 8vo. 1s. Kearſly.

28. Reflections, Moral and Political, on Great Britain and her Colonies. 8vo. 1s. Becket.—Theſe Reflections deſerve Attention; but the misfortune is, that people in general are prepoſſeſſed. Neither Reflections nor Arguments can remove Mountains.

29. Rondondo; or the State Jugglers, 8vo. Price 1s. Nicoll.—This is a truly Hudibraſtic Satire; there is Wit without Malice, and Humour without Affectation.

30. The Temple of Corruption. A Poem. By W. Churchill. 4to. Price 2s. 6d. Flexney.

31. An Epiſtle to Lord Holland, 4to. Price 1s. Brown.

32. The Dialogue, addreſſed to John Wilkes, Eſq; 4to. Price 1s. 6d. Wilkie.

33. Songs, Choruſſes, &c. 8vo. Price 6d. Griffin.

34. The Deſerter. A Poem. 4to. 1s. Gibſon.

35. A Birth-day Offering to a young Lady from her Lover. 4to. 6d. Dodſley.

36. Female Friendſhip, a Moral Novel. 2 vols. 5s. ſewed. Bell.

37. The Prince of Salermo. A Novel. 3s. Robſon.

38. Hiſtory of Miſs Harriot Montague, 2 vols. 6s. Robſon.

39. The Portrait of Human Life, 2 vols. 5s. Bell.

40. The Fortunate Bluecoat Boy, 2 vols. 6s. Cook.

41. The Hiſtory of Duelling. In Two Parts. 8vo. 3s. Dilly.

42. Clio: or, A Diſcourſe on Taſte. Addreſſed to a young Lady, by J. W. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Davies.

43. A Chronological Series of Engravers, from the Invention of the Art to the Beginning of the preſent Century, 8vo. 3s. Cadell.

44. Oratio Anniverſaria a Gulielmo Harveio inſtituta in Theatro Collegii Medicorum Londinenſium Habita feſto Sancte Lucæ Oct. 18, 1760, 4to. 1s. White.——This Anniverſary Oration does great Honour to the Speaker.

45. The Scripture Doctrine of Grace, By the Rev. John Andrews, L.L.B. Chaplain to the D. of Dorſet. 12mo. 3s. Dilly.

46. Reflections on the modern, but unchriſtian practice of inoculating the Small Pox; proved to be contrary to the revealed Will of God, &c. 8vo. 1s. Keith.—The Author's great Objection to Inoculation is, that it was the invention of Turks and Infidels.

47. Uſeful Remarks on ſome propoſed Alterations in our Liturgy. A Word to the Quakers on their Epiſtle at the yearly Meeting, 1769. By Samuel Roe, M. A. Vicar of Stotfold, Bedfordſhire, 8vo. 6d. Crowder.

48. Sermons on ſeveral Occaſions, by Thomas Aſhton, D. D. Rector of St. Botolph, Biſhopſgate. 8vo. 6s. Whiſton—Theſe Sermons deviate from the common Track of ſermonizing, and abound with fine ſentiments and juſt reaſoning.

49. A Critical Commentary on Archbiſhop Secker's Letter to the Right Hon. Horatio Walpole, concerning Biſhops in America, 8vo. 1s. 6d. Dilly.—The eſtabliſhment of Biſhops in America, was a favourite Scheme of the Archbiſhop's. This Writer ſhews the inexpediency of it.

50. Letters of Baron Bielfeld, Author of the Political Inſtitutes. Containing Original Anecdotes of the Pruſſian Court for the laſt 20 Years. Tranſlated from the German by Mr. Hooper, vols. 3 and 4. 12mo. 5s. Robinſon and Co.—This is a Work of great Merit, of which farther Notice will be taken.

Variation of STOCKS this Month.

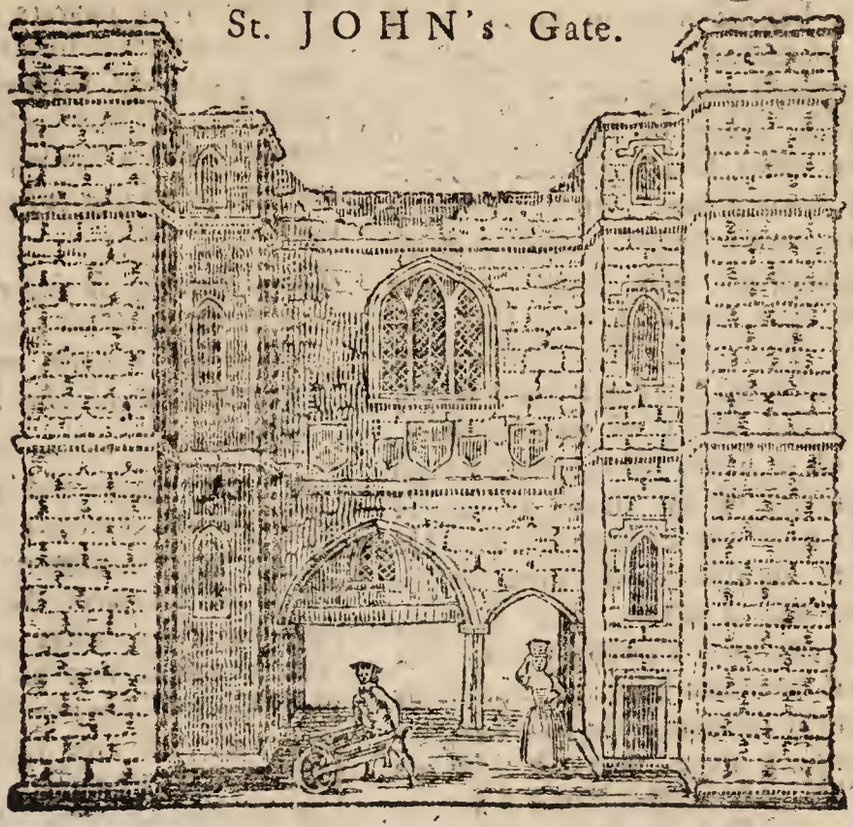
April 2.	Bank Stock opened	153	April 27.	Bank Stock	151⅛
	Old S. S. Annuities	84⅜		Old S. S. ſhut	
	3 per cent. conſol.	84⅝		3 per cent. conſ.	87
	Long Annuities	25⅛		Long Ann. ſhut,	
April 3.	India opened	227½		India Stock	227
	New S. S. Ann.	83½		New S. S. Ann.	84⅜
	3 per cent 1751	82¾		3 per cent 1751 ſhut	
	3½ Bank Ann. 1756	97¾		3½ Bank Ann. 1756 ſhut	
April 10.	Ditto opened 1758	88⅞		Ditto 1758.	89⅜
	4 per cent conſol.	94⅛		4 per cent conſol.	96½

Bill of Mortality from Mar. 27. *to* April 26

Chriſtened.			Buried.			Between					
Males	684	1349	Males	975	1961		2 and 5	178	50 and 60	149
Females	665		Females	986			5 and 10	97	60 and 70	156
							10 and 20	72	70 and 80	105
Whereof have died under two years old					648		20 and 30	136	80 and 90	50
							30 and 40	183	90 and 103	7
							40 and 50	180		

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
Public Advertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 papers
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Mancheſter
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For MAY, 1770.

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More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Embelliſhed with an elegant Quarto Plate, exhibiting a View of one of the Seven Caſtles of DALKEY, in Ireland; alſo a repreſentation of ſome antient Characters upon an Oak Plank, belonging to the roof of a Church in Staffordſhire.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

Remarks on the Progreſs of the preſent War between the Ruſſians and Turks.

THE war between the Ruſſians and Turks, begins now to be an object of general attention. The predictions that were formerly derogated, began now to be fulfilled. Men of foreſight could obſerve, from what had happened to Ruſſia in their own times, what probably would happen in after ages. Biſhop Burnet, in ſpeaking of theſe people in the hiſtory of his own times, makes this obſervation: "In 1696, the Muſcovites, "after they had been for ſome years under "the divided monarchy of two brothers, "or rather of a ſiſter, who governed all "in their names, by the death of one of "theſe, came now under one Czar. He "entered into an alliance with the Empe"ror againſt the Turks; and Azoph, "which was reckoned a ſtrong place, that "commanded the mouth of the Tanais or "Don, where it falls into the *Mæotus-pa*"*lus*, after a long ſiege, was taken by his "army. This opened the Euxine ſea to "him; ſo, that, if he be furniſhed with "men, ſkilled in the building and in the "ſailing of ſhips, this may have conſe"quences, that may very much diſtreſs "Conſtantinople, and be, in the end, fa"tal to that empire."

This prediction ſeems now very likely to be fulfilled, partly in the manner above-mentioned, by attacking Conſtantinople on the ſide of the Black Sea, but chiefly by a meaſure then unforeſeen, (as at that time the Ruſſians had not one ſhip of war on the Baltic,) that is, by attacking that capital of Turky on the ſide of the Mediterranean. Peter the Great told Biſhop Burnet, that *He deſigned a great fleet at Azoph, and with it to attack the Turkiſh empire.* But the Biſhop did not think him capable of conducting ſo great a deſign. What then would that hiſtorian have thought, and what will poſterity think, of that heroine, who is now conducting a deſign much greater—who is covering not only the Baltic, but alſo the Ocean and Mediterranean with her fleets, and whoſe enterprizing genius, makes it no chimerical ſuppoſition, that in a few years her ſubjects will contend with the other maritime powers for the empire of the ſea, and by degrees will divide with Spain and England, the riches of Potoſi and the ſpoils of Bengal?

The Ruſſians, by their ſucceſſes during the laſt campaign, are now maſters of Chockzim, Yaſſi, of Moldavia, and Walachia, have driven the Turks beyond the Neiſter and the Danube; have conquered almoſt all the Morea; are upon the point of invading the Grecian iſlands, in the Archipelago, and threaten Conſtantinople and all the Turkiſh dominions in Europe. The neighbouring powers muſt look with a jealous eye on theſe immenſe acquiſitions, and may probably interpoſe to prevent the ſucceſs. A few months, however, will determine this doubt, till which time, we muſt ſuſpend our judgment, and attend the event.

The following is inſerted at the Deſire of a Correſpondent; a more particular Account of which, may be ſeen in the Supplement to the Utrecht Gazette, April 24.

A very remarkable act was lately ſolemnized at Newſtadt, in the Queen of Hungary's dominions. The bones of the great Emperor Maximilian I. were again interred, after a ſecond abſolution. The occaſion was as follows: The Empreſs Queen, having ordered the imperial palace of that city to be fitted up for the uſe of the Thereſian Military Academy juſt eſtabliſhed there, and the church thereto belonging, to be repaired and beautified, and new altars to be added, on the 21ſt of February, when the workmen were employed in taking down the Great Altar, a coffin was diſcovered under the maſonry very much decayed. Upon conſulting the ancient archieves, it was found, that the body of Maximilian I. had been depoſited in the church dedicated to St. George, the church in queſtion, upon which the farther operations were ſuſpended till after her Imperial Majeſty's permiſſion to open the coffin ſhould be obtained, to do this, in order to confirm the truth of the ancient record, her Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to give her conſent; and accordingly, on the 11th of March, the mouldered coffin was examined, and the ſacred relics of that glorious Prince were actually found. His Imperial Majeſty being certified of the fact, ordered a leaden coffin to be prepared, and incloſed in a coffin of wood, for the reception of thoſe precious relics, in order that they might again be depoſited in the ſame place, now under the great altar, with the uſual ceremonies. Upon a nice examination of the body, before its ſecond interrment, it appeared to have been firſt covered with quick lime, and then to have been wrapt in white linen, over which it ſeemed to have been cloathed in a veſt of white damaſk, with a mantle of ſcarlet velvet embroidered. It is remarkable, that not only the different veſtments were ſtill diſcernible, but alſo their different colours. On his breaſt was fixed a leaden plate, on which was engraven a Latin inſcription, a copy of which ſhall appear in ſome future Magazine.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
MAY, 1770.

DEBATES *in a Newly-eſtabliſhed* SOCIETY, *continued from* p. 152.

Mr. Eyeſon,



WE have been told, Sir, in a laboured harangue, that we have loſt the love and confidence of the people, that an hon. gentleman who has reproached us with betraying our truſt, has ſpoken the ſentiments of the people, that we are at this moment in danger of being called to account by the people; that the people are ready to do themſelves juſtice upon us, and that we ſhould beware what we do, becauſe the people, whom by one of the rhetorical flouriſhes which are ſo uſeful on other occaſions, he calls the *Avenger*, is at the door. Sir, it is hard to ſay whether this inſult is more groſs againſt this houſe or the people. Is the rabble that is now ſuppoſed to be gathered about the door the people? Are the writers of news-papers, who wiſh for a priſon or a pillory, that their libels may be thought more important, the people? or do the petitions, about which ſo much has juſt been ſaid, contain the ſenſe of the people? The people are too great, too reſpectable a body to become the tool, the puppet of any faction; they are not to be hired to halloo and hiſs with porter and geneva; they are not to be brought gaping to an inn by ſuch tricks and devices as gull clowns at a fair. An honourable gentleman has told us that he did not ſeek petitioners, but that petitioners ſought him; but it is well known, that though this may be true in appearance, it is falſe in fact. When a great man has a mind to be thus ſought, intimations are given to proper perſons, that they muſt ſeek him: A few ſtaunch friends meet together, with an invitation to the great man, drawn up by himſelf in their pocket. When this is formal y ſent to him he graciouſly vouchſafes to attend. A general meeting is then propoſed; advertiſements are inſerted in the news papers; cards of invitation are every where diſtributed, and agents attend on market days at inns and alehouſes, to ſee who can be picked up by the influence of a cuſtomer, or the hopes of a treat. The great man receives another copy of his invitation to himſelf, and he again deigns to accept it: when he comes he is preſſed to take the chair, as has been preconcerted, and thus he is happily both ſought and found: from the chair he relates what he has heard from the minority of this houſe, of wicked miniſters and injured liberty, taking care to ſuppreſs the arguments, by which the majority ſupport the wiſdom of parliament and the rectitude of adminiſtration, and then, producing a petition, hands are collected like money at the church door for a brief; and when this rhapſody of malice and ſedition, in which majeſty and miniſtry are involved in one general charge of combining againſt the conſtitution, is brought up to inſult the k—, and diſgrace government, we are told, it is the

ſenſe

ſenſe of the people! We have been ſuperciliouſly warned of tyranny, and told that it is advancing againſt us with haſty ſtrides. I am an enemy to tyranny, Sir, and therefore I cannot without indignation hear this houſe threatened with the moſt preposterous and horrid of all tyranny, that of a mob. To inſinuate that the meaſures of a legiſlative body ſhould be influenced by ecchoes of ſedition from the rabble, is to inſinuate that all government ſhould be at an end. It is to reſtrain thoſe with whoſe vengeance we are now threatened, that all government is inſtituted, and if they are not reſtrained, a ſtate of nature will return, and the earth will be filled with violence and oppreſſion, under the pretence of liberty and juſtice. If our liberties are in danger, it is from thoſe who have ſet up the cry; it is from thoſe who inſult both majeſty and adminiſtration, and not from thoſe who would ſupport the beſt of princes in the exerciſe of conſtitutional rights, and the meaſures to which he gives the ſanction of his authority.

Mr. Barrey,

The honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt, has by a common court-artifice held up majeſty as a ſcreen to miniſters, and endeavoured to transfer the infamy which mal-adminiſtration has drawn upon one, to the other. In this attempt however it is impoſſible he ſhould ſucceed, for the people will always diſtinguiſh between them; their opinions of his majeſty, and of his miniſters, are as oppoſite as of truth and falſehood, right and wrong. The people feel for his majeſty, with the ſame ſenſibility as for themſelves. The people of England know, the people of Ireland know, and the American people feel, that the iron hand of miniſterial deſpotiſm is lifted up againſt them: but it is not leſs formidable againſt the people than the prince. The ſoft breath of eſteem, complacency and veneration, which warmed congratulations from every heart to the throne, is now changed into groans, murmurings and complaint. To the weak and arbitrary meaſures of men without knowledge and without principle, who have ſucceeded each other in adminiſtration, the diſcontents of the people, and their oppoſition to government, can only be imputed. Every tree is known by its fruit, and that adminiſtration muſt certainly be erroneous, or corrupt in no ſmall degree, which has alienated the affections of thirteen millions of faithful ſubjects, from an amiable ſovereign; whoſe univerſal acclamations proclaimed their joy at the proſpect of being governed by a native prince, of an happy temper and virtuous diſpoſition, from whom every national bleſſing was expected. The declarations of ſuch miniſters, who ſeem to have called good evil and evil good, muſt, like dreams be taken in a contrary ſenſe; when they ſpeak of peace we may reaſonably ſuppoſe that there is danger of a war; and that if a war does not happen, it is kept off by diſgraceful conceſſions. I call upon that gentleman, [*pointing to Sir Ed-w. H——e, firſt lord of the ad——ty*] who from the nature of his office, muſt be acquainted with it, to declare to this Houſe the real ſtate of the diſpute which is at this time ſubſiſting between the courts of Great Britain and France.

Sir Ed—— d H—— e,

The French have not wholly given up their complaint of an inſult, which they pretend was offered to their flag. While ſome of his majeſty's ſhips were anchored in the Downs, a French frigate, bearing a royal commiſſion, arrived, and without paying the uſual ſalute, caſt anchor in the ſame road. Lieutenant , who commanded his majeſty's ſloop the Hawke, of twenty guns, ſent an officer on board to demand the cuſtomary reſpect, which the captain of the French veſſel refuſed; having, as he ſaid, no orders to pay it, and not being ſufficiently informed of the right to demand it, he could not

not nor would not riſque the honour of his nation in a point of ſo great conſequence. The lieutenant returned for anſwer, that his pretended ignorance ſhould not exempt him from paying that act of obedience to the Britiſh flag which his nation had ever paid to it in the narrow ſeas, and with a firmneſs, becoming the dignity of a Britiſh officer, declared he would ſink him if he obſtinately refuſed. The French captain was peremptory, and the lieutenant drew up alongſide of his veſſel, and fired a ſhot into her; at the ſame time he ſent the officer who had carried the meſſage to ſtrike the flag, which the French captain thought proper to ſuffer to remain in the ſame ſituation during his ſtay. This is the nature of the preſent diſpute. The French miniſtry have complained of this act, but ſeem by no means diſpoſed to carry things to extremities in ſupport of their demand of redreſs, as they find no diſpoſition in our court to relax in the claim to that ceremonial of ſubmiſſion, the exacting of which was the occaſion of the diſpute.

Mr. Barrey,

This is no time for evaſion. I call upon adminiſtration to know if all is well abroad? If the French do not threaten and are actually preparing for war? The king in his ſpeech does not give us the uſual ſtrong aſſurances to the contrary, and we all know what is to be inferred from the cautious wording of ſpeeches from the throne. I call upon that wretched row of *no-miniſters*, (*pointing to the T——y-bench*) for a more explicit anſwer.

Ld N—h,

If we are *no-miniſters*, why does the honourable Gentleman call upon us for an anſwer? If he allows us to be in the ſecrets of Government, does he expect we ſhall anſwer, *all is well*, without knowing what meaning he will put on thoſe words, *all is well.*

Mr. Barrey,

My meaning is, that you declare before this Houſe, if all is fair with France. If France does not threaten hoſtilities, unleſs ſervile ſubmiſſions are made on the part of Great Britain to prevent them.

Ld. N—h,

We have at this inſtant, no particular conteſt, about which there is a probability of going *ſuddenly* to war with France. *Is that fair?* France has no particular complaint againſt us, except what my honourable friend has juſt now explained, about which, it is probable, ſhe will riſque a war. *Is that fair?* And I will take upon me to aſſert in the face of this Houſe, notwithſtanding my inſignificance as a miniſter or no-miniſter, that no ſervile ſubmiſſions will be made by the preſent adminiſtration on the part of Great Britain, to France or any other foreign power upon earth, to avoid a war; and that whenever the national claims ſhall be brought in competition, they will be defended with dignity, and ſupported with ſpirit. I will ſay more, that the aſſertion which ſome Gentlemen have been pleaſed to throw out in the courſe of this debate, that this nation is in no condition to go to war, is not true; it is at this hour in a better condition to go to war, than any of its rivals, or its enemies.

Mr Barrey proceeded,

With regard to our colonies, the conduct of adminiſtration has been weak, irreſolute, ineffectual, and diſgraceful. Acts have been made by one ſet of miniſters to inflame them, which by thoſe who ſucceeded, have been repealed to appeaſe them. By a third adminiſtration, thoſe unconſtitutional acts, that had given birth to the moſt dangerous contention that ever was ſet on foot, concerning a ſubject that never ſhould be brought into debate, was revived, in order to inflame the colonies, and drive them to extremity. When they reſiſted theſe unwarrantable acts, troops have been ſent and quartered in their towns, in direct violation of the law, to

dragoon

dragoon them into a compliance. And in juſtification of all this ſeverity, a moſt treaſonable repreſentation of a peaceable and loyal people has been made to his Majeſty, and to the aſtoniſhment of all who read it, deliver'd from the throne in the ſpeech of laſt ſeſſions, which I beg leave to read in juſtification of what I have now aſſerted. [*Leave being granted, he read as follows,*] "At "the cloſe of laſt ſeſſion of parliament, I expreſſed my ſatisfaction "at the appearances which then induced me to believe, that ſuch "of my ſubjects as had been miſled in ſome parts of my dominions, were returning to a juſt ſenſe "of their duty; but it is with equal concern that I have ſince "ſeen *that ſpirit of faction, which I "had hoped was well nigh extinguiſhed, breaking out a-freſh in "ſome of my colonies in North America; and in one of them, proceeding to "acts of violence, and of reſiſtance to "the execution of the law. The capital town of which colony, appears "by late advices, to be in a ſtate of "diſobedience to all law and government; and has proceeded to meaſures "ſubverſive of the conſtitution, and "attended with circumſtances, that "manifeſt a diſpoſition to throw off "their dependance on Great Britain.*" And now, Sir, I appeal to the whole Houſe, I appeal to *the things upon that bench, (pointing as before,)* if ſuch a repreſentation, was a juſt repreſentation of the honeſt, faithful, loyal, and till that moment, as ſubjects, irreproachable people of the province of Maſſachuſſets-bay? And if not a juſt repreſentation, how unfit to be proclaimed from the mouth of Majeſty throughout all Europe! I will venture to ſay, Sir, that all Europe knows it to be falſe. With what aſtoniſhment then muſt they be ſtruck at the daring iniquity of thoſe, by whoſe advice it was made? To crown all, a governor is ſent to cure theſe diſorders, and to reconcile this contradictory ſyſtem of court policy, who, with vinegar in one hand, and oil in the other, was to mix up a meſs, which if it did not remove the cauſe, was at leaſt, to meliorate the ſymptoms: Hear in what manner he proceeds to execute his commiſſion:

Having received a letter from Lord Hilſborough, in which were the following words, "His Majeſty "relies on your fidelity, for ſuch "an explanation of his meaſures, "as may tend to remove the pre-"judices which have been excited, "by the miſrepreſentation of thoſe "who are enemies to the peace and "proſperity of Great Britain and "her colonies, and to re-eſtabliſh "that mutual confidence and af-"fection, upon which the glory and "ſafety of the Britiſh Empire de-"pends, &c." he opens his commiſſion to the aſſembly of Virginia, with a ſpeech, a part of which, I beg leave to produce, as a maſterpiece of eloquence, and which muſt, on that account, do honour to thoſe great ſtateſmen, who appointed this very able Lord, to remove the prejudices which have been excited, by the miſrepreſentation of the enemies of Great Britain and her colonies. "I think, myſelf, "ſays he, *peculiarly fortunate*, to be "able to inform you, that, in a "letter, dated May the 18th, I "have been aſſured, by the Earl of "Hillſborough, that his Majeſty's "preſent adminiſtration, have at "no time entertained a deſign, to "propoſe to parliament, to lay any "farther taxes upon America, for "the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, "and that it is their intention to "propoſe, in the next ſeſſion of par-"liament, to take off the duties "upon glaſs, paper, and colours, "upon conſideration of ſuch duties "having been laid, contrary to the "true principles of commerce." This peculiar piece of good fortune, which his Lordſhip is ſo proud of, amounts to this, that the preſent worthy adminiſtration, had at no time entertained a deſign to add grievance to grievance; but that they did propoſe in the next ſeſſions of parliament, to take off duties,

which

which, according to their ideas of the matter, were contrary to the true principles of commerce. Theſe were the aſtoniſhing aſſurances, by which the prejudices of the people of America were to be removed; but his Lordſhip was inſtructed to ſtate the proceedings of parliament, as his Majeſty's meaſures, and to explain them according to his notions of prudence; his Lordſhip's notions of prudence, will, indeed, appear to be very extraordinary, for in conſequence of theſe inſtructions, he aſſured the aſſembly of Virginia, that his Majeſty would ſooner loſe his crown than preſerve it by deceit, intimating, that his Majeſty would ſupport the meaſures of his preſent wiſe ſet of miniſters at the hazard of his crown. But, according to the notions which other men have formed of prudence, this declaration was imprudent in itſelf, and ſtill more imprudent with reſpect to the ſituation in which it was made. It was certainly imprudent to involve the meaſures of his Majeſty, with thoſe of his miniſtry; it was ſtill more imprudent, as it was diametrically oppoſite to the ſentiments of the people, to whom it was addreſſed; and it was more than impudence, it was madneſs or folly to make any aſſurance which might lead the people of America to believe, that the interpoſition of any ſet of miniſters, could influence the Britiſh parliament to impoſe, or to repeal any acts of taxation, by which the people of America were to be affected. It was alſo contrary to the general notions of prudence, to repreſent certain principles of taxation, as diſtinct and independant of each other, which the wiſdom of the Britiſh parliament has conſidered as one and the ſame. This diſtinction, and the diſclaiming intentions to impoſe any taxes within a certain deſcription to eſtabliſh and ſupport it, could not but inſpire an American aſſembly, with a moſt contemptible idea of the meaſures of parliament, and the imbecility of thoſe, by whom lawful government is adminiſtered.

Is it therefore to be wondered, that from ſuch a governor, and ſuch inſtructions, the affairs of America ſhould ſtill remain in a ſtate of diſtraction? That the colonies, from ſuch politicians, and ſuch politics, ſhould conceive the moſt ſanguine hopes of gaining their point, and ſhaking off their dependance upon the Britiſh ſenate? To impoſe duties, one ſeſſions, with the profeſſed purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and take them off the next, as being contrary to the true principles of commerce, is an inſtance of weakneſs and inconſiſtency, not to be paralled, but by other meaſures of the ſame miniſtry, with reſpect to the government of the ſame people.

By a letter from the ſame great Lord, who preſides at the head of the department, to which the affairs of the colonies are entruſted, dated April, 1768, directed to Francis Barnard, Eſq; governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, his Excellency is charged with the execution of certain propoſitions to be obtained of the aſſembly of that province, and in caſe of non-compliance, his inſtructions were to diſſolve the aſſembly immediately. The iſſue was, the aſſembly refuſed to pay obedience to the governor's requiſition, and the governor diſſolved the aſſembly, agreeable to the miniſterial mandate. But the moſt extraordinary part of the tranſaction, is, that the aſſembly which ſucceeded, was ſuffered to ſit, and to deliberate, and carry on the ordinary buſineſs of the ſeſſion, without ſo much as mentioning the ſubject, for which the former aſſembly was diſſolved; a proceeding ſo full of inconſiſtency and irreſolution, could not but expoſe his Majeſty's councils to the ridicule of every aſſembly throughout America, as futile and incongruous in the higheſt degree.

The propoſitions that were then agitated, were of the greateſt importance to the ſovereignty of Great Britain;

Britain; Reſolutions had paſſed the aſſembly of Maſſachuſſets Bay, negative to the right of taxation, which the Britiſh parliament claims over all the ſubordinate parts of the Britiſh Empire, and circular letters had been written to all her ſiſter provinces, requeſting them to unite with her in ſupporting theſe reſolutions, and to diſavow thoſe letters which were looked upon, as the foundation of an unlawful combination againſt the ſupreme power of the Britiſh legiſlature. But neither the one, nor the other of theſe points was obtained. The right of acquainting the ſiſter colonies, with the deliberations of the reſpective aſſemblies, in order to ſollicit their joint concurrence, in any meaſure reſpecting their privileges, is aſſerted, and reſolutions of the aſſembly of Maſſachuſſets Bay, in direct oppoſition to Reſolutions and even Acts of the Britiſh parliament, remain upon their journals to this day. In the midſt of this miniſterial conteſt, an attempt was made to cruſh ſome of the leading men, who were moſt active in the oppoſition, with a view to intimidate the reſt; but in this too, the weakneſs of the miniſtry was no leſs conſpicuous than their wickedneſs, for though they propoſed to parliament, and obtained its ſanction for the revival of an obſolete law, made in the tyrannical reign of Henry VIII. in order to bring over to be puniſhed here, men guilty of crimes againſt the ſtate, committed in the colonies, yet they had not reſolution to execute it, and the aſſembly proteſted againſt the revival of it in direct terms. By this pitiful no-management of theſe no-miniſters, the conteſt remains undecided; and what they have not been able to accompliſh by wiſdom and good policy, is to be effected by military force; ſoldiers are ſent over *in terrorem*, and becauſe capacity is wanting to give lawful authority its full vigour, unlawful violence is to ſupply the deficiency.

☞ *This Debate will be concluded in our next.*

An Abſtract of the ACT *for regiſtering the Prices at which* CORN *is ſold in the ſeveral Counties of* Great Britain, *and the Quantity exported and imported.*

IT has by ſome fatality happened, that the preambles to Acts of Parliament, which were formerly of great uſe in explaining the reaſons for paſſing them, have of late been very much ſhortened, or wholly omitted; the preamble to this Act only ſuggeſts, That a regiſter of the prices at which corn is ſold in the ſeveral counties of Great Britain, will be of public and general advantage: For which reaſon the juſtices of the Peace for each county in Great Britain, are required, at their quarter ſeſſions, next after Sept. 29, annually to direct returns to be made weekly of the prices of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and beans, from ſo many market-towns within their reſpective counties, as they ſhall think proper, not being leſs than two, nor more than ſix; and to appoint a proper perſon to ſend the ſame to a perſon to be appointed to receive them; and in caſe ſuch perſon ſhall die, neglect his duty, or become incapable of performing it, any two juſtices acting for the county, may appoint another till the next quarter ſeſſions, at which the juſtices may either confirm ſuch appointment, or chuſe another.

By this Act the Meal-weighers of the city of London are to take an account of the prices at the markets within the ſaid city, and return the average weekly to the perſon appointed to receive the ſame.

The juſtices for each county ſhall cauſe alſo a ſtandard Wincheſter buſhel of eight gallons to be kept at every market-town, from whence ſuch returns ſhall be made; and ſuch returns ſhall be the average prices by the cuſtomary meaſure of each reſpective market; and alſo by that Wincheſter buſhel.

By this Act the Lord High Treaſurer is empowered to appoint a fit perſon to receive the returns at the treaſury, and to enter them fairly in a book kept for that purpoſe; and all exports and imports of grain from and into Great Britain, with the bounties paid and received thereon, to be tranſmitted annually to the ſame perſon, and regiſtered in proper books by the perſon appointed to receive the returns of the prices from the ſeveral counties.

No ſalary is allotted by this Act to the perſon to be appointed at the Treaſury. It is to continue in force for ſeven years.

Huetiana continued from p. 162.

XCIII.

The Paſtoral and Military Life of the Tartars *and* Turks.

THE Turks and Tartars are deſcended from thoſe ancient Scythians ſo renowned in hiſtory, and ſtill retain their fierce ſpirit, and ſome part of their uncultivated and ſavage kind of life. Theſe Scythians were for the moſt part *Nomades*. Their paſtoral life was an apt preparation for the life military; for they were always in the field, always wandering, always on horſe-back, or in waggons, covered with ſome light tent, during the night; carrying with them nothing but neceſſaries; leading a frugal life, and contented to eat for food the proviſions they found before them, viz. the fruit of trees, milk, blood, or the fleſh of their goats. If this conduct did not furniſh them with the delicacies of life, it at leaſt exempted them from the cares that are neceſſary to acquire them. They had no occaſion for ſuch goods as are the convenience and ornament of our houſes; lying in their waggons, or on carpets ſpread on the ground. The ſame carpets ſerved them both for ſeats and tables. Some flaggons and earthen pots, were all their kitchen furniture. It is eaſy to conceive that people of this turn ſcarce ever applied themſelves to reading or writing. If however they were obliged by neceſſity to have ſome writers among them, who might be able to draw up memoirs and regiſters of their names, of their families, of their tribes, of their flocks, with the names of their places of abode, and paſtures; leaves, or the barks of trees, ſerved them for paper; the point of a knife, or of an arrow, or a hard and ſharp thorn, ſerved them for a pen; and their left hand ſerved for a table to ſupport the tablet on which they wrote with their right. To bake the horſe-fleſh on which they regaled at their feaſts, they firſt cut it into very thin ſlices, and then laying it between the back and the ſaddle of their horſes, the heat of their bodies baked it, and they ſeaſoned and make it ſavoury with the ſweat that dropped from them. The retrenchment of all thoſe conveniencies which we ſeek, hardened them to labour, and guarded them from luxury, which is the bane of good manners and of ſtates. This was experienced by the antient Perſians, when, having been ſoftened by great riches and long proſperity, they could not withſtand the effort of an handful of Macedonians, a poor nation, obſervant of rigid maxims, which from its poverty, was valiant and daring. It was this ſame luxury, which, having relaxed the courage and diſcipline of the Chineſe, made them fall an eaſy prey, when invaded by the Tartars, who now reign over them.

XCIV.

The Poles are the moſt enlightened parts of the World.

It ſeems a paradox, and yet is an undoubted truth, that the North, which in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French, derives its name from gloom, obſcurity, and darkneſs, is, notwithſtanding, the moſt enlightened part of the world. I have obſerved, in * one of my works, that the antients believed the North to be covered with thick darkneſs; that Strabo ſays, that Homer, by the word ζοφος meant the North; and we know that word properly ſignifies *obſcurity* or *darkneſs*. In this ſenſe, Tibullus, ſpeaking of the North, ſays,

Illic & denſa tellus abſconditur umbrâ.
Paneg. ad Meſſal.

The Arabians call the northern ocean, *the dark ſea*. The Latins gave the name of *Aquilo* to the North wind, becauſe *Aquilus* ſignifies *black*; and the French call it *la biſe*, from the French word *bis*, which ſignifies *black*. The Cimmerians, as the antients thought, lived in darkneſs, becauſe they were placed near the North. And yet, in ſpite of theſe prejudices, there are no places in the world that enjoy light longer than the arctic and antarctic poles. In the torrid zone, and chiefly under the line, the night immediately follows the ſetting of the ſun, without any ſenſible twilight; and the people who dwell there, have their ſix months of day preciſely, and nothing more. The twilight begins, and continues increaſing, in proportion as places are diſtant from the equator, or approach the pole. The reaſon may be found in optics, which teach that the rays of light falling obliquely on a tranſparant medium, ſuffer a greater or leſs refraction, in proportion to the obliquity of their incidence. Now the rays of the ſun falling perpendicularly under the line ſuffer no refraction there; but a very great refraction is made under the poles, and conſequently a long twilight, or, in other words, a light of long continuance. This I found when I was in Sweden, which is a country near the pole; for I could ſee to write without a candle, at midnight, two hours after ſun ſet. Thoſe Hollanders, who, in the yea

* *Demonſtr. Ev. Prop.* IV. *Cap.* 8, §. 1.

year 1596, having attempted to pass to Cathay, by the straight of Waigats, were † stopped by the frost and ice in Nova Zembla, at the 77th degree of latitude, were very much surprised to find, that the night of three months, which came upon them there, began much later, and ended much sooner, than they expected, or than it ought to have done according to the rules of astronomy.

To this long twilight, we must also add the *Aurora Borealis*, casting a light equal to that of the full moon, which appears in clear nights, at the beginning of the new moon, in the northern regions, Greenland, Iceland, and Norway, and which sometimes even darts its rays far towards the South. Gassendi, in *the life of Peyresc, Book* III, and la Perere, in his *account of Greenland*, have described this phœnomenon very axactly. I have observed too, in the *history of Gregory of Tours*, (*book* VIII. *chap.* 27.) that it was not unknown in his time.

XCV.

Xenophon's Cyropedia.

Harangues of Historians.

I had very much neglected the Greek tongue in my first studies, and had applied myself chiefly to poësy. After I left College, I was soon sensible of my fault; and, to make amends for it, I began the study of that language by reading the Greek poets, and went on with other authors, in imitation of Scaliger, according to the account he gives in his epistles; but, however, without pretending to equal the speed, with which he boasts to have run through this course of study; which, by the way, I take to be mere ostentation. After I had read all the Greek poets and scholiasts, Xenophon was one of the first prose authors whom I attempted. I began with his *Cyropedia*, which I immediately perceived to be a history made at pleasure, of which the principal facts are true, but the detail and ornament fictitious. I observed also that the title *Cyropedia*, is the title only of the first book of that work: as it has also happened to some other books, particularly to that of *the Imitation of Jesus Christ* ‡.

Xenophon was an Athenian, disciple of Socrates, and school-fellow with Plato. It is therefore no wonder that he was an haranguer and diagolist. There are woven into the contexture of his *Cyropedia*, many more harangues and dialogues than narrations. In democratical and aristocratical states, eloquence had a great influence in the management of affairs; and, as it gave great authority to those who possessed it, young people were taught to acquire it from their earliest years. Thus all the magistrates were orators; and by this method, Pericles and Demosthenes raised themselves to dignities at Athens; and the historians, Thucydides and Xenophon, have lost no opportunity of shewing their skill in this talent, by the frequent harangues they have inserted in their histories; acting at the same time two very different characters, viz. those of orators and historians; not reflecting that they confounded functions, which have no relation, and are to be executed by rules entirely distinct. It is owing to this that the reader, who is impatient to know the sequel of curious and important events, ranged in order of time, finds himself stopped in the midst of his career, and turned from the road, while these historians, losing the thread of the history, launch out and wander in the wide plains of rhetoric.

I here disclose the sentiments which my experience has afforded me, and the secret reproaches with which I have loaded my historian, when, after he had engaged me in the perusal of some interresting narrative, I found myself, all on a sudden, left in the dark; and that my author, instead of satisfying my eager curiosity, has turned the tables upon me; and *rogatus de cepis, respondet de alliis*. I do not dispute the merit of many of these orations, but that merit is of another kind, and has nothing in common with that of the narrative which I expected. The oblique harangues are more tolerable than the direct ones, as having more of the nature of history in them. These are sometimes necessary to show the motives of an action: they are often also just, when a general, or a magistrate, has caused some important resolution to be taken by his remonstrances; but they ought to be seldom employed, and with moderation. In the collection which Henry Stephens has made of the orations of Greek and Roman historians, we see, with a glance of the eye, which of them were the greatest haranguers. The harangues of Herodotus are very numerous, but short, and excusable in an Asiatic, who, like the people of that country, was naturally talkative. Thucydides and Xenophon, among the *Greeks*; Sallust and Titus Livy, among the

† *Bergeron, des Navigat: sect.* 11. *p.* 64.

‡ By Thomas a Kempis. See Huetiana, No. 17. Vol XXXIX. p.

the *Latins*, have indulged their ravenous appetite of haranguing, and have surpassed all the rest. The rude manners of the Thebans, and the austerity of the Spartans, joined with the natural inclination they had to express themselves in few words, allowed no place for eloquence among them.

XCVI.

An obscure passage in Isaiah *explained. The Form of ancient Keys.*

In the prophet Isaiah xxii. 22, God promises Eliakim, that *he will lay the key of the house of David upon his shoulders*. The commentators are much embarrassed as to the meaning of this passage, not understanding how a key can be carried on the shoulder; which is by no means applicable to the keys which are now in use. Their difficulty will cease when they know that in the early ages, they made use of certain crooked keys, having an ivory or wooden handle. These keys were placed in the holes of doors, and by turning them one way or the other, the bolt was moved forward or backward, in order to open or shut the door. This is evident from the testimony of Homer, where he says, *Odyss.* 21. that Penolope wanting to open a wardrobe, took a brass key, very crooked, hafted with ivory. On which Eustathius remarks, that this kind of key was very ancient, and differed from the keys that have several wards, which have been invented since, and that those ancient keys were still in use in his time. The poet Ariston in the *Anthologia*, book VII. gives a key the epithet of βαθυκαμπη, that is, *one that is much bent*. These crooked keys were in the shape of a sickle, and were δρεπανοειδεις, according to Eustathius. The knowlege of this has led me to the meaning of a passage in Aratus, where he says that the stars which compose the constellation of Cassiopeia, represented a key. All the ancient commentators on Aratus affirm that this constellation represents a Laconian or Carian key, that is to say, a key divided into several wards, and nearly resembling those which we use to this day. In which they have been followed by Scaliger and Salmasius, though there is no resemblance, no conformity between the stars of Cassiopeia, and a Laconian key. But I have given ocular demonstration in my remarks on the poet Manilius, book I. ver. 355. that those stars exactly represent the form of those antient crooked keys. But those keys not being easily carried in the hand, on account of their inconvenient form, they were carried on the shoulder; as we see our reapers still carry on their shoulders at this day their sickles joined and tied together. Callimachus, in his hymn to the honour of Ceres, says, that that goddess having assumed the form of Nicippé her priestess, carried a key κατωμαδιαν, that is, *super humeralem, fit to be carried on the shoulder*; which could not be said or thought of the Laconian keys. This being well understood, that passage of Isaiah, where God says by his mouth, that *he will lay the key of David on the shoulders of Eliakim*, may be clearly understood.

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. Urban,

IN answer to your correspondent, Mr. W. Jackson, of Litchfield-close, (p. 162.) please to inform him that M. Huet's account of the Swedish swallows, cannot be given from his own ocular observation, as he resided in that country only three summer months of the year 1652; but as he has inserted it, not only in his *Huetiana* but also in his *Commentarius de rebus ad eum pertinentibus*, p. 97, 98, it must probably have been a matter of public notoriety, and is therefore mentioned by him, together with many other curious particulars which he learned during his residence in Sweden. But of the same circumstance frequently observed near the river Orne (and which he has related also in both these works) he may be supposed to have been an eye-witness, as Caen was the place of his birth and residence. Mr. Jackson's remarks on this subject cannot but be acceptable to your readers

As to the seeming difference between M. Huet and lord Lyttelton in regard to the rant of Scaliger on Horace, it will best be explained by quoting that critic's own words; *Omnes Horatii Odæ tantæ sunt venustatis*, &c. "All the "odes of Horace are so beautiful, that "they have effectually discouraged me "and all persons of common prudence, "from any attempts of the same kind. "But I have remarked two in particu-"lar, than which I think no Ambrosia "or Nectar can be sweeter. One of "them is the 3d of the 4th book, *Quem* "*tu Melpomene, semel*, &c. and the "other, the 9th of the 3d book, *Donec* "*gratus eram tibi*, &c. I had rather "have written odes like these, than "many of Pindar's, or even to be king "of Arragon." *Poet. lib. 6.* Thus, though lord L. mentions only one, and Mons. H. only the other, yet Scaliger himself

himself, we see, includes them both. And accordingly, Mr. Duncombe, in his notes on ode IX. B. 1. after quoting the above passage, has the following observation, "The * prelate whose elegant translation we have here adopted, "was probably of the same opinion, "since he has translated these two odes, "and, as far as we know, these two "only." I am, &c.

The Translator of the Huetiana.

Mr. URBAN,

The following being lately communicated to me by a correspondent at Leyden, on the effects of different kinds of Hemlock experienced on himself, I think it deserves to be made public, and therefore desire that it may be early inserted in your magazine.

DOctor B—d aged 33 years, went from France to Leyden in the autumn of the year 1764, in order to obtain a cure of a sordid ulcer in the right leg, which he contracted in the year 1757, while he attended the Russian army in the quality of a surgeon; and for this purpose after Boerhaave's example, he made use or his own urine; † in consequence of this practice, the ulcer about the end of December 1764, disappeared.

About the end of January 1768, there arose a tubercle under the tongue, which being neglected at the beginning, soon degenerated into a cancerous tumor; which on the 11th day of February following was extirpated and seemingly cured: but about the middle of the March following the disorder returned, and the tumor discharging very bad matter, it was a second time extirpated; but as about the beginning of May it returned a third time, recourse was had to the extract of Hemlock prepared according to Dr. Stork's directions: the method of using this medicine was by applying 20 grains of it under the tongue to the parts affected, and keeping it there till it dissolved, and gradually swallowing it. "A great degree of stupor was the consequence of his first taking this medicine, yet after a few days he took it without any such effect, though he increased the dose: "from that time he gradually grew much better, and the sore discharged a more laudable pus.

He however went aboard a ship at Rotterdam, in order to go to England to try what the change of air would do; while the ship after her arrival in England lay at anchor near Gravesend, he went ashore, and in walking on the south-side of the river Thames, along the road that leads to London, he discovered at the bottom of the hills Hemlock of a more offensive smell than any he had ever found in Holland; he gathered a large quantity of it, and from the expressed juice and the powder of the leaves recently dried, he prepared a mass of pills, from the use of which in 4 weeks he was perfectly restored to his pristine state of health, and returned to Holland. Whether this sudden change was owing to the use of the Hemlock, or to the change of the air he cannot determine.

He in the month of June 1768, gave a quantity of the extract which he had prepared in England, to an apothecary, who declared that from two ounces of it he had seen more good effects to a woman labouring under a cancerated breast, than from many pounds of the extract of Hemlock prepared in Holland."

I would just remark on the above, that these observations are consonant to that excellent paper published by Dr. Fothergill, in the 3d vol. of the medical observations and enquiries. He there directs the extract to be prepared "when "the Hemlock has acquired its full "vigor, and is rather on the verge of "decline: just when the flowers fade, "the rudiments of the seeds become ob-"servable, and the habit of the plant "inclines to yellow;" and he adds, "The plants that grow in exposed "places, will generally be found more "virose than those that grow in the "shade." Hence appears the reason why the Hemlock growing in the low moist land of Holland, proved so much inferior to that made from the plant collected near Gravesend.

London, March 16, 1770. HUMANUS.

*** About the latter end of the ensuing month of June, Hemlock is in the highest perfection, and should be gathered, the extract prepared, and the leaves dried; that which grows on the dryest places is best for use, tho' it will yield less of the extract, yet it is more highly sublimed, and consequently more powerful than that which grows is moist or watery places.

Mr. URBAN,

PLEASE to put the following remark in your magazine this month.

The 896th verse of the VIth book of Virgil,

* Bishop Atterbury.

† See the life of Boerhaave by Monsr. de la Mettrie.



A View of one of the seven Castles of DALKEY.

Virgil, ſeems to have been corrupted, thro' the ignorance or careleſſneſs of the tranſcriber: ('*Sed falſa ad cælum mittunt* '*inſomnia Manes*') for I do not find that either interpreters or commentators can make any good ſenſe of it, or ſuch as is agreeable to the deſign of the Poet; for to what purpoſe, or with what propriety can the *Manes* be ſaid to ſend *inſomnia ad cælum?* No. The Poet wanted to bring his hero properly *ad cælum* from the ſhades below; and for this purpoſe he makes uſe of the two known gates of *Somnus*; not as Homer did for the difference of dreams (how a dream of viſion was more to be depended upon, than a dream of talk) but for the paſſage of ghoſts, the one for true, the other for falſe or imaginary ghoſts. And therefore he lets out Æneas at the gate allotted for the paſſage of fictitious or viſionary ghoſts; of which ſort was Æneas, having made his infernal tour only *per inſomnium*. And therefore I preſume *falſa* was in the original *falſos*. (Quâ Falſos mittunt ad cœlum inſomnia Manes) Theſe *falſos manes* anſwer to *veris umbris*. JOS. LATHBURY.

May 9, 1770.

P. S. Quere whether it is not probable that the parentheſis, about the two gates, was not placed by Virgil after verſe 898.

A topographical deſcription of Dalkey, *and the environs. In a letter to* John Lodge, *Eſq; deputy keeper of the Rolls.* *Dalkey Lodge, March* 28.

DEAR SIR,

BEING alone, and confined to the houſe on a day of inceſſant rain, I was induced, by way of amuſement, to attempt the following account of this obſcure, but romantic place. If it affords you the leaſt entertainment, I ſhall conſider my time well ſpent, and my labour well employed.

Dalkey is a ſmall town, or village, in the half barony of Rathdown, county of Dublin, province of Leinſter, and kingdom of Ireland, diſtant ſix miles and an half S. E. from the metropolis. It is numbered amongſt the ancient manors belonging to the archbiſhoprick of Dublin; was a place of conſiderable ſtrength; but, at preſent, conſiſts of the venerable remains of ſome old caſtles, the ruins of an ancient church, a few good dwelling houſes, and about twenty cabbins, for the moſt part occupied by poor labouring people, and ſerving, indiſcriminately, for themſelves, their cattle, and their ſwine.

By the ruins, it appears, that the town was formerly defended by ſeven caſtles; and, on the ſouth, by a moat or ditch, which is ſtill open. The entrance, to the weſt, was through a gate-way, ſecured by two caſtles, of which few or no traces remain. From various circumſtances, I am inclined to believe, that the eaſt end was walled in, but it is now open on that ſide. The preſent road to the common, leads directly through the town; but the old one ran on the ſouth, acroſs ſome grounds, long ſince converted into meadow. But ſo tenacious are the inhabitants of the right of paſſing this way, that they uſually carry their dead through the old road, although it is both an indirect and inconvenient paſſage, to the church-yard. Upon theſe occaſions, I am told, the meadow gates are thrown open; or, in caſe of obſtruction, levelled with the ground. In my recollection, the ſtreet was ſo much encumbered with rocks, that it was abſolutely impaſſable for carriages, and even a ſingle horſe muſt ſtep from rock to rock, in continual danger of falling; but theſe obſtructions have been, in part, removed, by cutting a carriage-way through the rocks, and ſmoothing the ſurface of the ground between them.

What chiefly renders the town remarkable, is, the group of caſtles, already mentioned: of theſe, one has been repaired, and, by means of ſome additional buildings, converted into a commodious habitation; a ſecond, has been roofed, and affords room for a good billiard table; a third and fourth, are inhabited by poor publicans and labourers; a fifth (indeed the moſt antique and complete of the whole) is occupied for a ſtable; a ſixth, or rather the ſmall remains of it, may be found in the walls of an old cabbin; and the ſeventh, has been totally demoliſhed in the courſe of the laſt ſummer merely for the ſake of the ſtones. To illuſtrate this deſcription, I have incloſed a ſketch of one of the caſtles, from a view taken by my ingenious friend Mr. Beranger, who, with great induſtry and correctneſs, hath drawn a curious collection of ruins, principally in the neighbourhood of Dublin, and means to have them engraven and made public, if ſuitable encouragement be not wanting. See the Plate.

After diligent ſearch, and ſtrict enquiry, no inſcription can be found, to ſhew, by whom, or when, theſe caſtles were erected. A few years ſince, I am credibly informed, that a piece of oak timber, with ſome characters thereon,

was

was diſcovered in one of them, but as no one that ſaw it could decypher the meaning, I preſume it was ſoon converted into fuel. I ſhall therefore forbear entering into a minute diſcuſſion of their antiquity, but barely mention the conjectures of others, and ſubmit the reſt to your better judgment. Theſe caſtles, in the opinion of ſome, were built in the reign of Henry II. to favour the landings of the Engliſh, who might be ſafely and ſpeedily tranſported hither from Wales, whence, it is certain, the firſt adventurers were embarked for Ireland. Others ſuppoſe they were built by the Eſtmen or Danes, who, about the ninth century, either built or fortified the city of Dublin; extended their conqueſts on this ſide, as far as Bray and the Wicklow Mountains; and, at length, like a deluge, overſpread the kingdom.

At theſe periods of time, it is ſuppoſed, the harbour of Dublin was not navigable for ſhips of burden, who might lie in the ſound of Dalkey, land either men or merchandizes on the common, and ſend them to the caſtles, (which, perhaps, were then made uſe of as ſtore-houſes) where they could remain in ſecurity from the depredations of the mountaineers, until they were conveyed to Dublin; on the road to which, are other caſtles, built at proper diſtances, to inſure their ſafety in the paſſage. What greatly ſtrengthens this opinion, is, the remains of a very ſtrong cauſeway, that runs acroſs part of the common, and was evidently calculated to facilitate the carriage of goods between the coaſt and the town. Certain it is, however, that Dalkey has been a conſiderable landing place between England and Ireland; and even ſome of our chief Governors, from time to time, have landed here; particularly, Sir Edward Bellingham, in the reign of Edward VI; Sir Anthony St. Leger, in the reign of Q. Mary; Sir John Perrott, in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, and others.

By an exemplification of ſome acts of parliament, paſſed in the twenty-ſecond year of Edward IV. [1482] and to be found in the *Black Book* of the archbiſhop of Dublin, folio 242, it appears, that long before that time, the town of Dalkey could raiſe two hundred men in arms; and ſeven fairs, beſides weekly markets, were annually held here; and that the bailiff had power to levy and receive from all manner of wares and merchandize, coming and reſorting for ſale to the ſaid fairs and markets, ſuch cuſtoms as were levied by the mayor and bailiff of the cuſtoms of Dublin, to be employed in walling and paving the town.

Beſides theſe caſtles, the ruins of the old church are not unworthy of notice. The belfry is gothic and pictureſque; the inſide arch, dividing the church from the chancel, well executed; the eaſt window in the antique ſtyle; and the baptiſmal font, ſtill entire. By ſome old church records, it is learned, that a clergyman was once preſented for the cure of ſouls in this pariſh (now united to Monks-town and Killeny) at the yearly ſtipend of five pounds; alſo, that in the year 1641, John Wilſon was vicar of Dalkey and Killeny, and loſt his life by means of the rebellion.

At the eaſt end of the town, adjoining the common, is a ſummer Lodge, belonging to Robert Barry, Eſq; This houſe, being partly ancient and partly modern, makes but an indifferent appearance in front, where having little or no proſpect, the owner, perhaps not injudiciouſly, hath cloſed up moſt of the windows on that ſide. In the rear, indeed, it hath a pleaſing and romantic view open to the ſea; and a garden laid out with ſkill and taſte; planted with variety of fruit trees, flowering ſhrubs, and evergreens; and decorated with buſts, ſtatues and other ornaments. This houſe is united to one of the old caſtles; and contains, beſides leſſer apartments, a ſpacious parlour and dining room, with circular or bow windows that open into the garden: In a neighbouring caſtle Mr. Barry hath erected the billiard table, already noticed.

Oppoſite to the church, and near the centre of the town, is a decent houſe, the occaſional retreat of Croaſdaile Malony, Eſq; who hath lately improved it with ſome additional offices; but the houſe itſelf is ſo unluckily ſituated, that it looks directly into the church yard; a termination, which however diſagreeable it may be to ſome, it muſt be confeſſed, we cannot too often or too ſeriouſly contemplate. The garden is well furniſhed with fruit trees; but in other reſpects, has little or nothing to render it inviting.

On the weſt ſide of the town, and at ſome little diſtance from it, ſtands *Dalkey Lodge*; a ſmall, but neat houſe, belonging to a citizen. This Lodge is well ſituated, and commands a variety of beautiful, extenſive, and romantic proſpects; particularly in front, to the north, the caſtle and ſurrounding rocks of Bullock; the bay of Dublin; with all the ſhips, in their paſſage to and from the harbour;

the

the new ‡ light-house, and adjacent works; the hill of Howth, skirted, in summer, with a mixture of delightful spots of corn and other grounds; the opposite coast of Fingal enlivened with numberless white Villas; and, at particular times, even the mountains of Mourne and Carlingford: in the rear, the hills of Dalkey, Killeny, and Rochestown, terminated with an obelisk, and the house and noble improvements of Lord Viscount Loftus; with the intervening gardens, meadow, corn, and pasture fields, all together affording a charming contrast to the scene last mentioned: And, from the east window may be seen, to great advantage, the ruins of Dalkey, with part of St. George's channel, and the vessels sailing along the coast: but however enchanting, these several prospects may be, they are nothing comparable to the rising sun, which, viewed through the openings between the castles, beggars all description. To this house, commodious offices are annexed, with a small flower garden before, and a good kitchen garden behind, at the upper end of which a rustic Hermitage is erected, and a small shrubbery planted in the modern taste. Add to this, that the whole garden is on a hanging level; from whence, it derives great advantage in point of prospect and utility.

Adjoining to the town, on the east side, is a large *common*, containing, by actual survey, 123 acres. Although this common is remarkably rocky, it nevertheless affords most excellent pasture for sheep. Some veins of lead ore have been discovered thereon, and assays made towards working the mines, but hitherto without success; and yet many circumstances induce me to think, that a rich vein of ore may, one day or other, be found. Here the poorer inhabitants of the town graze their cattle; and from the rocks some indifferent kinds of fish are killed, besides, large quantities of better sorts, taken on the coast, which also abounds with crabs and lobsters. The neighbourhood affords some wild fowls, hares, rabbits, and foxes; and, of late, a few eagles have made their appearance in these parts

‡ This curious edifice was designed and executed, by John Smyth, Esq; under the direction of the Ballast office committee; it is built in the midst of the Sea, where the ingenious artist was obliged first to create a kind of rock, and then to erect a tower upon it; which tower hath hitherto resisted all the powers of contending elemen.ts.

About a quarter of a mile distant from the common, the *Island* of *Dalkey*, or as it is called in some sea charts, the Island of St. *Benedicts*, presents itself to view; it contains, by estimation, 12 acres, and is esteemed a very good marsh for cattle. In the summer season it is grazed; and in winter, frequented by plenty of duck, teal, wigeon, and other fowls. This island is destitute of inhabitants and buildings, excepting the remains of an old church, dedicated, I suppose to the before mentioned St. Benedict. Here it may not be unentertaining to mention the reveries of some speculative persons, respecting this church and island. One supposes, that the island was formerly united with the neighbouring coast, by an isthmus or neck of land, long since destroyed; a second, that it was the residence of some hermit, who caused the church to be built for the exercise of his private devotion; a third, that it was erected for the accommodation of the principal inhabitants of Dublin, who retired hither, when the city was visited by any extraordinary plague or pestilence; and a fourth, that the clergy, by building this and other churches, in places remote and difficult of access, thereby meant to inflame the devotion of their followers, and possibly to impose a penance, when they obliged them to frequent such obscure places of public worship. Be that as it may, the island is now frequented only by parties who go out for fishing and pleasure, and sometimes land here for the purposes of dining and refreshment.

Eastward of the island is a cluster of barren rocks, well known by the name of the *Muglins*, among whose immense cavities large quantities of fish are taken. Here the two noted pirates, M'Kinley and Zekerman, are hung in chains, for the horrid murder of captain Glass, &c. the particulars whereof are circumstantially and pathetically related in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1766.

On the summit of Dalkey hill, may be seen *Clogh-hobber-gillinc-stone*, which, at a distance, has more the appearance of a small house, or cabbin, than a rock. Notwithstanding the immense size and weight of this stone, it seems to have been raised from its former bed, and turned over on the contrary side, where it is supported by a few lesser ones. To what end, or by what means, it was placed in this elevated situation, is to me unknown; but it is not improbable, that it was raised in the times of paga-

nism,

niſm, by way of altar, to offer ſacrifices to the unknown deity.

About half a mile North of Dalkey, ſtands *Bullock*, or, rather *Bloyke*, i. e. the little bank, the former being only a corruption of its proper name; and very likely it is, that the two great banks in the bay of Dublin, well known by the name of *North* and *South Bulls*, were ſo called from a like corruption of their real one. This is a ſmall ſea port, ſituated near the ſouthern entrance of the bay, and capable of being made a ſafe harbour for larger veſſels than at preſent frequent it. On the land ſide, the town is incloſed with a ſtone wall, and defended by an old gothic caſtle, which is kept in good repair, and one of the moſt perfect that I have ſeen.

Near the gateway, and under ſhelter of the caſtle, is a comfortable dwelling houſe, built and occupied by John Watſon, Eſq; this houſe ſtands ſo near the verge of the ſea, that when a ſtrong N. E. wind ſets in, the waves break over the adjacent rocks, and fall down, in the moſt awful and beautiful caſcades that can be imagined; while the ſpray flies in large quantities over the houſe. But what renders it ſtill more remarkable, is the hoſpitality and politeneſs that reign within, and cauſe it to be frequented by all the well bred company of the neighbourhood. A new quay faced with hewn ſtone, hath been lately built, for the convenience of conveying ſtones to the light houſe-works. The reſt of the town conſiſts of the very ſmall remains of an old church, and a number of cabbins, moſtly inhabited by fiſhermen, who, in the ſeaſon, ſupply the Dublin markets with cod, haddock, herrings, and other fiſh; as alſo with crabs and lobſters, which are either taken on the coaſt, or brought from the Salteés. The whole town is held under the laſt mentioned gentleman, who, upon all occaſions, manifeſts an uncommon degree of benevolence and humanity, not only to his immediate tenants and neighbours, but alſo to ſuch unfortunate ſtrangers, as, by adverſe winds or ſtorms, have been wrecked upon the coaſt.

A little to the ſouthward of Dalkey, is a ſpacious houſe, belonging to the right honourable Henry, lord viſcount Loftus, of Ely: this houſe is ſituated on the weſt ſide of *Killeny*, or, as it is now called, *Loftus-hill*, and, for proſpect, cannot be ſurpaſſed; having in front, the city, bay, and harbour of Dublin, with an immenſe number of Villas and improvements along the coaſt, and an inland proſpect equally rich.

Although the houſe is large and roomy, yet it muſt be confeſſed the offices are mean and ſmall, of which his Lordſhip is ſo ſenſible, that he intends to build a new range, agreeable to a plan provided for that purpoſe. As for the gardens, they are incloſed with high ſtone walls, ſtocked with the beſt fruit trees, and ſuch a collection of flowers, as muſt captivate the moſt inſenſible eye. Poſſeſſed of an unbounded paſſion for improvement, and a ſkill equal to that paſſion, this nobleman hath converted the moſt barren hills and rocks into good meadow and paſture fields, and laid them down remarkably neat and levell; in the execution of which, he hath been frequently obliged, firſt to blaſt the rocks that ſpread themſelves over the ſurface of the ground, and then draw mold to cover them. Beſides this laborious, and indeed, expenſive undertaking, he has cut a carriage road round the hill; and planted the weſt ſide with various kinds of trees and ſhrubbery. This road is walled in; and, viewed in paſſing it, nearly reſembles the Welſh mountains, eſpecially on the ſea ſide, where the pending rocks hang, frightful, over head, and appear ready to tumble down on the trembling paſſanger. The obeliſk, erected on the top of this hill may be ſeen at many miles diſtance, but hath little, either in the deſign or execution, to recommend it, being, in both reſpects, vaſtly inferior to that of Stillorgan. But as a good land mark, and an ornament to the houſe and neighbourhood, I wiſh to ſee it repaired, and not ſuffered to fall to decay. By an inſcription thereon, it appears, to have been built in 1741, the year after the great froſt, by John Mapas, Eſq; with the benevolent intention of providing employment for the induſtrious poor. It is with peculiar ſatisfaction I learn, that his Lordſhip, intends ſtill farther improvements; and among others, to build an elegant banquetting room, ſomewhere about the back of the hill.

At the diſtance of little more than a mile S. W. of Dalkey, ſtands *Rocheſtown*, the ſeat of John Mapas, Eſq; grandſon to the gentleman above mentioned. From a ſlight view taken of this houſe in paſſing by, it appears, to be large and well furniſhed with offices; but the ſituation rather too low, and confined in proſpect. The demeſne, indeed, is enriched with beautiful plantations of

timber

timber trees; and even the common ditches are well ſtocked with them. By judiciouſly cutting down part of the trees, he hath made ſome opening to the houſe, which till then muſt have wanted air, as well as proſpect. As for the ſurrounding parks, they are well incloſed, and in general highly improved; and ſome very rocky coarſe grounds, have been lately cleared and encompaſſed with ſtone walls. Here I ſaw grazing a number of ſheep, and round the neck of each was hung a bell, the tinkling of which produced a kind of rural muſic, not at all unpleaſing. New roads have been recently opened through this gentleman's eſtate, and various improvements made, whereby it hath riſen conſiderably in value; to which its vicinity to the capital, and to the ſea, not a little contributed.

Before I conclude, it may not be improper to ſubjoin a few general obſervations on this part of the country, which, beſides an agreeable diverſity of hill and dale, meadow, paſture and corn ground, hath ſomething uncommonly wild and romantic along the coaſt, where it remains almoſt in a ſtate of nature, partly covered with rocks, and partly with a common, but to me, beautiful evergreen, I mean furz, the bloſſoms whereof have a richneſs and fragrance, particularly pleaſing to many perſons, as well as myſelf.

The air, I find, is remarkably healthy; with this ſingular property, that, in ſummer it is leſs warm; and in winter, leſs cold, than will be found in more inland parts. Here froſt ſeldom becomes intenſe, or ſnow remains on the ground for 48 hours. The phyſical cauſe of this property, Dr. Smollett aſcribes to the ſaline particles with which the atmoſphere is impregnated, and which reſiſt the operation of freezing; for a very great degree of cold is required to freeze ſalt water, nor will it freeze at all until it has depoſited its ſalt.

Among philoſophers, water is now generally allowed to be no more than ice, thawed by heat, either ſolar or ſubterranean, or both; and, diveſted of this heat, will return to its natural conſiſtence.

As for freſh water, the neighbourhood is amply ſupplied, by means of excellent ſprings, which may be found in almoſt every field; but ſo careleſs are the inhabitants of this neceſſary element, that they ſeldom or ever clean their wells, much leſs cover them, and therefore rarely drink the waters in perfection.

The fuel chiefly conſumed here is ſea coal. This is imported from Whitehaven and Workington; and, in the ſummer ſeaſon, may be purchaſed at Dunleary for fifteen or ſixteen ſhillings a ton.

Goats-whey may be had in perfection, from the adjacent hills; and convenient places for bathing in the ſea water are to be found on the coaſt, eſpecially near Bullock, where boats, at all times, can be had, for the accommodation of ſuch as chooſe to recreate themſelves on the water, or take the diverſion of fiſhing.

Having now finiſhed the taſk I propoſed, and, by this time, I believe, ſufficiently tired you, as well as myſelf; I muſt, at leaſt for the preſent, take leave; and aſſure you, that I am, with equal truth and eſteem, dear Sir, *&c.*

PETER WILSON.

Meditation on the Hyprotheſis, that a future ſtate is doubtful. From the late Lord Bolingbroke's Philoſophical Works.

"LET us purſue the journey of life "contentedly, and learn, that, as "the ſofteſt pillow, on which we can "lay our heads, has been ſaid, by Montaigne to be *ignorance*, we may ſay "more properly, that it is *reſignation*. "He alone is happy, and he is truly "ſo, who can ſay, welcome life whatever it brings! welcome death whatever it is! *aut tranſfert, aut finit.* "If the *former*, we change our ſtate, "but we are ſtill the creatures of the "ſame God. He made us to be happy "here. He may make us happier in "another ſyſtem of being. At leaſt, "this we are ſure of, we ſhall be dealt "with according to the perfections "of *his* nature, not according to the "imperfections of *our own*. Reſignation in *this* inſtance can not be hard "to one who thinks worthily of God, "nor in the *other*, except to one who "thinks too highly of man.

"That *you* or *I* ſhould return to the "earth from whence we came, to the "dirt under our feet, or be mingled "with the aſhes of thoſe herbs and "plants, from which we drew nutrition whilſt we lived, does not ſeem "any indignity offered to our nature, "ſince it is common to all the animal "kind: and he, who complains of it "as ſuch, does not ſeem to have been

"ſet

" ſet by his reaſoning faculties ſo far " above them in life, as to deſerve not " to be levelled with them at death. " We were like them before our birth, " that is nothing. So we ſhall be, on " this *hypotheſis*, like them too after " our death, that is nothing. What " hardſhip is done us? none; unleſs it " be an hardſhip that we are not im- " mortal, becauſe we wiſh to be ſo, and " flatter ourſelves with that expectation. " If this *hypotheſis* were true, which I " am far from aſſuming, I ſhould have " no reaſon to complain, though, hav- " ing taſted exiſtence, I might abhor " non entity.

" Since then the *firſt* (viz. the ſoul's " ſurviving the body) cannot be de- " monſtrated by reaſon; nor the *ſecond* " be reconciled to my inward ſenti- " ment, let me take refuge in reſigna " tion at the *laſt*, as in *every other* act " of my life.

" Let others be ſolicitous about their " future ſtate, and frighten, or flatter " themſelves, as prejudice, imaginati- " on, bad health, or good health, nay " a louring day, or a clear ſun ſhine " ſhall inſpire them to do.

" Let the tranquillity of my mind reſt " on this immoveable rock, that my " *preſent* ſtate is ordered by an Al- " mighty and All-wiſe Creator; and " that they are equally fooliſh and pre- " ſumptuous, who make imaginary ex- " curſions into *futurity*, and who com- " plain of the preſent." Vol. v. p. 390, & ſeq.

REMARK.

The foregoing meditation (upon Lord B—ke's ſuppoſition, that *a future ſtate is uncertain*,) ſeems, in the main, very rational, and yet it is liable to ſome objections.

What man, when he firſt enters upon the theatre of the world, can *rationally* ſay, " Welcome *life* whatever it " brings!" It may bring *pain* and *miſery*, for ought he knows, which no *ſenſible* being can welcome. The *virtuous* man may, indeed, " welcome " *death* whatever it is;" but then his reſignation muſt flow from his entire dependence on the *Divine goodneſs*; and, as to *that* attribute, Lord B. leaves us in the dark. He adds, God made us to be happy here! Was he not accuſtomed to deal ſo much in paradox and contradiction, we might be ſurpriſed at this conceſſion, after he has, in ſo many places, cavilled at the Divines for aſſerting the ſame thing.

He aſſumes, that the having taſted exiſtence, will make us abhor non-entity. But this ſurely cannot be true, unleſs *that exiſtence* has brought with it more *pleaſure* than *pain*; for nature teaches us to fly from pain; and no man can prefer waking miſery to indolence and ſleep. He exhorts us to reſignation, becauſe all things are ordered by an *Almighty* and *All-wiſe* Creator. But it would be a much ſtronger conſolation, to ſay we are in the hands of an *All-gracious Father*, which is the language of ſcripture. He taxes thoſe with folly who make excurſions into *futurity*. If theſe excurſions contribute to the *preſent* happineſs of a *virtuous* man (as they certainly do,) they cannot be *fooliſh*, though they ſhould, in the event, prove *deluſive*; and ought to be indulged, as a pleaſing dream or viſion.

Whether it be poſſible to bear *exquiſite pain* without *complaining*, may be doubted in ſpite of all the vain pretences of the ſtoics.

M. D.

Mr. URBAN,

HAVING in a former magazine (ſee vol. xxxix. p. 127.) obſerved, that the dialects of ſouth and north wales were ſo very different that many who underſtood the one, were ignorant of the other. A correſpondent who ſigned R. W—— treated my remark as an abſurdity; becauſe there was but one tranſlation of the bible &c. into Welch &c. In anſwer to which, I deſired him (or any other) to make the experiment; this has been done by another gentleman, equally a ſtranger to me, who ſigns E. D. in your laſt magazine, and found to be in faſt as I had aſſerted it: but yet he cannot agree with me, that the ſouthern dialect is the moſt ancient. I once thought as he does; and muſt further allow with him, that if we make the tranſlation of the bible into Welſh to be our ſtandard, that in the general it is not; the reaſon is clear, the bible was tranſlated by a man of north-wales *; but would go much further back; as far back

* The firſt tranſlation of the Britiſh, or Welſh ſince the reformation, was of the new teſtament only, chiefly by William Saleſbury, a Denbighſhire gentleman, and printed in London 1567. There was indeed a manuſcript tranſlation of the Pentateuch into Welſh, which ſeems to have been extant about forty years before this, but I cannot find that there were even then any remains of ſcripture tranſlated into Welſh, prior to, or beſides this manu

back as the middle of the sixth century; and desire that gentleman or any other, to endeavour to procure † the writings of Taliesin, or any of his cotemporaries, particularly those of Myrddyn Wyllt who flourished about that time in the southern parts of Scotland, especially a poem of his called Afallennau, and candidly compare them with the modern south and north welsh dialects, and see which they come nearest to: specimens of these may be seen in a quarto book lately published by the Rev. Mr. E. Evans, a Denbighshire gentleman, entitled the remains of Welsh poetry, in Latin, Welsh and English. Cæsar informs us, that this Island was divided into many petty states, or principalities, each of which had its peculiar dialect, yet so as to be understood by the whole, at least by their druids, or chief men: three of these dialects remain to this day, at least in a great measure, purer I presume, by far, than any other of equal antiquity in Europe, perhaps in the world: these are the Silurean, used in Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire, Breconshire, Radnorshire and Herefordshire; though far the greatest part of the last mentioned county has now lost its dialect, and adopted the English; this dialect is in Welsh called Gwenhwysey, and Iaith Gwent, i. e. the dialect of Went ‡, and the inhabitants Gwenhwysion, probably from Caerwent, which might formerly have been their chief town. The Demetean, spoken by the inhabitants of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardiganshire; their dialect is in Welsh called Dehaubartheg, i. e. the southern dialect; this name Dehaubartheg is sometimes, especially by later writers given indiscriminately, or rather conjointly to both the forementioned dialects, for they do not distinguish between them; and indeed they come much nearer to each other than either of them, especially the first mentioned does to the other dialect, which is the Ordovicean used in the six northern counties of Wales; and is in Welsh called Gwendodeg, or Iaith Gwynedd, i. e. the dialect of North wales. It would not be agreeable to an English reader, or else I could mention several of the peculiarities of each dialect: I agree with Mr. E. D. that the purest Welsh in each dialect is spoken in the inland parts, both of South and North-wales; the reason is obvious, viz. that on the borders they have, especially of late years, adopted, many English words; not from any want of proper, expressive, or even striking words of their own, for many of those which they have rejected, or perhaps rather neglected, are much more so, than those which they have received; but from their more frequent converse with the English, and their fondness for novelty.

Some years ago, I have seen in a country church in the county of Monmouth, (and I imagine it is there still) a brass plate about a foot square fixt to the wall, over a tomb, near the pulpit, with this inscription (between two knights in armour, in a praying attitude,) Here lieth the body of Matthew Pritchard of this parish, gent. lineally descended from *Caradog Vraich Vras, prince between Wye* and *Severn*. Now as Mr. E. D. has been so kind as to promise any information in his power, I should be extremely glad, if he, or any other gentleman could inform me who this *Caradog Vraich Vras* was, and when, if ever, that tract of land between the rivers *Wye*, and *Severn* was a distinct principality, or petty state: the epithet *Vraich Vras* seems to indicate that he was a great warrior: it is *now* literally *fat arm*, Isa. xxxiv. 6. but I should think that it then rather signified a *large* or *strong arm*; agreeable to the present name of Armstrong, and the title of one of the conquerors of Ireland, called Richard Strongbow.

I am, Sir, yours &c. F. L.

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manuscript: but the whole bible was not translated, or at least not printed in Welsh till 1588, chiefly by Wm. Morgan, D. D. vicar of Llan Rhaidr in Denbighshire, and afterwards bishop of St. Asaph's: Dr. Richard Parry who succeeded him in the said bishoprick, revised, corrected and made many and very considerable alterations in the next edition, which was printed in 1620, and may be seen in the British Museum. There have been several editions of the Welsh bible since, but no very material alterations made in any of them.

† Mr. Evans says, there are many remains of ancient Welsh poetry in manuscript in private gentlemens hands, both in south and north Wales.

‡ A large wood in the county of Monmouth still retains the name of Wentwood, not far from which is a small, but ancient village called Caerwent.

Letter from Snowdon, &c. Ridley 2s. 6d. 8vo.

THAT slimsey book called The Tour through Great Britain gives a better and more particular account of North

Wales

Wales, than we have here from a perſon who profeſſes * to have made a reſidence of ſeveral months, with an intelligent curate among the Caernervonſhire mountains, yet is aſhamed to ſet his name to his account, or ſo much as to give us the chronology of it. No gar'eteer but could with the help of Camden, the Syſtem of Geography, and two or three more modern books, have put together a better deſcription of North Wales; perhaps too with as good moral reflections, of which theſe letters ſeem intended for a vehicle. [ſee Lett. ix.] The writer after premiſing that Giraldus Cambrenſis miſrepreſented the Welſh, thinks, I ſuppoſe, he pays them a compliment by deſcribing the women as forward huſſies †, and the men as arrant ſots ‡ and ſlaves §. He obſerves in vindication of the Welſh againſt Giraldus, that they were once in the ſame uncivilized ſtate as the American ſavages, and then aſſerting, that virtue is not to be expected among *uncivilized* nations, he cenſures Giraldus for repreſenting the Welſh as vicious. According to our author they are the moſt lazy, booriſh, drunken, rude, heatheniſh ‖ ſubjects his majeſty has belonging to him, and their bards, whoſe compoſitions we ſo much admire, and of which he has given a ſpecimen *found accidentally in the ruins of an old Monaſtery*, were better exterminated.—As to antiquities he tells us what we all know, that *we are unacquainted with* that fund of them to be met with in North Wales; and after informing us in *ſeven* pages that there are three ſorts of druidical monuments, leaves us juſt where he found us.—If we could ſuppoſe a London rider would take the pains to aſcend Snowdon, he would give juſt ſuch an account of it at a ſpouting club, as our letter writer does in Letter ix. For could the leaſt inquiſitive traveller confine his account of ſuch a place to *three duodecimo* pages? and when the poetry, which moſt readers can find in their own libraries, is left out, this deſcription ſhrinks into leſs compaſs: the reſt of the letter is a rhapſody on ambition. All that we learn from this deſcription is, that the author went up this famous mountain, ſtared about him, was caught in a ſtorm, and came down again. A perſon of common curioſity would have told us how long time it took to aſcend this pike, (which in fact is only the extremity of a long ridge, comprehended under the general name of Snowdon) would have deſcribed its perpendicular heſght, its ſurface covered with ſhort graſs on one ſide, and the perpendicular craggs which form the other ſide; the forty lakes to be ſeen from its ſummit, and the Iriſh cliffs which cloſe the view.

From the title of this book, one would have expected that *Snowdon* had been the place of the author's retirement, that he never quitted it, and that he brought away nothing but 3 or 4 new-fangled words **. In ſhort, one is apt to take his account of the Welch in the ſame light in which he affects to underſtand Tacitus's view of Germany,—*as an oblique Satyr againſt his countrymen* ††.

Deſcription of the Entertainment at the Palace of the Belvedere, on the 17th of April, 1770, by order of their Imperial Majeſties.

THEIR Majeſties being deſirous that the public ſhould partake in the ſatisfaction they received from the marriage of the Archdutcheſs Antonia, with the Dauphin, on the 15th of February laſt, gave orders to Baron Paccaſſi, their Counſellor and firſt Architect, to make preparations for an entertainment upon the plan which he had propoſed, which had been approved by them.

The ſeventeen great rooms, and the ſaloon which compaſs the principal apartment of the palace of the Belvedere, not being ſufficient to anſwer the views of their Majeſties, whoſe intention was, among other things, to give a maſked ball to ſix thouſand perſons; Baron Paccaſſi cauſed a hall, four hundred feet long, forty-eight wide, and forty-two high, to be built on the ground-floor near the garden. The veſtible in which is the great ſtair-caſe leading to the apartments of the palace, ſerved, by deſcending a few ſteps, for an entrance to this new hall, and made at the ſame time a communication with thirteen rooms on the ſame floor, which were made uſe of for ſide-boards. This hall was moreover ſo contrived, that you might ſee the whole extent of it from three balconies of the palace ſuppo ted by pillars. Its decoration conſiſted of bowers with porticos painted in treillages, and covered with foliages and flowers; the intervals of the porticos afforded

* P. 53. † p. 29. ‡ p. 3, 5. § p. 38. p. 17. ‖ p. 18.

** *Battlemented* p. 22. *Alliesmen* p. 83. *Deſcendibility* p. 115. *Quaquaverſally* p. 76.

†† P. 108.

forded a diſtant view of delightful and varied landſcapes; eighty large mirrors, and five hundred chryſtal ſconces hung from feſtoons and garlands placed on each ſide of the whole length of the hall; one hundred and fifty large luſtres were in like manner ſuſpended in the middle of the hall from feſtoons of gold and ſilver gauze, intermixed with flowers coming from the tops of the bowers; and eight thouſand wax lights illuminated this great room, on each ſide of which was placed a bench reaching the whole length of the room, covered with white cloth, having a border of gold lace; where there were alſo two orcheſtras for 160 muſicians, in balconies not quite ſo high as thoſe of the palace. The number and variety of the maſks, the reflection of the glaſſes, the elegance and freſhneſs of the paintings, the richneſs of the feſtoons, and the brilliancy of the illumination, afforded, altogether, a ſight equally charming and magnificent.

From the hall you paſſed, on the ſame floor, into thirteen ſide-board rooms, ornamented with glaſſes, ſconces, girandoles, feſtoons, garlands, &c.

The veſtible and great ſtair-caſe were ornamented in like manner, and illuminated with an infinite number of wax-lights; additional decorations were made to the ſaloon, and the ſeventeen rooms of the grand apartment, by furniſhing them with ſeats like the benches in the hall, covered with white cloth bordered with gold, and by ornamenting them with feſtoons and garlands, from which were ſuſpended 95 large chryſtal luſtres, and 290 ſconces, holding in all, three thouſand five hundred wax-lights. Three orcheſtres in balconies in the ſaloon, and the two great rooms adjoining, contained fourſcore muſicians. Such were the decorations within-ſide. It being ſcarcely poſſible to deſcribe particularly the taſte and magnificence of them, in order to give a general idea, it is ſufficient to ſay, there were one hundred thouſand Italian flowers made uſe of, one thouſand pieces of gold gauſe, five hundred of ſilver gauſe, two thouſand eight hundred books of leaf gold, fifteen thouſand ells of cloth for the hangings of the new hall; and that the veſtible, the ſtair-caſe, the halls, the other rooms, and ſide boards, were illuminated by above thirteen thouſand wax-lights. As to the decoration of the outſide of the palace, a large edifice was erected at a little diſtance from this hall, towards the gardens, of the compoſite order, with three fronts, being four hundred feet in length, by one hundred and twenty in height.

On the pediment of the middle front was the following inſcription:

Hymenæo
Ob Auſtriam cum Francia
Novo vinculo junctam.

Over this inſcription were placed the arms of the auguſt Houſe of Auſtria, ſupported by two Fames; underneath were little Cupids decked with garlands, and bearing quivers, arrows, flowers, and branches of laurel; and on the top of the baluſtrade, over the pediment, on the two ſides of the front, were two figures of Hercules, one with a globe repreſenting Auſtria, the other with a globe repreſenting France. Genii, holding antique Vaſes, formed four groups near theſe globes. Other Genii adorned with flowers, and holding Love's torches, decorated the two extremities of the middle front. On the pediment of one of the ſide fronts, an Hymen, attended by ſeveral Genii carrying flambeaux, vaſes, and garlands, held up towards heaven two hearts united and encircled with a wreath of flowers. Laſtly, the galleries, which projected from the three fronts, were ornamented in like manner with garlands and trophies of Love and Hymen.

This whole edifice was illuminated, in a manner correſpondent to its architecture, by one hundred thouſand lamps; and the figures, the Genii adapted to the feſtival, the trophies, crowns, garlands, and in general all the ornaments, being diſtributed with grace and ſymmetry, produced an extraordinary brilliancy, which made them, as well as the flutings of the pilaſtres and capitals of the columns, appear like ſo much burniſhed gold.

The ſtone ſteps, which reach the whole width of the grand terrace of the garden, and by which you go down to it from the palace, were illuminated at proper diſtances by fire-pots: the terrace was ſurrounded by a gallery formed of treillages and arcades, diſpoſed in ſuch a manner, that in the middle of each of them was one of the ſtone terms which adorns the circumference of this large ſpot: the illumination of the parterres was according to their compartments; that of the graſs-plats formed a kind of moſaick, and the baſons were illuminated according to their ſtructure, as well as the vaſes upon the walls on each ſide of the terrace, which was illuminated in the whole by one hundred and

thirty

thirty thouſand terrines, fire-pots and lamps, and preſented a proſpect, which ſeemed to vie in beauty with the building itſelf.

Their Majeſties and the Royal Family came down to the terrace about half an hour after ten in the evening, being deſirous to enjoy the ſight, which was enlivened by the maſks who entered this part of the garden in crowds, by two communications contrived in the new hall.

Sumptuous as this truly royal entertainment was with reſpect to the richneſs of the illuminations, and the magnificence of the decorations in the inſide of the palace, it was no leſs worthy of admiration for the regularity with which it was conducted, the aſtoniſhing abundance which reigned there, and the manner in which the gueſts were ſerved.

The Company entered by two different ways, both ending at the Belvedere, and the carriages returned by a third, and the populace, who were permitted to enter into the gardens, which were divided by an incloſure of the terrace, came in at a fourth way; ſo that there was no poſſibility of confuſion. All theſe entrances were enlightened by a very great number of lanthorns; and parties of dragoons and huſſars were poſted at proper diſtances, to keep order and prevent diſturbances.

Thirteen rooms, as above, were uſed for ſide-boards. They were furniſhed with every delicacy that imagination can ſuggeſt, in meats, poultry, and game; ogliós, chocolate, coffee and tea; ices and refreſhments; paſtries and dry ſweetmeats of all ſorts; oranges, and fruits of every kind; the moſt exquiſite wines of Tokay, Spain, Italy, Burgundy, Champagne, and the Rhine; and the whole in ſo plentiful a manner, that it was impoſſible to perceive the leaſt diminution in any part, every thing being inſtantly replaced; and nothing can equal the attention, readineſs, and politeneſs with which their Majeſties officers diſtributed, without diſtinction, every thing that was called for, unleſs it be the great elegance that reigned through the whole. The profuſion was ſo great, that after the feaſt was ended, enough was left to furniſh out another, though there were preſent upwards of 12,000 perſons maſked and unmaſked. What remained was, by order of their Majeſties, diſtributed to the ſoldiers on guard at the Belvedere.

One eſſential object of attention, and which was not neglected, was the danger to be apprehended from fire. The moſt prudent precautions were therefore taken. Fire-engines were at hand ready to play; and 800 men were ſtationed about the great hall, and in the other apartments, moſt of whom were concealed in covered niches, to be ready on the leaſt occaſion; the reſt had the care of the lights, which they renewed from time to time.

The vigilence of her Imperial Majeſty extended ſtill farther. Nothing, in which the good of her ſubjects is concerned, eſcapes her obſervation. Phyſicians and ſurgeons attended, by her order, with medicines, in different rooms, where beds were prepared in caſe of accidents.

Upon the whole, the general ſatisfaction was compleated by the appearance of their Majeſties, and the Archdukes and Archdutcheſſes, who paſſed ſeveral times through the rooms, and beſtowed on all the company marks of that great goodneſs and affability which ſo eminently diſtinguiſh them.

This entertainment, as to what relates to the interior of the palace, was given under the direction of Prince d'Auerſperg, the great Chamberlain; to whoſe particular care and attention are owing the order, magnificence, and regularity, which reigned through the whole; nor is leſs merit due to Baron Piccaſſi, with regard to the part which fell to his ſhare in this magnificent entertainment.

An Account of the LIFE *and* GENIUS *of Mr.* CHARLES MACKLIN, *Comedian.*

MR. Macklin is a native of Ireland, and comes from the county of Weſtmeath. His original name is ſaid to be M'Laughlin, but finding this rather difficult to be expreſſed by the Engliſh tongue, he, on his firſt coming to the ſtage, angliciſed it to that of Macklin, by which he has ever ſince been known.——A ſtory is told of him on this account, that an Iriſh acquaintance, calling on him one morning, and enquiring for him by the name of M'Laughlin, the landlady told him he was miſtaken, for no ſuch perſon lodged there; but Macklin overhearing the converſation, ran down ſtairs, and acknowledged his old friend. This tranſaction appearing ſomewhat odd, ſhe next morning acquainted her lodger, that ſhe would no longer harbour a man who went by two names; but he ſoon ſatisfied her, that M'Laughlin was the Iriſh manner of pronouncing Macklin.

His merit as an actor entitles him to rank

rank in the firſt forum: his Sir Gilbert Wrangle, Don Manuel, Sir Archy M^c Sarcaſm, and Iago, are convincing evidences of this; but the part he has ever been allowed to ſhine in, without a competitor, is that of Shylock, in the Merchant of Venice. Quin's blunt compliment paid him on this occaſion, "If "G. writes a legible hand, that fel- "low's a villain,"——with that other well known ſhort eulogium,

This is the Jew
That Shakeſpeare drew,

have ſo confirmed Mr. Macklin's reputation in this character, that though allowed excellent in many, he has been always looked upon unrivalled in this. Beſides his merits as an actor, he has been conſidered as a good theatrical preceptor; and being, ever, a man of ſtrong obſervation, he has uſed it fortunately in this purſuit; and indeed the ſucceſs Miſs Macklin has met with, ſeems a corroborating proof of it, as, it is ſaid, ſhe ſtands indebted to the inſtruction of her father (in oppoſition to inclination) for that theatrical propriety which has ſo deſervedly gained her the favour of the town.

As a writer, though he hath been author of many pieces, two only (Love a-la-Mode, and The True born Iriſhman) have out-lived the period of their repreſentation, ſaid to be owing, in a great meaſure, to the violence of party: Even the laſt of theſe ceaſes to be repreſented in this kingdom, though acted with great ſucceſs in Ireland; nor is it to be wondered at, why it ſhould not be palatable to an Engliſh audience, for though it abounds with great humour and obſervation, the ridicule is local, and the dialogue, for the moſt part, national: The former, Love-a-la-Mode, has been always well received here; and as he has never printed it, it has, from time to time, brought him great emolument, being paid as an author out of the profits of the night.

Though this piece does not want character and ſatire, yet it muſt be obſerved, his partiality for his country has tranſported him a little from the ſtrictneſs of the Drama; for out of four lovers, who are addreſſing a young lady of fortune, he makes an Iriſh officer the only one that is diſintereſted. A character ſo widely different from what experience has, in general, fixed on the gentlemen of that kingdom, that although there are undoubtedly many amongſt them poſſeſſed of minds capable of great honour and generoſity, yet this excluſive compliment to them, in oppoſition to received opinion, ſeems to convey a degree of prejudice, which, as a dramatic writer, and a countryman, he ſhould be ſtudious to avoid. The character, abſtracted from this, along with the three others, is, however, admirably drawn; but the cataſtrophe is borrowed from Theo. Cibber's Comedy of the Lover, and the Iriſhman bears too great a reſemblance to Mr. Sheridan's Captain O Blunder, to entitle it to the merit of an entire original.

What is very extraordinary, and reflects no inconſiderable degree of honour on Mr. Macklin's genius, is a circumſtance that is told of him with great credibility; which is, that he was thirty-five years of age before he could either write or read. The late ingenious Mr. D. Hayes aſſerts this for a fact in his poem called the Authors, and quotes George Colman, Eſq; one of the preſent Patentees of Covent Garden, for aſſerting him to be forty. To arrive at ſuch an advanced age of life, as either of theſe periods mentioned, muſt make it very wonderful how he could ever become proficient enough in learning, to fit him for the ordinary courſe of buſineſs; but when we conſider him, tho' ſo late, arriving to the character of a writer of ſome, conſequence, it is a phœnomenon only to be accounted for by an uncommon ſtrength of natural genius, aſſiſted by unwearied application.

Mr. Macklin has, for ſome years, withdrawn himſelf from the ſtage, excepting, annually, on his daughter's benefit, when he generally performs his favourite piece of Love-a-la-Mode. He has very judiciouſly followed that great ornament of his profeſſion, Shakeſpear's advice, in "taking the current while it ſerved,"—and now lives in that ſtate of eaſe and independence which his years and ſervices might reaſonably expect.

An Authentic account of the proceedings of the Court of Common Council, held at Guildhall, on Monday the 14th inſtant; with the particulars that followed.

THE Common Council having met in conſequence of a ſummons, which iſſued on Friday afternoon: Mr. Bellas made a motion, "That an humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, be preſented to his Majeſty, touching the violated right of election, and the applications of the Livery of London, and his Majeſty's anſwer thereupon." He ſpoke with great ſpirit on the unbecoming treatment which the city of London had

had of late experienced from his Majeſty's Miniſters, and was ſupported by Mr. Freeman, Mr. Beardmore, &c. Mr. Patterſon oppoſed the latter part of the motion, the taking into conſideration the applications of the Livery of London, and his Majeſty's anſwer thereupon; but declared his entire acquieſcence in the ſtrongeſt Remonſtrance which could be drawn, on the violated Right of Election. The Common-council however ſeemed to look upon a Remonſtrance to the King as a continuation of their former proceedings, having adviſed the Lord Mayor to call a Common-hall for the expreſs purpoſe of an application to the Throne for the Redreſs of Grievances, and by a great majority voted an Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition. The Sheriffs both ſpoke well in ſupport of the motion. Mr. Alderman Harley and Mr. Alderman Roſſiter ſpoke againſt it. Mr. Alderman Wilkes ſaid, "That the oppoſing that motion ſeemed to be arraigning the conduct of that very Court, which ſo ſhort a time before had deſired the Lord Mayor, for this purpoſe, to call a Common-hall, and thereby made themſelves a party in the whole buſineſs." He remarked the peculiar delicacy of his ſituation, and ſaid, "That he would not mention a ſyllable about the perſon excluded; but if the Houſe of Commons could ſeat any Gentleman among them, who was not choſen by the people, the Conſtitution was torn up by the roots, and the people had loſt their ſhare in the ligiſlative power; that the diſabling any perſon from ſitting in Parliament, who was not diſqualified by Law, was an injury to every county, city, and borough, and a diſſolution of the form of Government eſtabliſhed by Law in this kingdom.

A committee was then appointed to draw up an humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, conſiſting of the uſual number of Aldermen and Commoners. The Recorder and Common Serjeant were ordered to aſſiſt them. The Recorder in the Committee cavilled at ſeveral ſpirited expreſſions in the drawing up the Remonſtrance, particularly in reſpect to the King's anſwer, which he declared could not be conſidered as the act of the miniſters, but muſt be held to be the King's perſonally. The whole Committee without one diſſentient voice over-ruled this objection, and the Remonſtrance as drawn up was unanimouſly approved. On the report of the Remonſtrance to the Common Council, Mr. Recorder ſtood up, and declared that "he proteſted againſt it as a moſt abominable Libel." Mr. Alderman Wilkes ſaid, that he claimed to know ſomething of the nature of a Libel; that he did not ſpeak from theory only, but had bought much experience on that ſubject; that the Remonſtrance was not a Libel but founded throughout on known and glaring facts, every word bearing the ſtamp of truth; that the particular act complained of in the violated right of election, was a predetermined act of the majority in the houſe of Commons; for the miniſter had declared, that if any perſon had only four votes for Middleſex, he ſhould be the ſitting member for the county. The Lord Mayor then roſe, and confirmed what Mr. Wilkes had aſſerted, concluding, "I was then preſent in the houſe of commons." Mr. Alderman Harley ſaid, "That he diſliked the whole, and proteſted againſt the whole and every part," in which Mr. Alderman Roſſiter concurred, and ſaid that he thought it a matter of much too great conſequence, to be paſſed by a haſty vote without conſideration, and wiſhed to have it read, and debated paragraph by paragraph; but as this could not be obtained, and as the gentlemen knew their ſtrength in numbers, he intreated them to reconſider that part, which retorted back the King's words, as that ſeemed to him to be too like charging his Majeſty's anſwer to the Livery with being a falſity; and that ſo indecent an Addreſs had never before been preſented to any Sovereign. He ſaid there had been a want of candour in ſummoning the Court on a Monday at this ſeaſon of the year, when ſeveral Aldermen and many other gentlemen were in the country; complained, that the notice for the Court was too ſhort, eſpecially on a buſineſs of ſuch importance; and avowed his reſolution not to ſhrink from his duty, where his attendance was neceſſary. Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Henry Banks, Sir James Eſdaile, and Alderman Alſop, did not ſay one word on the occaſion, but contented themſelves with holding up their hands in oppoſition.

Immediately after the breaking up of the Court, the Sheriffs went to the Queen's Palace to know when his Majeſty would be pleaſed to receive the Remonſtrance. They were told by the Lord in waiting that his Majeſty could not be ſeen, and that they muſt attend again on Wedneſday. On Wedneſday they

did

did attend; and the City Remembrancer after having informed Lord March the Lord in waiting, of the buſineſs they came upon, in order to prevent any freſh altercation touching his admittance into the Cloſet, he ſtated what had been the immemorial uſage of his office in that inſtance, and deſired to know whether the repulſe he had met with before, was by deſign, or not? the Lord anſwered by deſign.——The Sheriffs deſired Lord March to inform his Majeſty of the antient uſage, and hoped to know his Majeſty's pleaſure, whether the Remembrancer ſhould be admitted or not. Lord March immediately acquainted the King with the meſſage, and ſoon after a Page inform'd the Sheriffs, that it was his Majeſty's pleaſure the Remembrancer ſhould be admitted.

Being admitted to the Royal Preſence, his Majeſty informed them, that on the Wedneſday following he would receive their Addreſs, Petition, and Remonſtrance.

In the mean time the following Remarks came out by the Courtly writer who ſigns CREON:

Our preſent ſquabbles are certainly carried very high; the means uſed by Faction and Party are extremely low. Debilitated by luxury and public proſperity, the nation has reverted into a kind of political childhood, and ſeems to be infected with a general puerility of ſentiment and manners. Froward, impatient, and paſſionate, we carry the Billingſgate of the ſtreet into the ſeats of deliberation; and, in every public act, we ſubſtitute petulance in the place of ſpirit and manly determination.

The behaviour of the City Patriots juſtifies the above obſervations. Precipitate and unadviſed in their firſt Remonſtance, they loſt friends inſtead of annoying enemies. Grown deſperate, through want of ſucceſs, they ſerve up the ſame diſh, in the ſame form, and endeavour to ſeaſon it with a kind of impertinence to the S——n, which they durſt not have uſed, as individuals, to any ſpirited fellow-ſubjects.

To anſwer the articles of the preſent Remonſtance, would be a taſk at once uſeleſs and abſurd. The hackneyed grievances it contains, have been the ſubject of repeated and able diſquiſition. The diſpaſſionate are already ſatisfied upon that head; and argument is thrown away upon the unprejudiced. It is not the ſubject, but the manner, that will moſt offend the world. The firſt is obſolete, and covered with contempt; the latter is new, uncommon, and productive of indignation.

To retort one's words upon himſelf, is the greateſt affront that can be offered in private company. To retort his Anſwer upon the K—, is diſgracing the nation, who are concerned in the ſupport of the dignity and honour of their Prince. To aſcribe his M——'s reply to the Miniſter, is a puerile evaſion; it may do as a mean ſubterfuge and quibble in law; it muſt be rejected with ſcorn at the more equitable tribunal of the public.

It is the undoubted right of the ſubject to complain of grievances, whether real or imaginary; it is no man's right to be rude and impertinent to the Prince. Depraved as is the age, ſuch behaviour will not be paſſed over without cenſure from the public, though the feeble manner of executing, at preſent, the laws, may, perhaps, ſecure it againſt puniſhment from Government.

Soon after the Publication of the above Remarks, the Remonſtrance appeared, of which the following is an authentic Copy.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WHEN your Majeſty's moſt faithful ſubjects, the citizens of London, whoſe loyalty and affection has been ſo often, and ſo effectually proved and experienced by the illuſtrious houſe of Brunſwick, are labouring under the weight of that diſpleaſure which your Majeſty has been adviſed to lay upon them, in the anſwer given from the throne to their late humble application; we feel ourſelves conſtrained with all humility to approach the Royal Father of his people.

Conſcious, Sire, of the pureſt ſentiments of veneration which they entertain for your Majeſty's perſon, we are deeply concerned that what the law allows, and the conſtitution teaches, hath been miſconſtrued by Miniſters, inſtruments of that influence which ſhakes the realm, into diſreſpect to your Majeſty.

Perplexed and aſtoniſhed as we are, by the awful ſentence of cenſure lately paſſed upon this city in your Majeſty's anſwer from the throne; we cannot, without ſurrendering all that is dear to

Englishmen, forbear, most humbly to supplicate, that your Majesty will deign to grant a more favourable interpretation to this dutiful, though persevering claim of our invaded birth-rights; nothing doubting that the benignity of your Majesty's nature will, to our unspeakable comfort, at length break through all the secret and visible machinations to which the city of London owes its late severe repulse; and that your kingly justice, and fatherly tenderness, will disclaim the malignant and pernicious advice which suggested the answer we deplore: an advice of most dangerous tendency; inasmuch as thereby the exercise of the clearest rights of the subject, namely, to petition the King for redress of grievances, to complain of the violation of the freedom of election, and to pray for a Dissolution of Parliament, to point out male-practices in administration, and to urge the removal of evil ministers, hath, under the generality of one compendious word, been indiscriminately checked with reprimand; and your Majesty's afflicted citizens of London have heard, from the throne itself, that the contents of their humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, laying their complaints and injuries at the feet of their Sovereign, as Father of his people, able and willing to redress their grievances, cannot but be considered by your Majesty as disrespectful to yourself, injurious to your parliament, and irreconcileable to the principles of the constitution.

Your Majesty cannot disapprove, that we here assert the clearest principles of the constitution, against the insidious attempts of evil counsellors to perplex, confound, and shake them: we are determined to abide by those rights and liberties, which our fore-fathers bravely vindicated, at the ever memorable revolution, and which their sons will ever resolutely defend. We therefore now renew, at the foot of the throne, our claim to the indispensible right of the subject, ——a full, free and unmutilated parliament, legally chosen in all its members;—— a right which this house of Commons have manifestly violated, depriving, at their will and pleasure, the county of Middlesex of one of its legal representatives, and arbitrarily nominating, as a Knight of the Shire, a person not elected by a majority of the freeholders. As the only constitutional means of reparation now left for the injured electors of Great Britain, we implore, with most urgent supplications, the dissolution of this present parliament, the removal of evil ministers, and the total extinction of that fatal influence, which has caused such national discontent.

In the mean time, Sire, we offer our constant prayers to Heaven, that your Majesty may reign, as Kings can only reign, in and by the hearts, of a loyal, dutiful, and free people.

With this Remonstrance, the Lord Mayor, attended by Alderman Stephenson, Trecothick, Crosby, the two Sheriffs, 75 Common Councilmen, the City Remembrancer, Town Clerk, &c. waited on his Majesty at St. James's, precisely at the time appointed, and received the following answer:

I Should have been wanting to the public, as well as to myself, if I had not expressed my dissatisfaction at the late Address.

My sentiments on that subject continue the same; and I should ill deserve to be considered as the Father of my People, if I could suffer myself to be prevailed upon to make such an use of my Prerogative, as I cannot but think inconsistent with the Interest, and dangerous to the Constitution of the kingdom.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor then addressed his Majesty in these words:

Most gracious Sovereign,

"WILL your Majesty be pleased so far to condescend as to permit the Mayor of your loyal City of London to declare in your royal presence, on behalf of his Fellow Citizens, how much the bare apprehension of your Majesty's displeasure would, at all times, affect their minds; the declaration of that displeasure has already filled them with inexpressible anxiety, and with the deepest affliction. Permit me, Sire, to assure your Majesty, that your Majesty has not in all your dominions any Subjects more faithful, more dutiful, or more affectionate to your Majesty's Person and Family, or more ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in the maintenance of the true honour and dignity of your Crown.

"We do therefore, with the greatest humility and submission most earnestly supplicate your Majesty, that you will not dismiss us from your presence without expressing a more favourable opinion of your faithful Citizens, and without some comfort, without some prospect, at least, of redress.

"Permit me, Sire, farther to observe, that whoever has already dared, or shall hereafter endeavour by false insinuations,

and

and suggestions to alienate your Majesty's affections from your loyal subjects in general, and from the City of London in particular, and to withdraw your confidence in, and regard for your people, is an enemy to your Majesty's person and family, a violater of the public peace, and a betrayer of our happy constitution as it was established at the glorious and necessary Revolution."

No reply was given to his Lordship; but the whole Court acknowledged, he spoke with great propriety, and that his whole behaviour, and that of his attendants, was very far from answering the description given of them by a noble Lord in a certain place, who said, "however swaggering and impudent the behaviour of the low Citizens might be on their own dunghill, when they came into the royal presence, their heads hung down like bull-rushes, and they blinked with their eyes like owls in the sunshine."

Mr. Wilkes excused himself to the Lord Mayor, for his non attendance, by observing, that probably his presence might draw together too great a number of people before the royal palace, whose behaviour would not perhaps be so orderly as could be wished; and secondly, that his attendance might possibly be considered as an affront to a great Personage, though he has not a more faithful and loyal subject in his dominions.

Father Goree's *Account of the Burning Island that rose out of the Sea,* (*concluded* from p. 173.)

ABOUT the beginning of August 1767, the submarine noise grew more loud, and the fire more violent. As the passage which the fire had made was not in a strait line, it is probable that the rumbling noise which exactly resembled thunder, might be caused by the falling back of huge pieces of rock, which being raised almost to the surface, returned through the winding Caverns of the immense hollow, and dropt again to the bottom, or perhaps meeting in their fall with the like force, by which they were at first impelled, were again ejected with additional strength. Be this as it may, the rumbling noise continued for the space of many days, sometimes so loud that people talking together could scarce hear one another speak.

About the 21st of August the smoke decreased considerably, and the violence of the flames abated; but in a few days both recovered new strength. The smoke mingled with flames appeared of a reddish colour, and the water of the Sea bubbled and boiled like the boiling of a Caldron. In the night of the 25th, Father Goree viewed the Black Island with a Telescope, and numbered sixty openings or funnels, all of which threw out of them a very bright flame, and were divided from one another by rocks. Next morning he could perceive that the island had been very much raised; that a range of rocks about fifty feet long was added to the island, and had very much enlarged its diameter; at the same time the Sea was covered with a slimy kind of froth, which always accompanied any considerable addition to the bulk of the island, and emitted so nauseous a smell, that no living creature could bear to approach it by reason of the stink.

The fire had hitherto appeared in one particular part of the island, but on the fifth of September it opened another passage, and appeared on the side next Terasia, another island, which some Authors say was formerly a part of Santarini, and separated from it by an earthquake. At this opening it was observed to rise and dart into the air like a sky-rocket. The submarine thunder broke out with astonishing claps, accompanied with very beautiful pyramids of fire, which shooting up to a great height fell again on the island, illuminating it all over. Upon one occasion, immediately after the fire had darted up, there appeared in the air a blaze in the form of a long fiery sword, which continued for some time without moving over the castle of Scaro, and though very beautiful to behold, was very awful and tremendous.

About this time the White and Black Islands having both increased in length in proportion as they rose in height, united together, and formed but one island; in the middle of which four openings might be distinguished, by smoke issuing sometimes out of one, sometimes out of two, and sometimes out of all four at once; and this often with a dreadful noise, and sometimes without any noise at all.

From these passages, there were frequently heard variety of sounds like the blowing of an organ pipe, and there seldom passed a day in which huge burning stones were not thrown into the air, some of which falling at a great distance upon the adjacent islands, caused terror and consternation wherever they fell. The ashes that accompanied these thun-

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der bolts, if they may be ſo called, were carried by the winds to places very remote, and covered the country, rendering the graſs for a time unfit for the cattle. People out of curioſity, gathered theſe aſhes, and put them upon the fire, imagining they would burn, but though they reſembled gun-powder, they did not appear inflammable.

On the 18th of September, about two in the morning, an earthquake was felt at Santarini, with which the inhabitants were the more terrified, as the ſubterranean fires had for many days before been obſerved to have had a freer paſſage than uſual, in the new Iſland. It however did no damage at the former, but it increaſed the fire, and opened new paſſages for ſmoke in the latter. The Subterranean thunder was more dreadful, and by the violence of the claps, houſes were ſhaken to their foundations at many miles diſtance. Out of the midſt of a great ſmoke that appeared like a mountain, huge pieces of rock might be ſeen to riſe with a velocity equal to that of a bullet from the mouth of a Cannon, ſome of which lodged on the iſland, but the greateſt part fell with an aſtoniſhing cruſh in the Sea.

The Leſſer Kammeni was ſeveral times covered over with theſe ſtones cruſted over with burning ſulphur, which in the night caſt a moſt beautiful and ſplendid reflection upon the waters of the Sea. One day when the Leſſer Kammeni was thus illuminated, and the air ſeemingly on fire, three moſt aſtoniſhing flaſhes iſſued from the opening, which could not be diſtinguiſhed from real lightning, except by the manner in which they roſe. Theſe were attended with ſuch dreadful claps as ſhook the whole iſland, and carried a part of it back into the ſea; and, as if the mine had been quite ſpent, three or four days elapſed without any noiſe, and almoſt without any fire or ſmoke. It was then imagined, that the riſing was at an end, but the fire broke out afreſh, and the iſland became more terrible than before. A new blaſt from the mine ſpread terror among the inhabitants, for many miles round; thoſe in the Caſtle of Scaro were dreadfully alarmed, and the Caſtle ſuffered ſo prodigious a ſhake, that the doors, and the caſements of the windows that were ſhut, were opened by the violence of it.

On the 10th of the following February, at half an hour after eight in the morning, there was another earthquake at Santarini, after which the fire and the flames began ſeemingly to abate, and were only diſcoverable in the night, but then ſo bright, that no artificial fire-works were ever ſo ſplended. The noiſe, ſmoak, and boiling of the Sea, however, in a few days after increaſed ſo much, that though the inhabitants of *Santarini* were accuſtomed to ſee all thoſe things, yet they could not help being afraid; and not without reaſon, for the ſubterraneous thunder was more violent than ever, and continued ſeveral days together without intermiſſion; and in the ſpace of a quarter of an hour, the mine diſcharged itſelf five or ſix times, the noiſe of which, with the huge rocks it threw into the air, the ſhocks it gave the houſes, and the fire which appeared again in open day, very much ſurpaſſed all that had been ſeen before.

The 15th of April was remarkable above all other for the repetition and loudneſs of the claps, by one of which near 100 great ſtones were mounted up all at once into the air, and fell again at more than two miles diſtance into the Sea. This happened on Eaſter-day, and as one of the ſtones did not mount in the air but was ejected in a ſtrait line to the iſland of Santarini: the ignorant Greeks could not be perſuaded but that this new Iſland was one of the mouths of Hell, and that the Devils being unable to bear the glory of the reſurrection, had that day exerted their fury to deſtroy the worſhippers of Chriſt, and from this opinion the biſhop himſelf could not be diſſuaded.

From the 15th of April to the 23d of May, the earth and ſea continued ſtill in dreadful agitation. On that day one aſtoniſhing clap defaced the top of the iſland, but the ſhowers of ſtones and aſhes that ſucceeded, repaired the loſs, and the height was increaſed rather than diminiſhed by it. This ſeemed to be the laſt great effort of the ſubterranean fire to eſcape; for from this day, the ſmoke began to abate, the noiſe to ceaſe, and people began to lay aſide their fears and indulge their curioſity by approaching the new iſland, and examining its contents. Father Goſee, who during the conflict, had only beheld this phænomenon at a diſtance, for fear of ſharing the fate of Pliny when he went to ſee mount Veſuvius, ventured a few days after, in company with M. de Criſpa, Biſhop of Santarini, to reconnoitre the place. But upon their approach, being terrified by the great heat which the water of the ſea that ſurrounded it ſtill retained, they returned without landing, ſatisfying themſelves with coaſting it

round,

round, examining its height, and measuring its circumference. In this enterprize they were frequently entertained, with explosions, which, though not so violent as before, were alarming enough to force them to a precipitate retreat, as from one of them they were covered with ashes and small stones, which fell like a hail-storm upon them, and threatened farther mischief.

Father Goree concludes his narrative of this most remarkable prodigy, with observing, that the continuance of the accumulation would probably depend upon the quantity of matter contained in the mine, for as there was no reason to suppose that the fire would open a passage at the bottom of the sea, so as to let in the water to extinguish it, the phænomenon, it was his opinion, would have no end till the sulphur that occasioned it was entirely consumed.

Ashby de la Zouch, May 21, 1770.

Mr. URBAN,

AS every new improvement must give pleasure to the artist, many of your readers will be pleased with an account of a new loom, for weaving tamies, serges, stuffs and worsted cloaths, which one John Almond, a poor weaver, of Great Easton, in Leicestershire, has lately invented, and which he intends to lay before the society of arts, as a *Machine* worthy of encouragement. This loom is only three feet one inch and a half high, two feet six inches long, and though only three feet from out side to out-side, yet it will weave any sort of stuff fourteen nails wide; it has the greatest advantage possible of light; a child that can throw the shuttle and tie up his ends, may work in it without danger of spoiling the web; as it is more simple, goes with more ease, and makes a better cloth than any other loom. It will hold 60 yards of stuff at a time. With this loom, and his other improvements, a piece of tamy which usually required 4 or 5 days, the inventor can now weave in two. It has another advantage, and that is, that it may be removed at pleasure, from one place to another, in less than a quarter of an hour, without the least danger of being put out of order. A. M.

Litchfield, May 2, 1770.

Mr. URBAN,

I Have sent you an exact drawing of a piece of oak plank, twelve inches square which was part of the roof of Stone Church, in Staffordshire; the characters are rudely cut, but evidently shew the time of that Church's erection. At the time it was taken down in order to be rebuilt, this piece of antiquity fell into the hands of my worthy friend the Rev. Mr. Lovatt, now rector of Sandon, who kindly added it to my collection.

Giving it a place in your Magazine, will greatly oblige,

Your most humble servant,

RICH. GREENE.



A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for the Month of *May* 1769.

May 1769	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N freſh	30 1	55	many flying clouds about noon, cold wind
2	Ditto little	30 2	55	a very bright fine day.
3	Ditto ditto	30 1	53	Ditto.
4	Ditto ditto	30 1½	56	Ditto.
5	Ditto ditto	30 ½	53	Ditto.
6	N N W freſh	30 1	55	in general bright, ſome flying clouds, cold wind.
7	N W ditto	30 ½	54	Ditto
8	Ditto ditto	29 9½	54	Ditto. with ſome trifling rain.
9	N N W ditto	29 8½	55	many flying clouds, but no rain.
10	Ditto ditto	29 8	54	Ditto.
11	N W ditto	29 8	52	cloudy morning, rainy afternoon, very cold.
12	N W to S E. little	29 6½	50	cloudy morning, bright afternoon.
13	E freſh	29 6½	51	ſeveral ſmart ſhowers.
14	N E ſtrong	29 6½	53	fine bright day, very ſharp cold wind.
15	N ditto	29 6½	52	many flying clouds, but no rain, very cold wind.
16	Ditto little	29 6½	52	Ditto.
17	N E freſh	29 6½	51	cloudy morning and evening, bright mid day.
18	Ditto ditto	29 6½	50	a good deal of miſling rain, very cold wind.
19	Ditto ditto	29 6½	50	very wet till noon, cloudy afternoon.
20	N E to S S W little	29 6½	50	very wet day, fine evening
21	S S W to E ditto	29 6½	54	wet morning, fair afternoon, much warmer.
22	E freſh	29 6½	55	very bright and hot.
23	E to S ditto	29 5½	62	Ditto.
24	S W little	29 7	65	cloudy and ſun-ſhine at intervals, cooler.
25	Ditto freſh	29 8½	62	Ditto.
26	Ditto ditto	29 7½	60	cloudy and ſun-ſhine at intervals.
27	E to S ditto	29 6	59	a good deal of rain, ſmall intervals.
28	S W ſtrong	29 4	56	many flying clouds, ſome ſmart ſhowers.
29	Ditto ditto	29 4½	57	Ditto.
30	S little	29 5	57	fair day, wet evening.
31	S W ſtrong	29 4½	57	a very coarſe day, ſeveral ſhowers.

Liſt of Books publiſhed; with Remarks.

14. *Thoughts on the Cauſe of the preſent Diſcontents, and Obſervations upon that Pamphlet.* By Catherine Macaulay.

THE cauſe of the preſent diſcontents, is not in the opinion of the author of the Thoughts, ſo much any particular meaſures of Adminiſtration, as the preſent mode of adminiſtering government.

The preſent mode of adminiſtering government, is ſaid to be by what is called a double cabinet: an interior cabinet which is ſuppoſed to conſiſt of a cabal of Favourites, who actually poſſeſs the power and emoluments of Adminiſtration, and an exterior cabinet, which conſiſts of a reſponſible Miniſtry, who are little more than inſtruments of office.

The interior Cabinet, however, is not ſuppoſed to dictate all the meaſures of the reſponſible Miniſtry, but rather to ſuperintend and over-rule them; by which means, all acts of the nominal Miniſtry loſe their efficacy and weight, becauſe foreign ſtates, who well know our ſituation, ſometimes conjecture, and ſometimes are aſſured that they will not be ſupported. By this means we loſe all our influence and dignity abroad.

The interior Cabinet to render its power permanent by the ſubverſion of public liberty, is ſuppoſed to avail itſelf of a majority in the preſent Houſe of Commons, which is ſaid to be implicitly devoted to its intereſt to effect two purpoſes; one to inveſt the Houſe with a power of excluding all perſons from a ſeat who ſhall be diſagreeable, without aſſigning any cauſe of diſqualification; the other to ſupply the Cabinet with money whenever it is required: to effect the firſt of theſe purpoſes, a bill was brought in; to effect the ſecond, advantage was taken of a requiſition to pay off a debt on the Civil Liſt, to declare that it was a Law of Parliament for the Houſe *immediately* to go into a Committee of ſupply, whenever a requiſition of money was made

on behalf of the crown, in which Committee it was said, accounts might be examined, but as the accounts could *not immediately* be prepared to justify a grant, a grant was made without examining any accounts. And thus a Law of Parliament was established, by which the examination of accounts is necessarily deferred till after a supply has been granted, which could be justly founded only upon such accounts.

But as a remedy for these evils, the author does not propose either a place bill, or a bill to shorten the duration of Parliament, against both which he makes many objections; he does not indeed propose any remedy, except the interposition of the body of the people, it must be supposed by Petition and Remonstrance, and a firm connexion of the members of opposition with each other, till the main purpose in which they agree is obtained, notwithstanding particular differences of opinion.

The Author, however, seems to think that a proper weight would be put in the popular scale, if such persons only were to be appointed Ministers as had popular connexions; and he supposes those persons to have sufficient popular connexions who have risen to great consideration, like Mr. Pitt, or who have a whig interest like the Duke of Newcastle: he seems to give up all hope of rendering the House of Commons, according to its original institution, a check upon government in behalf of the people, and as a succedaneum, seems to think the King should appoint a ministry of known Whig principles, as being favourable to liberty; and implicitly support the opinion of such a Ministry. Mrs. Macaulay, on the contrary, charges this Author with having nothing in view but the restoration of a party or faction to power, of which they were long in possession, and which, by his present Majesty's exertion of the independance of his situation, they have lately lost, and insists that our grievances can only be redressed and our danger removed, by restoring to the House of Commons its original purity and vigour: to effect this, she proposes, that half, if not the whole of it, should be changed every year; and that members who have served in Parliament, be incapacitated from serving again for a certain number of years. This, she says, would secure our liberty, whatever mode of administration might take place, as the House could frustrate any measure by withholding its support, and if thus divested of sinister interests, would certainly make a right determination. How far this is practicable, every man must judge for himself. X.

15. *Letters from Monsr. de Voltaire to several of his Friends, translated from the French. By the Rev. Dr. Franklin.*

Among these letters are three, supposed to have been written by Montesquieu, the Author of the Spirit of Laws, and are said by the translator to be worthy of him. In one of these letters the Author mentions the British government, and as the sentiments of a celebrated foreigner, concerning it, are certainly an object of curiosity, we have extracted it verbatim.

"The English government has nothing to support it but a delusive outside, extremely flattering to the people, who fancy themselves the sole governors. I do not know any country where it is more easy to create such open dissentions as may overthrow the state. A man of sense and generosity may, in ten years time, erect himself into a despotic prince with more safety at London than at Moskow: remember Cromwell. Money alone is sufficient to corrupt the whole Parliament.

The great, ever fond of riches and power, and prostrate at the feet of fortune, who always attend the throne, will promote the views of their master; and the great once gained over, this fantom of liberty, which appeared at intervals in the convulsive motions of the Commons, which awakens, shakes itself, and soon vanishes, will be totally annihilated at the first signal given by the supreme ruler."

The following sentiments of the same Author concerning his own country, cannot be less acceptable to our readers. "There is one radical vice in France, which may perhaps never be extirpated, because it comes from the women, who, amongst us, interfere in every thing. A child is soon spoiled in their hands, from two years old to six, when he is delivered up, without consideration, to a man whom he has neither seen nor known. The tutor, perhaps a fellow of no character, takes charge of him, not from inclination, but merely for his own interest. For ten succeeding years he vegetates in the narrow circle of a college, or in the unimproving converse and society of prating females of quality. These tutors are generally appointed by the women, who seldom look any further than the outside; never considering personal merit, which they have not sense enough to distinguish, having never habituated themselves to reflect one moment on any thing serious or useful.

Another

"Another circumstance highly prejudicial to education, and which disgusts and deters men of merit from engaging in it, is the little regard paid to the tutor or preceptor, who ought to be respected as a father, whose place he is in a great measure intended to supply: he to whom is intrusted the heir of an illustrious name and family; he who is to form the worthy citizen, and the good subject; who is to do honour to his rank and character, and become the glory of his country. Such are the men, charged as they are with so important an office, who, in the fashionable world, are so often despised and ill-treated, and even sometimes suffered to perish for want. Such abuses, if they become general, must point out a shameful and universal depravity of manners. Our nobility indeed are free from this reproach; if they pay but indifferently, they make amends by the weight of their interest, and a thousand engaging civilities, for the small appointment which their fortune will permit them to allow. Your rich financiers, on the other hand, who are naturally morose, proud, and ostentatious, seldom pay a man without affronting him; having nothing but money to give, they gorge you with it.

"In France the women ruin every thing because they think themselves fit for every thing, and the menare weak and childish enough to humour their caprice. Nature, notwithstanding, made them but to obey, and the weakness of their constitution every day points out to us the weakness of their sex. With regard to education, it is worse at court than in any other place; the governor having a despotic power over his pupil, suffers him to grow up in ignorance and idleness, fills his head with the nonsence of fashion, and puffs him up with the notion of his own rank, and a contempt of the insignificant creatures that crawl beneath him. Every thing around him is to be made subservient to his pleasure or advancement. Every thing is to fall down before him on the first notice. He never talks to him concerning the royal virtues that adorn a throne, justice, courage, beneficence, intrepidity, and the love of glory; and therefore it is, that, amongst our kings, we never see a great man; for I call not the conqueror by that name, but rather consider him as the terror, scourge, and disgrace of human-kind; one whom the people are bound by their own interest to destroy, as soon as the flame of his ambition breaks forth in projects of slaughter and oppression.

"Lewis XII. was honest and just, but weak and ignorant. Francis I. a vain boaster, cruel, and a pretender to wit. Henry IV. brave and magnanimous; but too much given to women ever to become a philosopher. Lewis XIV. at once the greatest and meanest of mankind, would have excelled all the monarchs in the universe, if he had not been corrupted in his youth by base and ambitious flatterers. A slave during his whole life to pride and vain-glory, he never really loved his subjects, even for a moment; yet expected at the same time, like a true arbitrary prince, that they should sacrifice themselves to his will and pleasure. Intoxicated with power and grandeur, he imagined the whole world was made but to promote his happiness. He was feared, obeyed, idolized, hated, mortified, and abandoned. He lived like a sultan, and died like a woman. His reign was immortalized by the lowest of his subjects."

Among many such remarks as might be expected from Voltaire, is the following, concerning the word *humour*, supposed to be peculiar to our language; an opinion which he has shewn to be a vulgar error.

"I find, says Voltaire, several words grown obsolete amongst us, and even totally forgotten, which our neighbours the English make use of with success. They have a term to signify true comic pleasantry, that gaiety and urbanity, those natural sallies which escape a man even without his own consciousness of them. This idea they express by the word *humour*, which they pronounce *yûmour*, and which they imagine is possessed by themselves alone, and that other nations have no term which sufficiently marks out this species of wit: it is notwithstanding an old word in our language, and used in this sense in several of the comedies of Corneille. When I say that this humour is a kind of urbanity, I apply myself only to the man of letters, who must know how strangely we have wrested the word *urbanitas* to politeness, though the Latin was certainly received at Rome in another sense, and meant precisely what the English call *humour*: in this sense it is taken by Horace, when he says,

Frontis ad urbanæ descendi præmia;

and never in any other, in that satire attributed to Petronius, and which so many tasteless critics have ascribed to a consul of that name."

Many of these letters relate wholly to the literary characters and performances of

of France, with respect to the many, therefore, they will excite less curiosity, with respect to the few, more.

The following Sentiments may possibly put a stop to the Scepticism or Infidelity of those who in consequence of doubting some Principles of Religion, would otherwise renounce all.

"That abominable syllogism, *my Religion is false, therefore there is no God*, is as common as any thing I know, and the most fertile source of every crime.

"What, my brethren, because Malagrida is an Assassin, le Tellier a forger, la-Vallette a bankrupt, and the mufti a knave, must it follow that there is no supreme being, no creator and preserver, no equitable judge, to punish or reward? I knew a Jacobin friar, a doctor of the Sorbonne, who turned atheist, because the prior of his convent obliged him to maintain within the walls of his cloyster that the virgin Mary was born in sin, whilst in the Sorbonne he was forced to support the contrary. This man said very cooly, my religion is false: if my religion, therefore, which is beyond all dispute the best in the world, carries with it the marks of falshood, there can be no such thing as religion, nor any such thing as a God. What a fool was I to become a Jacobin at the age of fifteen!

"I had compassion on this poor man, and talked to him: My dear friend, said I, you were certainly a great fool for becoming a Jacobin; but whether the virgin Mary was maculate or immaculate, would God therefore lose his existence? Would he be less the judge and father of mankind? Does he not command the first Colar of China, as well as the lowest Jacobin to be just, temperate, and sincere, and do unto every one as he would wish should be done unto him, and to love one another in honour? Tenets change, my friend; but God never changeth. The Cordelier St. Bonaventure, and the Jacobin St. Thomas, are scarce ever of the same opinion; nevertheless they are, with a number of other saints, encircling the throne of glory, and waiting for many more who reason no better than themselves. Never do you think like Thomas, or like Bonaventure. Some books have been misinterpreted, others forged; does that give you concern? Comfort yourself, my friend; the great volume of nature cannot be misinterpreted; there it is written, Adore one God; be just and charitable, kind and benevolent. If the holy fathers, the children of Ignatius, had given this excellent precept a place in their Catholic Catechism, they might have filled the world with good and valuable men: they might have ranked with other saints in the circle of God, and we should not, as we now do, have congratulated mankind on their destruction.

Among these letters are some verses, a specimen of which will be found in our poetical article. The translation is faithful, but the original language may be traced in almost every period. X.

16. *A Word to the Wise, a Comedy, as it was performed at Drury Lane, by Hugh Kelly, the Author of False Delicacy.*

It is well known, that this Comedy was driven from the stage by a political resentment conceived against the Author, but the cause of that resentment has not so generally been understood.

It appears by an address to the publick, prefixed to this performance, that Mr. Kelly having the management of a daily news-paper, called the Ledger, was charged with prostituting it to the purposes of administration, for a pension, and refusing to admit into it, any paper that was not written in favour of government. For the falshood of this charge he appeals to the news paper itself, in which, he says, many pieces will appear on both sides of the question, and to an express declaration published in it, that it ever had been, and ever should be, open to all parties, as far as their pieces should neither be too dangerous, nor too absurd for the press, and an express *call* upon the advocates for Mr. Wilkes to favour that paper with productions in his defence.

A second charge was, that Mr. Kelly himself wrote letters in the Ledger, on the unpopular side of our political debates. He acknowledges the fact, but justly observes, that his profession as a writer, ought not to deprive him of his independance as a man; and that to punish him for publishing his sentiments, whether erroneous or true, is arbitrarily to deprive him of his birth-right in this free country, and unlawfully to restrain the liberty of the press, which it is contended ought not, even by law, to be restrained.

He proceeds solemnly to declare, that what he has written in behalf of government, is from conviction, and that he never received or solicited a single shilling from government, either as a reward for any supposed service, or as a compensation for that bread which he and his family have lost in its defence.

Mr.

Mr. Kelly has been publickly charged by Mr. Horne, with having given a very falſe account of Macklean's trial for the murder of young Allen, with having been brought down and paid for that purpoſe, with having had lodgings taken for him there, and having been familiarly converſant with Mr. Onſlow, the foreman of the jury.

To this charge Mr. Kelly replies, that the account he gave of the trial is *true*, that he defies Mr. Horne and the world to produce a ſingle inſtance in which it is falſe, that he never received a ſingle ſhilling for writing it, and that he never ſpoke to Mr. Onſlow in his life: "Surely, ſays Mr. Kelly, he ſhould act reaſonably who contends for reaſon; he ſhould conduct himſelf upon legal principles, who affects to ſtruggle for the preſervation of the laws." If, ſays he, there is no more foundation in Mr. Horne's celebrated ſpeech, for the charges brought againſt government, than for the charges urged againſt Mr. Kelly, the catalogue of public grievances is rather ludicrous than melancholy.

The play is now publiſhed by ſubſcription, at a crown, and to the honour of many, who in the hour of paſſion and prejudice, concurred in expelling it from the ſtage, their names ſtand in the liſt of ſubſcribers.

It is ſcarce neceſſary to ſay, that the comedy itſelf, is in no ſenſe or degree political, as will appear from the following ſketch of what is called the plot.

A ſon of Mr. Willoughby, a gentleman of ſmall fortune, was ſtolen from him in his infancy; he obtains by his talents a temporary eſtabliſhment, by the name of Villars, in an opulent family, that of Sir John Dormer, whoſe daughter falls in love with him, and he with her. An old humouriſt leaves two thouſand a year to this loſt child, ſuppoſing that he is ever found, and if not, gives it to Sir George Haſtings.

Sir George Haſtings pays his addreſſes to Miſs Dormer, and her father urges her to marry him; ſhe propoſes to throw herſelf honeſtly upon Sir George's humanity, by telling him her affections are engaged, and begging him to withdraw his addreſſes.

In the mean time, Sir John Dormer is equally ſolicitous that his ſon Captain Dormer, ſhould marry the daughter of his late friend, Sir Ralph Montague, who lives in the houſe with his daughter, and is her moſt intimate friend: the Captain however, who is rather a man of pleaſure than principle, has an attachment to the daughter of Mr. Willoughby, whom he would marry, if all things could be conveniently brought about, but whom he hopes to obtain upon other terms if they cannot: he palliates this deſign upon her honour, by obſerving, that ſhe permitted his addreſſes though ſhe knew of his engagement with Miſs Montague, and when a woman is weak enough, ſays he, to admit the addreſſes of a man whom ſhe knows to be engaged, ſhe gives him a kind of right to deceive her.

Mrs. Willoughby encourages the Captain's viſits, in hopes that he will marry her daughter; Mr. Willoughby reſolves to prevent them, for fear he ſhould debauch her.

Mrs. Willoughby however is only mother-in-law to the young lady, and ſhe having romantic notions of advantage to her huſband, from an alliance with Sir John Dormer's family, and deſpairing of a marriage with the conſent of parties, perſuades Miſs Willoughby to propoſe a clandeſtine marriage to the Captain, and elope with him to Scotland.

In the mean time Miſs Dormer makes a confidant of Sir George, and to his great mortification, acquaints him, that her heart is in the poſſeſſion of another; this is ſo managed as to produce a very entertaining ſcene.

As ſoon as Miſs Dormer tells her friend Miſs Montague, that ſhe has finally diſcarded Sir George, Miſs Montague acknowledges a paſſion for him.

Miſs Willoughby by the joint force of her own inclination, and her mother-in-law's preſſing advice, ſends ſome cloath's and a few ornaments, to a houſe in Pall-mall, where ſhe ſays ſhe has occaſionally met Captain Dormer, and having acquainted him with it by a letter, goes thither herſelf, preſſing him to take inſtant meaſures for carrying her to Scotland; he however determines to take advantage of her indiſcretion, which he thinks gives him a right to debauch her; he ſoon after ſends Villars, for whom he has procured an Enſign's commiſſion, to the houſe in Pall-mall, to ſee that the lady is properly accommodated.

Sir George, during theſe tranſactions of Captain Dormer and Miſs Willoughby, fulfills the diſagreeable office to which he had been ſolicited by Miſs Dormer, and pretends to her father, that a certain circumſtance has riſen, a point of honour, which makes it impoſſible he ſhould marry her: the old gentleman takes fire at the ſuppoſed inſult, and Sir George is drawn into a duel, for taking the

the fault of a woman upon himself, who has just declared he is her aversion.

Miss Willoughby discovers in the first interview with Captain Dormer at his lodgings in Pall-mall, that his designs are dishonourable; while she is deploring her situation, Villars is introduced to her, whom the Captain had sent to see her properly accommodated, and she engages him to remove her from the place where she perceives her honour to be in danger.

In the mean time the father of the young lady having in a warm and tender expostulation with the Captain, convinced him of the injustice and cruelty of his conduct, he determines to restore his prize. With this view he carries the father to the lodgings in Pall-mall, and when they come thither, they find the daughter has left them with Mr. Villars. Old Willoughby naturally supposing himself injured with aggravated insult, by Dormer's pretence of giving up his daughter, at the same time that he finds her removed to another place, apparently by his contrivance, expresses himself with a resentment becoming his situation.

In an interview between the Captain and Villars, Villars acknowledges that he assisted the lady to escape, at the same time returning the Ensign's commission, for, says he, I do not mean to keep your favours, while I counteract your views: after a very warm altercation, Dormer acknowledges the rectitude of Villars's conduct, who declares, that though he put Miss Willoughby into a coach, he does not know where she is gone: from this interview the Captain goes to make a declaration of love to Miss Montague, whom he seems determined to marry for his convenience, and to please his father.

While he goes to Sir John Dormer's for this purpose, Sir John and Sir George meet at the Cocoa-tree, and are upon the point of a duel, when Miss Dormer rushes between them, and justifies Sir George, by disclosing the whole scene. She had overheard the appointment, and contrived to place herself in the next room. Sir John is so pleased with this act of generosity and affection, that he is disposed to concur in her choice.

It appears that Miss Willoughby, when she left Dormer's lodgings in Pall-mall, went directy to Miss Montague, to whom she confesses her indiscretion, and whose pardon she implores, supposing her attached to the Captain, whom she had designed clandestinely to marry; she is agreeably surprized to find, that Miss Montague is so far from having any attachment to the Captain, that she enters into a scheme, to procure Sir John's consent for his son to marry her rival; it is contrived between these two ladies, that Miss Willoughby shall be concealed, so as to overhear the Captain's courtship of Miss Montague, and the project takes place; after the most ardent and solemn declarations of love to Miss Montague, Miss Willoughby enters unobserved, and sits down; upon which, the Captain is artfully led to express himself with great indifference concerning her, and after having been brought to the most mortifying crisis, Miss Willoughby pulls him by the sleeve; his astonishment and confusion may easily be conceived; he is left by the ladies to his father, who has discovered the whole of his conduct, and at length brings him to a proper sense of it. The reader now easily sees, how the piece is to terminate; Sir George discovers the partiality of Miss Montague in his favour, and marries her. Miss Dormer marries Villars, who is discovered to be Miss Willoughby's brother, and Miss Willoughby marries the Captain.

The piece abounds in sentiments of virtue, generosity, delicacy, and honour: contains many useful lessons to young people, and is in every respect worthy of a better fate than it received. X.

PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS,
Continued from page 133.

XII. *An Account of the good effects of the Quasiroot, in some fevers, by Mr. Farley of Antigua.*

The patient to whom the root was administered had a fever which lasted many hours, and when it went off, he could not retain the bark in any preparation; the quasi was administered in a decoction, a drachm and an half of the root, and a drachm of the Virginian snake root; it answered every intention of the bark, without heating the patient, and in several other instances powerfully stayed vomitings, and resisted putrefaction.

XIII. which by mistake is marked XI. *contains Meteorological Observations for* 1767, *made at Carlisle, Bridgewater, and Ludgvan.*

It is unnecessary to say that this cannot be abridged.

XIV. *An account of the different species of Birds called Penguins, by Thomas Pennant, Esq.*

The characters of this genus are very small wings, and those covered with mere shafts; four toes on each foot; there

three of which are webbed, the fourth loose and standing forward.

This curious article of Natural History we have before given, not only because it contained a more accurate description of the different kinds of Penguins than has yet appeared, but because the method is excellent and may be prescribed as a model for this kind of writing. (See vol. xxxix. p. 489.)

XV. *The application of Dr Saunders's theorem for solving unlimited equations to a curious question in Chronology, by Mr James Horsefall.*

This is an application of the theorem to two questions, What is the next year of our Lord before 1900, when Easterday will happen on the 22d of March, the soonest it can happen, it having so happened in the year of Christ 165, 697, 1229, and 1761? Secondly, in what years between 2200 and 2300 Easterday will again happen on the 22d of March? For the manner of working these questions, the reader must have recourse to the Memoirs itself.

XVI. *A Determination of the Solar Parallax, attempted by a peculiar Method from the Observations of the last transit of Venus, by Andrew Plowman of Stockholm.*

This method cannot be comprehended without the diagrams.

XVII. *An Account of the Manner of Inoculating for the Small Pox, on the Coast of Barbary, and at Bengal, extracted from a Memoir said to be written in Dutch, but of which the Author is not named.*

The person who intends to be inoculated in Barbary, goes to a house where some person has the small pox of a good sort, and says to the patient, *I am come to buy the small pox*; the patient answers, *buy if you please*, a sum of money is then given, and one, three, or five pustules, for the number must always be odd, and not exceeding five, are extracted whole and full of matter; these are immediately rubbed upon the skin of the hand, between the thumb and fore-finger, this communicates the infection, and as soon as it takes effect the patient is put to bed, carefully covered with *red* blankets, and heating medicines are given him with honey of roses. He is fed with goat's broth, and an infusion of some herbs is given him for drink. Notwithstanding this treatment, scarce any patient dies of the small pox by Inoculation, though naturally the disease is very fatal.

In Bengal persons are inoculated two ways; a good kind of matter having been gathered and kept for use, the skin of the patient between some of the fingers is pricked by two needles joined together, and the matter rubbed in, a circle is then made of the size of a common pustule by several punctures, and the matter again rubbed over it, the wound is then dressed with lint, and to favour the eruption, the patient is ordered to bathe in a tub of water. In the other method, a little of the matter is swallowed by the patient, mixed in some pleasant liquor. The practice is very antient both at Bengal and in Barbary.

XVIII. *A Description of a new species of the Croton from America, called Croton Spicatum, illustrated with a Cut, by Peter Jonas Bengius, of Stockholm.*

For this description, the curious in botany, to whom alone it can be acceptable, are referred to the memoirs.

XIX. *A Register of the Weather for the Year 1767, kept at Plymouth by Dr. Far.*

This cannot be abridged.

XX. *An Account of Inoculation in Arabia, by Dr. Patrick Russel.*

This account exactly corresponds with that given in No. XVII.

XXI. *An Account from Warsaw that in 1768, they had a very hard Winter.*

XXII. *A Register of the Weather in Nov. Dec. Jan.* and *Feb. at Stockholm.*

XXIII. *A specimen of a new Method of comparing curvilinear Areas.*

These articles cannot be abridged.

XXIV. *Experiments and Observations on a blue substance found in a Peat Moss in Scotland, by Sylvester Douglas, Esq;*

This substance was dug up to mix with other materials for manure in the summer of 1759, about ten miles from Aberdeen; under the sward is a stratum about a foot thick of common peat, next to that is the substance itself, with irregular *strata* of peaty matter all through it, to the depth of another foot, and below there is clay: the substance at first is white, but as it dries it becomes blue; it is of a fatty consistence, and all the neighbouring water is impregnated with iron; the whole mixed mass is friable when dry, and the blue part feels when rubbed between the finger, like an impalpable powder, it has both the smell and taste of sulphur, and paper smeared with it burns blue; to separate it from the peaty matter if both are mixt well with water, the black part soon subsides, and the

the blue ſtill ſuſpended may be poured off; if a ſmall quantiy of water ſtands long on its ſurface, the water becomes yellow, no part of it appears to be ſoluble in water; it efferveſces with common vitriolic acid, which changes the whole into a brown ſubſtance, and renders it ſoluble, and the ſolution, after filtration is a tranſparent brown liquor; the nitrous acid produced nearly the ſame effects, and from ſeveral other experiments, Mr. Douglas concludes it to be a mixture of iron, and ſome vegetable aſtringent; it turns black when triturated with oil, but makes a good water-colour.

XXV. *Two Medical Obſervations by Dr. Joſeph Beneventi of Lucca.*

The firſt contains an account of a man about 40, of a plethoric habit, who was ſeized with a malignant fever, and on the ninth day became delirious: he continued in this condition till the eleventh in the morning, when being in a profuſe ſweat, he prevailed on his attendants to leave him, pretending that he would ſleep; his nurſe returned in an hour, but the patient could not be found; the moſt diligent ſearch was made after him for three days, and at laſt he was found concealed in a hut, belonging to a vineyard, about two miles diſtance; he was perfectly compoſed, and ſaid, that the day before he became perfectly ſenſible of his ſituation with great aſtoniſhment, not knowing where he was, or how he came thither. It is remarkable, that he continued all this time quite naked, except his ſhirt; that when he left his bed he was in a profuſe ſweat, that the air was very ſharp, and that to allay his heat and thirſt, he had ſwallowed a great quantity of ſnow; from the time he was found his health was perfectly reſtored.

This remarkable narrative is followed by a deſcription of a very extraordinary perſon at Lucca; he was a man about 30 years of age; his bulk and ſtature were thoſe of a boy about ſeven years old, but his head was of an enormous ſize, the ſcalp meaſuring above ſeven and thirty inches, and his face above a foot in length.

He was found with his head reclining on a pillow, and when he wanted to move it, he ſupported it with his hands, the neck being very ſmall.

He had enjoyed a good ſtate of health till he was about ſix years old; he was then ſeized with a diarrhea, which continued nine months; his lower extremities then became paralytic, loſing their motion, but retaining their ſenſibility, from that time his head encreaſed, but the reſt of his body did not grow at all. He diſcharged the fæces and urine involuntarily, but he eat heartily and ſlept well; in his hands he had very great ſtrength, and his underſtanding and memory uncommonly good.

XXVI. *An Account of ſome Experiments on the ſowing of Wheat, by Mr. Miller of Cambridge.*

In the autumn of 1765, and ſpring of 1766, Mr. Miller produced two thouſand ears of wheat from a ſingle grain, by dividing and tranſplanting it, he repeated his experiment in June 1766, with yet greater ſucceſs.

He ſowed on the 2d of June ſome grains of the common red wheat; on the 8th of Auguſt he took up a plant, and divided it into 8 parts, each of which he planted again ſeparately: by the middle of September they puſhed out ſeveral ſide ſhoots, and were again divided into ſixty ſeven plants.

Theſe plants remained through the winter, and were then farther divided into five hundred; they were ſtronger than any in the wheat-fields, and ſome of them produced an hundred ears from a ſingle root; many of the ears were 7 inches long, and contained between 60 and 70 grains.

The whole numbers of ears, produced by this proceſs from a ſingle grain, was 21,109, which yielded three pecks, and three quarters of clear corn, the number of grains being about 576,800.

XXVII. *An Account of a Cameleon different from all that have been hitherto deſcribed, by Dr. Parſons.*

This Cameleon differs from others, chiefly in that the head is larger in proportion to the reſt of the body.

XXVIII. *Several Aſtronomical Obſervations made by Rizzi Zanori of Gottingen.*

This cannot be abridged.

XXIX. XXX. *A Diſcourſe concerning Menſtrual Parallax, ariſing from the Mutual Gravitation of the Earth and Moon, its Influence on the Sun and Planets, with a Method of obſerving it, by J. Smeaton.*

Theſe cannot be abridged.

XXXI. *Of the Theory of circulating decimal Fractions.*

This cannot be abridged.

XXXII. *An Account of a new Map of the Volga, by Mr. John Reinhold Forſter.*

Mr. Forſter conſtructed this map from an actual ſurvey, and there is the greateſt reaſon to believe it by far the moſt accurate of any that has be n made.

FAME *and his* COMPANIONS.

A poetical Fable By the Rev. Mr. R—.

IT happen'd once upon a time,
(A phraſe made choice of for the rhime)
Water and Fire agreed to ſtray,
With Fame, the partner of their way.
Fire was a noiſy, rattling blade,
Water, a baſhful, gentle maid.
Nor let the wiſe with wonder read
That two ſuch Contraries agreed,
For greater oppoſites than theſe,
The love of Fame unites with eaſe.
Through various realms they travell'd long,
Went often right, but oft'ner wrong.
Fire ſometimes miſs'd his proper road,
And in a Miſer's chimney glow'd;
Water, miſtaking her deſign,
Intruded frequently on wine,
While Fame, deluded by the crowd,
Lodg'd with the crafty and the proud.
Thus, men of diff'rent taſte, in vain
Attempt one project to ſuſtain;
For while they dream of doing wonders,
They lead each other into blunders.
At length, with various errors tir'd,
Their firſt deſign a change requir'd,
Water and Fire to gain their ends,
Propos'd to part——but part as friends:
Each was to leave ſome mark behind him,
That t'other, at a pinch, might find him.
"Where ſprightly verdure decks the ground,
(Says Water) "I ſhall ſtill be found.
"With wealth and pow'r ſometimes I dwell,
"But oftner in the hermit's cell.
"Baniſh'd from feaſts by nobler claret,
"I ſeek the raptur'd poet's garret;
"Where trade prevails, my torrents flow,
"My ſtreams where bending oſiers grow."
'Where circling clouds of ſmoke aſpire,
'You're ſure to meet with me, (ſays Fire,)
'Deep in the bowels of the mine,
'And in the ſtars above I ſhine:
'In every houſe on winter nights,
'In every verſe the poet writes;
'I lumine as whims prevail,
'A city, or a glow-worms tail.'
"Comrades, (ſays Fame) I own I'm loth
"To tell my temper to you both,
"When lov'd and courted by my friends,
"My care their ev'ry ſtep attends,
"When view'd with a neglectful eye
"Stung with th' affront, at once I fly.
"Since this the caſe, from either ſide,
"It gives me ſorrow to divide;
"You, when you pleaſe, by certain ſigns,
"When Love or Intereſt inclines,
"Again may meet, tho' now you ſever.
"But—whom I leave, I leave for ever."

Verſes written on a Paper in which a Lock of Cælia's hair was folded.

ON the fair front where once this ringlet grew,
Beauty's ſweet bloſſom opens to the view.
The heart ſincere, in pleaſing ſmiles expreſt,
And virgin innocence in lillies dreſt,
Like ſome young bride in ſpotleſs robes array'd,
Or glitt'ring ſnow when morning gilds the glade.
Theſe ſhining hairs, when on their miſtreſs ſeen,
Vy'd with the treſſes of the Cyprian queen!
So trembling willows on a river's ſide,
Pleas'd with their ſoil, ariſe in vernal pride:
In artleſs charms their pliant boughs theſe wreath,
While Heav'n reflected, decks the ſtream beneath.

To SLEEP.

COME, gentle Sleep! and as I lie,
Oh, bid the hours tread ſoftly by;
While, in thy ſtill pavillion laid
I think upon the charming Maid,
Some mimick Dream, on Fancy's wing
Light pois'd, command ſuch joys to bring,
(Obedient to thy milder ſway)
As tyrant Love denies, by day.
Come ſweet Seducers! who reſtore
Sad Exiles to their native ſhore;
To his proud hopes the Courtier raiſe;
And crown the youthful bard with bays.
O, come! and laviſh all your art,
To paint the Miſtreſs of my heart:
But, make the lovely Phantom kind;
And bleſs, while you deceive my mind.
Like Egypt's Queen, her charms diſplay;
And, let me give the world away!
Or, Juno like, let her be ſeen;
(If Juno's has ſo bright a mien)
When ſmiling—ſoft with languid eyes,
Within the chambers of the ſkies
She fondly tempts, to nuptial love,
The mighty Majeſty of Jove.
In the warm bluſh of virgin bloom,
Conduct her to the bridal room!
Ye Graces, there, undreſs the Fair;
Ye Graces, looſe her braided hair!
O, come! and, while my raviſh'd view
This pleaſing ſhadow ſhall purſue;
Let my reſemblance be convey'd,
Indulgent, to the ſleeping maid:
That both our viſions may agree;
And the chaſte charmer think on me.

Upon playing with a Lady at Shuttlecock, on Valentine Day.

'TWAS on that morn, whoſe genial ray
Invites the feathery race to play,
When each ſweet warbler, full of cheer,
Takes out his Partner for the year:
To Greves, in faithful pairs, they wing;
And wake, with melody, the Spring.
"Auſpicious day, ſaid I, inſpire
"My Fair One with an equal fire!"
Then dreſs'd and to Pulcheria flew,
As ſwift, as blithe, ye birds, as you.
We ſat, and laugh'd, and ſipp'd Bohea:
For, what's a morn, without its tea?
Then took the battle-dores, and play'd;
Cupid, and I, againſt the Maid.
My Archer ſmil'd, to find, that ſhe
Return'd the cork, as faſt as we.
Five hundred times, provok'd, we try'd
To Fix the miſchief in her ſide:
Five hundred times the dart repell'd,
The proof againſt our malice held.

"O

" O, is it ſo!" whiſpers the God;
And adds, unſeen, a ſpiteful nod:
" Suppoſe we, once, divert her aim;
One heedleſs glance ſecures our game.
'Twill do!" he cry'd; to her unheard:
When, glancing full on me, ſhe err'd.
Upon her neck our arrow fell:
ſaw her lovely boſom ſwell.

PROLOGUE *to* a WORD TO THE WISE.

Written by Mr. KELLY, *and ſpoken by Mr.* KING.

WELL, here you are, and comfortably ſqueez'd——
But do you come *quite* willing to be pleas'd?
ay, do you wiſh for bravo—fine—encore——
Or—hiſs,—off,—off,—no more—no more—no more——
Tho' for true taſte I know the warmth you feel,
A roaſted poet is a glorious meal——
And oft I've known a miſerable wit,
Thro' downright laughter faſten'd on the ſpit,
Baſted with cat caul ſauce, for very fun,
Not till quite ready—but till quite undone.
And yet you ſerv'd the puppy as you ought—
How dare he think to tell you of a fault—
What fair one here from prudence *ever* ſtrays?
What lover here *e'er* flatters or betrays?
What huſband here is *ever* found to roam?
What wife is here that does not *doat* on home?
In yon gay circle, not a blooming face
From Club's rude King could point you out the ace;
No ſober trader, in that crowded pit,
Till clear, broad day, will o'er his bottle ſit;
Nor while our commerce *fatally* decays,
Erect his villa, or ſet up his chaiſe——
Nay, you above, in care-conſuming bow'rs,
Who through whole Sundays munge away your hours,
You are ſo mild, ſo gentle, that e'en here,
Your ſweet toned voices never wound the ear;
Ne'er make the houſe for tune or prologue ring,
Roaſt-beef—roaſt-beef—the Prologue—Prologue—King——
Why then, thus weigh'd in truth's ſevereſt ſcale,
Shall each pert ſcribbler impudently rail,
With dull morality diſgrace the ſtage,
And talk of vices in ſo *pure* an age?
Your wiſe forefathers, in politer days,
Had ev'n their faults commended in their plays.
To cheat a friend, or violate a wife,
Was then true humour, comedy, and life—
But now the bard becomes your higheſt boaſt,
Whoſe ill-bred pen traduces you the moſt;
Whoſe ſaucy muſe can hardily aver
That ſtill a *Lady* poſſibly can err;
That ſtill a Lord can trick you at a bet,
And fools and madmen are exiſting yet—
Be rous'd at laſt—nor in an age ſo nice,
Let theſe grave dunces teaze you with advice—
What, tho' ſome taylor's oft protracted bill
May hang all trembling on the author's quill,
Regard it not, remove the growing evil—
A well-dreſt poet is the very devil—
No taverns dun him—What, can ſcribblers treat?
Sometimes, indeed, when ſcribblers think to eat—
Do juſtice then—to night, ten minutes here
May blaſt the Bard's whole labour for a year—
What do I ſee!—reſentment in your eyes?
'Tis true, the fellow at your mercy lies;
And of all wreaths, the Britons's nobleſt crown
Is ne'er to ſtrike an enemy when down.——

EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Mrs. BARRY.

MODISH Divines, at Court and in the City,
Are in their pulpits hum'rous, gay, and witty—
They've now chang'd hands, the ſtage and pulpit teaching,
Sermons are plays, and plays are merely preaching——
A Word to the Wiſe, a pretty pert adviſer!
As if 'twere poſſible to make you wiſer:
Yet as each here may think the poet labours
Not to teach him, but to inſtruct his neighbours:
As the bright tenants of that ſplendid row
Sneer on the pit, for beings much below:
And theſe in turn, as things in order move,
Toſs up the ſneer to thoſe who mount above:
The gods look down, and let *their* pity fall
On front, ſide, green, ſtage-boxes, pit and all,
Let me, before your carriages appear,
Breathe one ſhort word, ye wiſe ones, in your ear.
You, ſtop your chairs, *(to the ſide-boxes)* your hacks *(to the pit)* won't run away;
And Ladies *(to the gallery)* put not on your pattins pray:
And firſt, ye ſoft, ye ſweet romantic maids,
Who die for purling ſtreams, and ſilvan ſhades,
And think for better and for worſe, to take
The beſt of huſbands—in a darling rake;
Who brings a ſhatter'd fortune to the fair,
With mind and body wanting vaſt rapair:
Shall I for once your tender thoughts reveal?
'Tis fine to hear him ſwear, to ſee him kneel;
His tongue with worn out extacies will run,
'Till he has triumph'd, till the wife's undone;
And then that tender ſtrain, ſo love-creating,
Turns to, " Death, Madam, hold your curſed prating!
" You quite diſtract me—prithee farther ſtand,
" I won't be teaz'd—Zounds take away your hand."
This is a ſad change, Ladies! but 'tis common,
Man will be man, and woman will be woman!
For Villars is a phœnix, where's his brother?
'Twill take a hundred years to find another.
Yet you, ye Sires, who time ſhould tender wiſe,
You act as if each moment it could riſe;
Forgetting all what you yourſelves have been,
You truſt your girls with Dormers at fifteen:
Throw your poor lamkins in the tyger's way,
Then ſtare to find a rake—a beaſt of prey.
Learn prudence here—and O! you precious blades,
Whether cockaded, or without cockades;
Whether haranguing for the public good,
You ſhake St. Stephens—or the Robinhood,
Who ring our charms for ever in our ears,
Yet only triumph at a virgin's tears;
Be now convinc'd—the libertine diſclaim,
And live to honour—if not dead for ſhame

What is the plaudit of a fool when mellow,
Roaring in raptures—*a damn'd honeſt fellow?*
Will that repay you for the boſom ſtings?
Damn'd honeſt fellows oft are worthleſs things—
But I'll ſtop here; I will not ſermonize—
A fooliſh woman can't inſtruct the wiſe.

To the King of Pruſſia *on his Recovery. From the French of M.* Voltaire, *publiſhed in the tranſlation of his Letters,* (See p. 225.)

IN Pluto's dark abodes the ſiſters three,
Who weave too faſt the threads of deſtiny,
As long the Styx they took their evening walk,
Had often heard the wand'ring ſpirits talk
Of Pruſſia's gallant deeds, the laws he made,
The wars he fought, the virtues he diſplay'd.
As thus they trac'd the hero from his birth,
They took him for the oldeſt king on earth;
And as his wond'rous acts they counted o'er.
Inſtead of forty, wrote him down fourſcore.
Then Atropos, to kings a hateful name,
Diſpatch'd by gloomy Dis, to Berlin came;
Her fatal ſhears prepar'd expecting there
To find a poor old man, with ſilver hair,
And wrinkled forehead:—Great was her ſurprize,
To ſee his auburn locks, and ſparkling eyes;
To ſee him wield the ſword, to hear him play
On the ſoft flute, his jovial roundelay.
She call'd to mind how once Alcides great,
And ſmooth-tongu'd Orpheus, brav'd the pow'r of fate;
She trembled when ſhe ſaw, in Pruſſia join'd,
The voice of Orpheus, with Alcides' mind;
Affrighted, threw her fatal ſhears aſide,
And home returning, to her ſiſters cry'd,
For Pruſſia weave a new and golden thread.
Laſting as that for god-like Lewis made.
In the ſame cauſe did both the heroes fight;
'Gainſt the ſame foes with equal zeal unite.
Both gain'd by wond'rous acts immortal fame;
The ſame their valour, and their end the ſame;
And both hereafter ſhall—but ſoft; the muſe
No longer the unequal taſk purſues;
Two living monarchs aptly to deſign,
Requires an abler pen, and ſtronger pow'rs than mine.

PROLOGUS EUNUCHI.

INGENUÆ liceat luſus celebrare Camenæ,
Egregium antiquæ laudis et artis opus.
Spectatis doctos quæ detinuêre quirites,
Plaudere quos ingens Scipio ſuetus erat.
Credimus haud Italo nunc hæc placitura palato,
Sunt alii mores deliciæq; novæ:
Scurra levis pannus cui ſplendidus unus et alter
Aſſuitur, ſcenâ conſpiciendus erit:
Ore niger Syrgio graciliq; ſimillimus umbræ eſt,
Simia nec volitat mobilitate pari:
Ad latus obliquê ligni ſibi ſubligat enſem,
Hinc fidum ingenii ſemper acumen habet:
Scilicet hæc Italis hodiernis comica vis eſt,
His colit inſipidos Roma faceta ſales.
Non ita ſpondebant veterum præſagia vatum,
Tale ſibi lepidus non metuebat Afer.
Exultat verſis jam noſtra Britannia fatis,
Jam rudis haud tellus, hoſpitibuſve fera;
Quærentes patriam Muſas, quas barbara Roma,
Expulit antiquis ſedibus, illa fovet.

EPILOGUS EUNUCHI.

GNATHO, SANGA, loq:

GNA.

ME paucis audite, priuſquam ſurgitis, oro.
Voſne ſinam vacuo ventre redire domum?
Exi, Sanga, foras, heus! furcifer, ocyus exi.
Dic quas ſufficiat noſtra culina dapes. [hianti
SANG. Ah, Paraſite! gulam tibi ſpes fruſtratur
Otia jam peragunt ignis, ahena, veru.
GNA. Quid dapis heſternæ? *San*: Quid! nec fragmenta ſuperſunt,
Omnia Myrmidones diripuere tui. [vocavi
GNA. Aſt ego quos cernis, cuneos complere
Et nil hoſpitibus, nil, niſi cœna deeſt.
SANG. Oblitus tu nempe, foris cænare Thraſonem,
Hinc adeo eſt comes, magnificuſq; Gnatho.
Anne tuas credis, Vafer, ignorarier artes,
Ludere tot ſummos quo potes ore viros?
GNA. Iſta mihi—audacis petulans cape præmia linguæ,
Tene ultra patinas quod ſapuiſſe? ſcelas!
Qui placeo Dominis, patiar ludibria furum?
Sentio ſed ſtomachum plus ſapuiſſe ſatis.
Vos, O Patroni, veniam indulgete fatenti
Intus debueram fortia verba loqui:
Sed tamen hic quanquam infeliciter omniacedunt;
Veſtri convictus ne mihi deſit honor:
Me vos invitate, in me mora non erit ulla,
Nocte lubens vobis quâlibet hoſpes ero.

WESTMONASTERIENSIS.

MORNING. *An* ODE.

Written by a Student confined to College.

ONCE more the vernal Sun's ambroſial beams
The Fields, as with a purple robe, adorn.
Charwell, thy ſedgy banks, and gliſt'ring ſtreams
All laugh and ſing at mild approach of morn;
Thro' the deep groves I hear the chaunting birds
And thro' the clover'd vale the various-lowing herds.

Up mounts the Mower from his lowly thatch,
Well pleas'd the progreſs of the Spring to mark,
The fragrant breath of breezes pure to catch,
And ſtartle from her couch the early Lark;
More genuine pleaſure ſooths his tranquil breaſt,
Than high-thron'd Kings can boaſt, in eaſtern glory dreſt.

The penſive poet through the green-wood ſteals
Or treads the willow'd marge of murm'ring brook;
Or climbs the ſteep aſcent of airy hills;
There ſits him down beneath a branching oak,
Whence various ſcenes, and proſpects wide below
Still teach his muſing mind with fancies high to glow.

But I nor with the day awake to bliſs,
(Inelegant to me fair Nature's face,
A blank the beauty of the morning is,
And grief and darkneſs all for light and grace;
Nor bright the Sun, nor green the Meads appear
Nor colour charms mine Eye, nor melody mine Ear.

Me, void of elegance and manners mild,
With leaden rod, ſtern *Diſcipline* reſtrains;
Stiff *Pedantry*, of learned *Pride* the child,
My roving genius binds in Gothic chains;
Nor can the cloyſter'd muſe expand her wing,
Nor bid theſe twilight roofs with her gay carols ring.

Copy of the Queſtion referred to Council by the Aldermen, on Mr. Wilkes's Election for the Ward of Farringdon without.

"IS Mr. Wilkes's ſaid election to the office of Alderman a valid one? And is he, by law, intitled to be admitted by the ſaid court of Aldermen, by virtue of, or in purſuance of the ſaid election?"

ANSWER.

"We are of opinion, that the judgments pronounced againſt Mr. Wilkes, did not render him, by law, incapable of being elected an Alderman of the city of London; and that, upon ſuch election, he may be admitted into the office by the court of Aldermen;—but we think it doubtful whether that court is compellable to admit him."

April 17, 1769.

Wm. De Grey. J. Glyn.
Ch. Yorke. Rd. Leigh.
J. Dunning.

Sir FLETCHER NORTON's *Anſwer to the above Queſtions.*

"I am of opinion, that Mr. Wilkes's election into the office of Alderman, is not a valid election; and that he is not, by law, intitled to be admitted by the Court of Aldermen, by virtue of, or in purſuance of the ſaid election; and I think the crimes of which Mr. Wilkes has been convicted, are of ſuch a nature, as affords a legal juſtification to the Court of Aldermen for refuſing to admit him; or, had Mr. Wilkes been in poſſeſſion of the office, there would be cauſe of amotion: Beſides, his preſent incapacity to attend the duty of the office, furniſhes another objection againſt admitting him; and if the Court of Aldermen wiſh to have this great conſtitutional queſtion moſt ſatisfactorily decided, it may be done, without loſs of time, and at no great expence, by putting Mr. Wilkes to bring his Writ of Mandamus to be admitted, and then returning the ſpecial matter upon which the judgment of the Court of King's Bench may be obtained; and if either party ſhould be diſſatisfied with the determination of that Court, the cauſe may be carried, by Writ of Error, into the Houſe of Lords.

Lincoln's-Inn,
April 21, 1770. F. NORTON."

Thurſday April 19.

The following is the bill of fare at the entertainment given by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, at Wynnſtay, on his coming of age.

30	Bullocks.	84	Capons,
1	do. roaſted whole	25	Pie folws
50	Hogs	300	Chickens
50	Calves	360	Fowls
80	Sheep	96	Ducklings
18	Lambs	48	Rabbits
70	Pies	15	Snipes
51	Guinea fowls	1	Leveret
37	Turkeys	5	Bucks
12	Turkey poults	421	Pound of ſalmon
30	Brace of tench	24	Pound cakes
40	Brace of carp	60	Savoy cakes
36	Pike	30	Sweetmeat cakes
60	Dozen of trout	12	Backs of Bacon
108	Flounders	144	Ice creams
109	Lobſters	18000	Eggs
96	Crabs	150	Gallons of milk
10	Quarts of ſhrimps	60	Quarts of cream
200	Crawfiſh	30	Buſhels of potatoes
60	Barrels pickled oyſters	6000	Aſparagus
		200	French beans
1	Hogſhead of rock oyſters	3	Diſhes of green peas
20	Quarts of oyſters for ſauce	12	Cucumbers
		70	Hogſheads of Ale
166	Hams	120	Dozen of wine
100	Tongues		Brandy, Rum, and Shrub
125	Plumb Puddings		
108	Apple pies		Rock work ſhapes, landſcapes, in jellies, blancmange, &c.
104	Pork pies		
30	Beef pies		
34	Rice puddings		
7	Veniſon pies		A great quantity of ſmall paſtry
60	Raiſed pies		
80	Tarts		One large caſk of ale, which held twenty-ſix hogſheads
30	Pieces of cut paſtry		

It is thought that there were at leaſt 15000 people at dinner in Sir Watkin's park, all at the ſame time.

Saturday 21.

The following order came out to the brigade of guards. Parole Hounſlow.

B. O. His Majeſty has ſignified to the field officer in waiting, that he has been acquainted that Serjeant Bacon of the firſt regiment, and Serjeant Parke of the Coldſtream regiment; William Powell, William Hart, James Potter, and Joſeph Collins, private ſoldiers in the firſt regiment of foot guards, were more or leſs concerned in the reſcue of Major General Ganſell, in Sept. laſt; the the King hopes, and is willing to believe, they did not know the Major General was arreſted, and only thought they were delivering an officer in diſtreſs: however his Majeſty commands, that they ſhould be ſeverely reprimanded for acting in this buſineſs as they have done; and ſtrictly orders for the future, that no more commiſſioned officer or ſoldier do preſume to interfere with bailiffs, or arreſts, on any account or pretence whatſoever, the crime being of a very atrocious nature; and if any are found guilty of diſobeying this order, they will be moſt ſeverely puniſhed. This order to be read immediately at the head of every company in the brigade of guards, that no man may plead ignorance for the future.

Sunday 22.

The inceſſant rains that ſucceeded a prodigious fall of ſnow upon the Pyrenean Mountains, ſo ſwelled the rivers in the South of France, that the floods bore down houſes, mills, men, and cattle, and laid waſte a whole

tract

tract of country of a vaſt extent. The deplorable ſituation of thoſe who eſcaped this flood is not to be expreſſed.

Sir Robert Bernard was unanimouſly elected Member for Weſtminſter, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Sandys, now Lord Sandys.

The new bridge at Knutsford near Leominſter, fell down after it was key'd in.

At the ſale of Mr. Lemon's curious collection of birds, a gold pheaſant was ſold for twenty guineas, and a peacock pheaſant for forty guineas.

A motion was made at the Guildhall of the town of Newcaſtle, for a Remonſtrance to the Throne, which after ſome oppoſition was approved, and is as follows:

To the KING's *Moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

The humble ADDRESS, REMONSTRANCE *and* PETITION, *of the Free Burgeſſes of the Town and County of Newcaſtle upon Tyne.*

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the free Burgeſſes of the Town and County of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, emulous of following the great example of the City of London, notwithſtanding the Independence of its firſt Magiſtrate, and of the two public ſpirited Sheriffs, has given ſuch particular Offence to your Miniſters, think ourſelves called upon to repeat our unwearied application to your Majeſty for Redreſs of unexampled Grievances.

We cannot but feel with the much injured County of Middleſex for the Wound given to them, to us, and to the Conſtitution, and warmly animated by the late noble Behaviour of the Independent Electors of Weſtminſter, whoſe Actions have beſt contradicted the fallacious Language of your Miniſters, when they confidently aſſured your Majeſty, that only ſome few miſguided Perſons had complained of their Determination—by the Houſe of Commons, but who nevertheleſs found themſelves under a neceſſity of beholding, with ſilent Confuſion, a virtuous Remonſtrant rewarded by the grateful Tribute of a free People.

We point out this Picture of the People with the more Satisfaction, that your Majeſty, notwithſtanding Miſrepreſentations, may give us Credit for being a Majority, equally warm in the true Service of our Country and of your Majeſty, and equally out of the Reach of that baleful Influence, which ſome Way or other has hitherto ſucceeded, we fear, in concealing from your Majeſty the Wiſhes of an affectionate but afflicted People.

We therefore humbly preſume to reſolicit your Majeſty to exert that conſtitutional Authority which the Laws have veſted in you for the Benefit of your Subjects, by diſſolving the preſent Parliament, and moſt earneſtly implore you to remove for ever from your Counſels thoſe miniſters, who, not content with having violated the Freedom of Election without Doors, have adviſed your Majeſty to diſmiſs from your Service the firſt Officer of the Law, for his faithful Endeavours to ſupport the Liberty and Conſtitution of his Country; and this Meaſure is ſtill the more afflicting, as our laſt Hopes amongſt your Majeſty's Servants were placed in his acknowledged Integrity and Ability, from whence we flattered ourſelves the Truth might reach your Majeſty's Ear in ſpite of every Confederacy againſt it.

The grateful Acclamations of your whole People, (a Term your Miniſters affect to hold in Contempt,) would inceſſantly await your Majeſty, if you would deign to relieve the Afflictions of Millions of your Subjects by the Diſmiſſion of theſe pernicious Counſellors.

For while the Affairs of this great Nation are, by an over-ruling Fatality, placed in the incapable and mercenary Hands of Men, who, under the ſpecious Title of Miniſters, are colluſively transferring from one to the other, the excluſive Right of ſporting with their Country, we have every Calamity to dread both at Home and Abroad, as well from their Want of Experience as from their Want of Integrity.

Monday 23.

Being St. George's day, the anniverſary of the Society of Antiquaries was held for the choice of officers, when the following were elected for the year enſuing: Dean Milles Preſident, Dr. Aſkew, Sir J. Ayloffe, Bart. Hon. D. Barrington, R. Blyke, Eſq; O. Saluſbury Brereton, Mr. J. Colebrooke, Tr. Sir John Mordaunt Cope, Bart. R. Gough, Eſq; M. Duane, Eſq; Dr. Eyre, Sir Charles Frederick, K. B. George Lord Greville, Philip Earl of Hardwicke, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Morell, Sec. Mr. Norris, Sec. Dr. Sharpe, J. Stuart, Eſq; J. Weſt, Eſq; D. Wray, Eſq;

Thurſday 26.

At the Maſquerade at the Opera Houſe, given by the Club at Arthur's, there were more than 1200 of the principal nobility, foreign miniſters, and perſons of eminence preſent. The illuminations were in the ſame ſtyle with thoſe in the Maſquerade given by the King of Denmark, but much improved.

A bill of indictment was found at Hicks's-Hall againſt the Author of the *Whiſperer*, and on the 28th warrants were iſſued for the apprehending him.

The ſeſſions at the Old Baily, which began on Wedneſday ended for Middleſex, when thirty convicts received ſentence of death, among whom were four girls, the eldeſt not ſeventeen, for a robbery on the highway. At this ſeſſions a greater number of priſoners were to be tried then ever was known, there being no leſs than 338 upon the Calendar, including thoſe of London as well as Middleſex, and thoſe under ſentence at former ſeſſions. As ſoon as ſentence was paſſed, the widow of Bigby, who was murdered upon Weſtminſter-Bridge, lodged an appeal againſt the two Kennedy's, who at a former ſeſſions were found guilty of the murder,

der, (see p. 13-87.) but had been respited by his Majesty's clemency, and one of them [Mathew] actually on board in order to be transported for life. Patrick was brought to the bar, and a detainer lodged against him, and on Monday a warrant was issued for bringing back Mathew.

The Society of Agriculture for the East Riding of Yorkshire, chose Sir Digby Legard, Bart. their president, and Henry Master, and Philip Langdale, Esqs; their presidents.

Friday 27.

A fire broke out in the lower part of Holborne-hill, which burnt with great fury. It was so sudden and rapid that four persons perished in the flames; but it was extinguished with much less damage than was expected, only four houses having been consumed.

Monday 30.

A Lottery bill passed the House of Commons upon an entire new plan, very advantageous to the public. There are 50,000 tickets, valued at 14l. each, but intrinsically worth only 10l. each. And in order to induce the stock-holders of 4 per Cent. bank annuities to subscribe their stock into the 3 per Cents. consolidated, every subscriber of 100l. capital stock, is to have two lottery tickets on the payment of 20l. which two tickets, it is supposed, will sell for 30l. before the drawing of the lottery begins. The tickets that remain unsubscribed for in this manner, are to be sold at the rate of 14l. each, and those who subscribe are to have the option of the purchase, in proportion to their respective subscription.

Tuesday, May 1.

A motion was made in the House of Peers by the Earl of Chatham, for bringing in a bill declaring the resolutions of the House of Commons, with regard to the expulsion of Mr. Wilkes, to be illegal and arbitrary, but, after a long debate, the same was rejected by a majority of 46, there being 89 against it to 43 in favour of it; among the latter two bishops only, Dr Ewer, bishop of Bangor, and Dr. Keppel, bishop of Exeter.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria, youngest daughter to the King of France, after obtaining the consent of the King her father, retired to the Monastery of St. Dennis, to spend the remainder of her days in devotion.

Lord Sandys took the oaths and his seat in the House of Peers.

Sir Robert Bernard took the oaths and his seat in the House of Commons, as Member for Westminster.

Lord Robert Spencer took the oaths and his seat in the House of Commons, as Member for Woodstock.

Wednesday 2.

The Lord Bishop of Chester, presented Christ's Hospital with a benefaction of 200 l. on which the thanks of the Court were ordered to be given, and a staff to be sent to his Lordship.

The Pelham Cutter, in the service of his Majesty's Customs, stationed at Beaumaris, being at anchor at Port Ysky's Bay, on the coast of Wales, was piratically attacked by two large smuggling cutters, and a large wherry, the crew of which fired upon the officers on board, drove the men on shore for the preservation of their lives, boarded the Pelham and plundered her, and drove her ashore among the rocks.

Thursday 3.

A barge laden with coals coming up the River to Putney, was sunk by running on the starlings of London Bridge, the lighterman was drowned.

Justice Bathurst took his place in the Court of Common Pleas, in room of Sir Edward Clive, who resigned.

Justice Gould, in the room of Justice Bathurst, and

Sir Joseph Yates from the Court to King's Bench, as junior judge in the said Court.

In the Court of King's Bench, Justice Aston took his place in the room or Sir Joseph Yates.

Justice Willes, in the room of Justice Aston, and

Sir William Blackstone took the oaths and his seat on the Bench, for the first time, as junior Judge in that Court.

About 10 o'clock at night, a young man was mortally wounded, in his way home from Sadler's wells; he was set upon by two young villains, whom he resisted, but a third starting up with a blunderbuss, discharged it full at his body, which tore him in such a manner that his bowels came out, after which they made their escape without robbing him. He lingered a few days and then died. The murderers have since been taken.

A dreadful fire broke out in the Little Town of Eldgason, about two miles from Hanover, by which 120 houses were reduced to ashes.

Friday 4.

The Common Council met at Guildhall, in order to take into consideration the removal of Fleet Market, to make room for a spacious street from Black Friars bridge, through the Swan Inn to Turnmill-street, &c. when it was agreed, as the Fleet prison is in a ruinous condition, to propose to the Lords of the Treasury the removal of the same to St. George's fields. The Market, in this case, is to be removed to the spot where the prison now stands.

The piece of ground belonging to the City in St George's Fields, between the Road that leads from the Circus to Newington, and that which leads to Lambeth, was unanimously approved of. And it was ordered, That the four City Members be desired to wait on the Lords of the Treasury, to treat with them for the sale of the Fleet Prison to move the Market to, and propose the above place to build the Prison upon.

By virtue of a warrant under the seal of Great Britain, directed to, and received by

John

John Toke, Esq; at Rochester, High Sheriff for the County of Kent, proper officers were dispatched to the transport ship then in the Downs, to take into Custody, by attachment, the body of Matthew Kennedy, to answer to the appeal of Ann Bigby, widow, touching the murder of her husband; in consequence of which, the said Matthew Kennedy was safely lodged in Maidstone goal. When a motion for the above warrant was moved for at the Old Bailey, the Recorder of London told the Council who made it, that he had no power to stop him, nor even to hold him if he had been present, unless a bill had been found in consequence of the appeal: To which the Lord Mayor made a spirited answer, and told him, that he would take it upon himself, and would sign the warrant (which he did) and dispatched it immediately; his Lordship also ordered Mr. Akerman to detain Patrick Kennedy; and assured the whole Court, that no murderer should ever escape justice, while he lived, and was able to bring him to it—and that he himself would be answerable for every bad consequence which might arise from the supposed illegal method of bringing Kennedy from the ship, to take his trial at the next Sessions.

Saturday 5.

A most dreadful fire broke out at the Warehouse of Mr. Thomas Johnson, painter in Liverpool, occasioned by some oil boiling over, which burnt with great violence for several hours, and did considerable damage to the said warehouse and another adjoining, but by good management, and the activity of the people who played the Engine, the neighbouring buildings were preserved.

A motion was made in the House of Lords, for presenting an Address to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to inform the house, who the person was, that advised his Majesty to give orders for proroguing the Irish Parliament, when that step was taken; but it was rejected.

Two prizes were contended for by the Masters of Arts, at the University of Glasgow; the first for the encouragement of elocution; the other for the advancement of physick. The first was determined in favour of Mr. William Cruckshank; the second in favour of Mr. Archibald Arthur.

Sunday 6.

Catherine Barter read her recantation from the errors of popery, in the parish church of St. Nicholas, Cork, and embraced the protestant religion.

Monday 7.

At Barnsley and its neighbourhood there was a terrible storm of thunder and lightning; at a village called Pilley, about four miles south of Barnsley, two young colts and a cow, belonging to one Benjamin Hammond of that place, were all struck dead.

Tuesday 8.

Was debated in the House of Lords, The bill from the C—s, for abridging the privilege of parliament, so far as it relates to that protection formerly granted to members and their dependants, by which they were defended from suits, in order to compel them to pay their just debts.

A motion was made in the House of Commons by Governor Pownall, for an Address to his Majesty to have the state of the military establishment in America reconsidered, and regulated. Upon this occasion, the ministry declared, that the troops are withdrawn from Boston, and will not be sent there again, until the Civil Magistrate calls for their assistance; and that his Majesty had given orders to have the state of the commissions and military commands in that country, laid before the crown-lawyers, in order that it may be put upon a constitutional footing.

The state of the Colonies was taken into consideration by the House of Commons, but nothing of consequence determined.

Thursday 10.

Was held by Sir Robert Ladbroke, a general court of electors of the Hon. Artillery Company, when the long contested dispute respecting the legality of the Serjeants voting at the said court, was absolutely and finally determined in their favour.

Friday 11.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, gave a grand entertainment to all the officers of his regiment, at Almack's.

The report was made to his Majesty of the malefactors under sentence of death in Newgate, when thirteen were ordered for execution, and seventeen respited.

Monday 14.

A Court of Common Council was held, to consider of an Address, Petition, and Remonstrance to his Majesty, upon his Majesty's Answer to the Address, Petition, and Remonstrance of the Common Hall, and of the Resolutions and Address of both Houses of Parliament thereupon; when a motion was made, that the part respecting the Answer given by his Majesty should be left out, but on a division, seven Aldermen, and 104 Commoners, were for retaining the part respecting his Majesty's Answer, and eight Aldermen, and 57 Commoners, were for rejecting the part respecting his Majesty's Answer, and for confining it to the Middlesex Election only.

Then a motion was made, that a Committee be appointed, and that they do immediately withdraw and prepare an humble Petition, Address, and Remonstrance, respecting the Middlesex Election, and the Answer given by his Majesty to the Livery Address, &c. And the following Committee was appointed, viz.

Aldermen. Trecothick, Stephenson, Crosby, Townshend, Sawbridge, Wilkes.

Commoners. George Bellas, Esq; Mr. Beardmore, Samuel Freemen, Esq; Deputy Judd, Deputy Sainsbury, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Burford, Mr. William Wilson, Mr. Plomer, Mr. Shove.

They withdrew, and prepared the Address,

dreſs, &c. accordingly, and preſented it to the Court. On a diviſion, for the Addreſs, &c. ſeven Aldermen, and 91 Commoners: Againſt it, ſix Aldermen, and 40 Commoners.

The Earl of Chatham made a motion in the Houſe of Lords, for an Addreſs to the King, to deſire he would diſſolve this preſent Parliament. He ſtated the public diſcontent in England, Ireland, and America; affirmed that the people had no confidence in the preſent Houſe of Commons, and ſhewed from the ſituation of public affairs, the great neceſſity of having a Parliament, in whom the people can place a proper confidence. Arguments, however, were in vain the queſtion was called for, and carried in the negative.

The Angleſea cauſe came on before the Houſe of Lords. See Vol. xxxvi. p. 537.

At a maſquerade at Mrs. Cornely's, a moſt ſplendid and numerous company of nobility, foreign miniſters, and perſons of condition and eminence were preſent—Theſe aſſemblies are now become more frequent than formerly, and it has been remarked, that more divorces have been ſued forth at Doctor's Commons within the period of the laſt five years, than in twenty years before.

Wedneſday 16.

The thirteen Convicts ordered for execution, were conveyed to Tyburn in five Carts, and executed according to their ſentence; moſt of them were boys, the eldeſt not above twenty-two; ſome of them were greatly affected, others ſo hardened, that they ridiculed the puniſhment of death, and laught at their companions for being afraid of it.

A terrible fire broke out at the corner of Palſgrave-head-court, near Temple bar, by which ſeveral houſes were conſumed, and one woman burnt to death.

Friday 18.

The principal merchants concerned in the American trade, ſent down counter orders to the manufacturing counties, to poſtpone the commiſſions for American exportation, on account of the Parliament being prorogued, without full redreſs having been obtained for the grievances complained of from that Continent.

Saturday 19.

His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

A Bill for eſtabliſhing a Lottery;—for grant-money out of the Sinking Fund;—for redeeming 3 ½ per Cents. eſtabliſhed in 1756;—for repealing the Duties on Straw Hats and Bonnets;—for continuing the Bounties on Britiſh and Iriſh Linens;—for granting additional Duties on certain Foreign Linens, and for encouraging the raiſing of Hemp and Flax;—for encouraging the making of Indigo;—for enabling the Aſſembly of New York to iſſue paper bills of Credit;—for preventing delays of juſtice by reaſon of privilege of Parliament;—for enabling the Speaker to iſſue Writs, for the Choice of Members, during the Receſs of Parliament;—to prevent the ſpreading the Diſorder among the horned Cattle;—for regiſtering the Prices at which Corn is ſold in the ſeveral Counties of Great Britain;—for rendering more effectual ſeveral Acts, for providing a public Reward for diſcovering the Longitude at Sea;—for improving the Lunar Tables conſtructed by the late Profeſſor Mayer;—and for encouraging Diſcoveries and Improvements uſeful to Navigation; for better regulating Perſons employed in the Service of the Eaſt India Company;—for making the receiving of ſtolen Jewels, and Gold and Silver Plate, in the Caſe of Burglary and Highway Robbery, more penal;—for relief of the Coalheavers, and to regulate the Price of their Labour;—for compleating the Navigation of the River Swale, from its Junction with the River Ure, to Morton Bridge, in Yorkſhire;—for making and maintaining a navigable Cut from Leeds to the North Lady's Walk, in Liverpool. And to ſome other public and 23 private Bills.

After which his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious Speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"THE Seaſon of the Year, and the Diſpatch you have given to the Publick Buſineſs, make it proper for me to put an End to this Seſſion of Parliament.

"The Temper, with which you have conducted all your Proceedings, has given me great Satisfaction, and I promiſe myſelf the happieſt Effects from the Firmneſs as well as the Moderation which you have manifeſted in the very critical Circumſtances which have attended your late Deliberations.

"With reſpect to Foreign Affairs, I have nothing material to communicate to you. I will continue my Endeavours to appeaſe, if poſſible, the Troubles which ſtill prevail in ſome Parts of Europe, or at leaſt to prevent them from ſpreading further. In all Events it ſhall be my firſt and conſtant Care to watch over the Intereſts, and to preſerve undiminiſhed the Rights of my People.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.*

"I return you my Thanks for the Supplies you have ſo chearfully granted for the Service of the current Year, as well as for your Attention to make Uſe of every Opportunity of reducing the National Debt. The Proviſion you have been able to make in this Seſſion for diſcharging ſo conſiderable a Sum, without laying any further Burthen on my Subjects, cannot but be highly advantageous to Publick Credit.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I muſt earneſtly recommend to you to exert, in your reſpective counties, the ſame zeal and prudence that you have ſhewn in parliament for promoting the peace and the welfare of the kingdom: Nothing can be ſo favourable to the wiſhes of thoſe, who look with jealouſy on the ſtrength and proſperity of this country, as the prevalence of animoſities,

animosities and dissensions amongst ourselves. Let it therefore be your care to discountenance every Attempt to infuse groundless Suspicions and Discontent into the Minds of your Fellow Subjects? Make them sensible of my constant Attention to promote their Happiness; and convince them, that nothing can so effectually secure their Liberties, as the Maintenance of every Part of our excellent Constitution in its due Force and Authority.

Then the Lord Speaker, by his Majesty's Command, said:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"IT is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 19th Day of July next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 19th day of July next."

Wednesday 30.

At Grozette in Italy, there has been discovered at the depth of 8 feet, an ancient furnace, about which, were found some Antique Medals, but most of them so effaced with rust, that it was with difficulty the time of building the furnace could be made out. Upon the reverse of one of these medals, which appears to be of the Emperor Florio, the words *Victor Orbis* may plainly be read. This Emperor is not mentioned in the supplement published by Muratori and Vallemont; but in the line of Emperors recited by others, we find him in the second century of the the vulgar æra, about which time this furnace seems to have been constructed. There is another medal of the Emperor Germanicus, but it is impossible to ascertain to which of the Emperors of that name it belongs. About the same depth, but in another place, there have likewise been discovered some fragments of baked earth, among which, are several lachrymatory vases that were antiently placed by the coffins of the dead, and even some remains of the sepulchres, in which these lachrymatories are supposed to have been deposited. Of the same earth some urns were found, about two feet high, one foot in circumference about the middle, and between six and seven in the neck; but what was most remarkable, these urns were not made flat at bottom, but ended in a point, which were struck in the ground, in order to make them stand upright. Within these urns were found small bones, almost reduced to powder, from whence it should seem, that they were formed for the preservation of some fragments of the dead.

List of Births, for the Year 1770.

COuntess dowager of Dumfries—a son.

Lady of Geo. Canning, Esq;—a son.

May 3. Princess of Wurtenburg—of a prince.

Lady of the Rt Hon. Ld Milbourne—a son.

7 Lady Mount-Stuart, daughter in law to the Earl of Bute—a son.

The Countess of Fingall—a son.

21. Lady of John Ferguson, Esq;—a son.

Lady of Sir Tho. Champney's, Bart.—a son

22. Between eight and nine o'clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess, at her Majesty's palace, St James's Park.

Lady of Charles Spencer, Esq;—a daught.

List of Marriages for the Year 1770.

THE Hon. Tho. Erskine, Esq; of the 1st reg. of foot—to Miss Moore.

April 17. Newby Lawson, Esq; Darlington, —to Miss Gargate.

23. The Earl of Exeter—to Miss Anna Maria Cheatham, of Sodor hall, Yorkshire.

24, Rev. Robert Holt Butcher—to Miss Manaton, of Kilworthy, Devonshire.

26. Rich. Devin, Esq;—to Miss Cath. Cox.

Robert Peers, Esq; of the Inner Temple—to Miss Day, Westminster.

—— Churchill, Esq; Half-moon-street—to Miss Louisa Grevile, youngest daughter to the Earl of Warwick.

Henry Foxcraft, Esq; of Farnborough—to Miss Cox, of Gerard street, Soho.

Robert Jones, Esq; of Bonmon Castle, Glamorganshire—to Miss Lloyd of Cardiff, with 30,000 l.

May 5. Mr Tho. Powell, Merchant—to Miss Smith, only daughter of the late Dr Smith, Physician to the Empress of Russia.

6. James Usher, Esq; of Upper Brook-street —to Miss Ledbeater, Jermyn street.

Wm Nelson, Esq; Grosvenor-square—to Miss Fanshaw, Pall mall, with 10,000 l.

5. Rev. Mr Thomlinson, Cley R. Norwich, —to Miss Winn, with 1500l.

8 George Sandeman, M. D. Soho—to Miss Walker of Leith.

10. Miss Godfrey, daught. to the late Edw. Godfrey, Esq;—to Mr Winter of Duke-st.

11. Mr Jos. Robertson, Attorney at Law—to Miss Philips of Spital-fields.

John Thomson, Esq; of Somersham, Huntingdonsh.—to Miss Rogers, with 10,000l.

12. Rev. Mr Evans—to Miss Kitty Brandrett

13. James Lucas, Esq; May-fair—to Miss Tyson, North Audley-street.

James Foster, Esq; Greek-street, Soho—to Miss Salter, of Great Russel-street.

14. Tho. Hawkins, Esq; of Nashcourt, Kent, —to Miss Bradshaw of Walbrook.

17. Tho. Hill, lieut. of the navy—to Miss Nourse of Hammersmith.

Rev. Simon Mills—Norbury R.—to Miss Furnival of Sandbach.

19. His R. H. the Dauphin of France—to her R. H. the Archduchess Antonietta.

Thomas Maynard, Esq; of Norfolk County —to Mrs Sayer

20. James Nicholls, Esq; Soho—to Miss Parkhurst of Bloomsbury.

21. Charles Deering, Esq;—to Miss Farnaby, sister to Sir Charles Farnaby, Bart.

22. Rev. Mr D'Oyley, preb. of Ely—to Miss Poughfer of Kensington-square.

Rev. Dr Frampton, Cambridge—to Miss Arbuthnot.

Jos. Hare, Esq; Great Houghton—to Miss Sanders.

23. Henry

23. Henry Strachey, Esq; member for Pontefract—to Mrs Latham.
Richard Astall, Esq; of Everton, Bedfordsh. —to Miss Kennet.
Sir Archibald Grant, Bart. of Monymusk, Scotland—to Mrs Millar, Pall-mall.
24. John Waller, Esq; of Feversham—to Miss Kerton.

List of Deaths for the Year 1770.

THE Hereditary Pr. Wm Louis Charles de Nassau Weilbourg, in the 9th year of his age.
John Holme, Esq; at Bengal.
John Hobson, Esq; New-Eng. late member in the House of Representatives.
Rev. Mr Pern, Vicar of Gillingham.
Rev. Mr Hawtrey, Subdean of Exeter Cathedral.
Alexand. Boyd, Esq; of Ballycastle, Irel.
James M'Carmick, Esq; at Truro, Cornw.
Rev. Mr Gilbert, Rector of Belton, Leicestershire.
April 18. The Princess of Diesback, at Fribourg, Switzerland, aged 104.
19. The Cardinal Prince Bishop of Spire.
John Middleton, Esq; of Grantham, Lincolnshire.
23. Rev. Mr Godwyn, Fellow of Baliol College, Oxford.
24. The Abbé Nollet, professor of experimental philos. in the royal college of Paris.
Thomas Dean, Esq; Isleworth.
John Fortescue, Esq; Westminster.
Rev. Mr Yarborough, Principal of Brazenose College, Oxford.
25. Anthony Thompson, Esq; Spital-fields
John Poole, Esq; Kingston.
26. William Shields, Esq; Chelsea.
Rev. Mr Whaite, Rector of Filby.
John Girardot, Esq; at Putney.
28. Rt Hon. John Ligonier, Earl Ligonier, Baron of Riply, Visc. Ligonier of Clonmel in Ireland, Field Marshal of his Majesty's forces, and Colonel of the 1st Reg. of foot-guards, Knt of the Bath, and F. R. S. His Lordship served in all the wars of Q. Anne under the Duke of Marlborough, and in every succeeding war, with a bravery and conduct that deservedly raised him to the chief posts in his profession.
James Tisdale, Esq; Edmonton.
29. John Atkins, Esq; Wickham, Hants.
Amos Linley, Esq; of Stanton, Lincolnshire.
Robert Barnes, Esq, at Chelsea.
Edmond Tew, Esq Lieut. Gov. of Fort James in the River Gambia.
30. M. Spineili, Archbishop of Messina.
Thomas Rotter, Esq; of Sydenham.
MAY 1. Jos. Jecumbe, Esq; of Berkeley-square.
Rt. Hon. Lord George James Montague, youngest son to his Grace the Duke of Manchester.
Samuel Dickenson, Esq; of Battersea.
2. Robert Oldfield, Esq; Newbond-street.
Cardinal Oddi, bishop of Viterbo.
3. John Wilkinson, Esq; of Cavendish-square.
Nicholas Robertson, Esq; Oxford Road.
4. Gregory Nelthorpe, Esq; of Lambeth.
Rev. Mr. Ord, Kirknewton, Northumberland,
5. Harvey Aston, Esq; Coroner for Surry.
James Brewster. Esq; Fenchurch street.
Joseph Price, Esq; Epping-Forest.
6. Frederick Pearson, Esq; Villar's-street, Piccadilly.
Joseph Roper, Esq; Upper Grosvenor-street.
Rev. Philip Eyre, of a stroke of an apoplexy, with which he was seized near the conclusion of his sermon, at his Church, at Writtle Essex
7. Daniel Richardson, Esq; late of Hammersmith.
John Bassier, Esq; Putney.
William Lone, Esq; Bayuton, Wiltshire.
8. Thomas William Johnson, Esq; at Chelsea.
Prince Charles, Landgrave of Hesse Philipsthal.
George Hankins, Esq; Hampstead.
9. Sir William St. Quintin of Harpham, Yorkshire, Bart. His title and estate devolves to his son William.
10. Tho. Taylor, Esq; Bencher of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn.
Edw. Thomas, Esq; an officer in the Royal Navy.
12. Claudius Wm. Testu, Marquis of Balincourt, first Marshal of France, Knt. of the King's Orders, &c. at Versailles.
Rev. Mr. Wheeler, at Otterden.
13. John Blythe, Esq; May-fair.
James Tomlins, Esq; formerly an Exchange Broker.
14. Rob Charles, Esq; Golden-square.
15. Lady of Sir William Innes, Bart. Ipswich.
Wm. Wallace, Esq; Wanstead.
16. Matthew Steward, Esq; Hatton-gard.
17. Mr. Tho. Laws, Attorney, Clifford's Inn.
18. William Seville, Esq; Dulwich.
Rob. Walker, Esq; Winchmore hill.
Samuel Ellis, Esq; Barnet.
19. John Wilkinson, Esq; Croydon.
Joseph Peasley, Esq; Croydon.
20. John Brace, Esq; King's-street.
21. Rob. Broderick, Esq; Islington.
Richard Bulstrode, Esq; Prothonotary of his Majesty's palace-court.
Rt. Hon. Alex. Lord Colville, Cultross.
22. Mich. Taylor, Esq; Epping Forest.
Peter Gondolphi, Esq; Merchant Lond.
Tho. Inchequin, Esq; Chesterfield-street.
23. James Clarke, Esq; Lower Grosvenor-street.
24. Robert Finley, Esq; Milbank.
25. Wm. Winfield, Esq; Cavendish square.
Joseph Smith, Esq; Battersea.
26 Anth. Rich. Bacon, son to Anth. Bacon, Esq; Member for Aylesbury.
27. Edward Ottley, Esq, King street.

The

The late Thomas Shewell, Esq; (not Samuel Sewell, as printed by mistake in March Mag.) by his will gives to the Charity School for girls at Hadley in Middlesex, 20l.—To the Charity School for girls of the parish of St. Luke, Old-street, 20l.—To the Incorporated Society in Dublin, for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland, 500l.—To the Small Pox Hospital in Cold-bath-fields, 500l.—To St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1500l.—To the Hospital for Lunaticks, commonly called St. Luke's Hospital, 1000l.—To Christ's Hospital, 1000l.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. Henry Parish—to Valentia, Chair, Dromond, Killenane, &c. R. R. Kerry county, Ireland.

Rev. Rob. Pye—to Titchmarsh, R. Northampton, cum Odell, R. Bedfordshire.

Rev. James Wright — Barnsfield, V. Yorkshire.

Rev. Mr. Nocton — Roulton, V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. John Hawkins—Ampthill, R. Bedfordshire.

Rev. Wm. Gee—Bentley, L. Suffolk.

Rev. Rich. Moreton—Westfirle and Beddingham, V. cum Welldean, R. Sussex.

Rev. George Wright — Moundford, R. Norfolk.

Rev. Tho. Trevor—Ruabon, V. Denbighshire.

Rev. Edw. Owen — Mouthly, R. Merionethshire.

Rev. Mr. Ellison—Bolam, V. Northumb.

Rev. Mr Cole—Swaleby, R. Yorkshire.

Rev. Mr Buckerbridge—Long, L. Salop.

Rev. Geo. Lynch — Cheriton, R. cum Lympne, V. Kent.

Rev. Mr Trollop — Cottered, V. Hertfordshire, cum Rushden, V.

B——KR——TS.

John Hirst, Osser, Yorkshire, Clothier.
Robert Payne, London, Watchmaker.
John Horn, Wapping, Slopseller.
Benj. Bannister, Middlesex, Carpenter.
John Hunt, London, Oilman.
Anth. Chawner, Birmingham, Haberdasher.
James Silvester, Lambeth, Surry, Dealer.
Thomas Porter, Covent-garden, Broker.
John Channan, jun. Devonshire, Merchant.
Robert Haywood, Clerkenwell, Grocer.
John Crucifix, Westminster, Timber-merch.
Isaac Medcalf, Rumford, Essex, Grocer.
Tho. Friend, Southwick, Hants, Butcher.
Philip Howell, London, Timber-merchant.
Jonas Threlkeld, Silver-street, Broker.
John Wier, Gravesend, Linen draper.
Arthur Upton, Hertford, Linen-draper.
James Row, Upper-Thames-street, Baker.
Charles Hetheway, Cheltenham, Woolen-dr.
Jos. Owen, Lindley, Yorkshire, Clothier.
William Woodhead, Totness, Dealer.
John Michael Lange, London, Merchant.
John Lilly Parker, Woolverhampton, Dealer.
Thomas Wright, Duke's-court, Jeweller.
Benj. Higgs, Mark lane, Sacking-maker.
Jos. Hunt, Beddington-corner, Callico printer
Robert Short, London, Cabinet maker.
James Mallandieu, Windbank, Lancashire, Woolen Clothier.
Rowland Maddox, Middlesex, Apothecary.
Calmer Zadicks, London, Merchant.
Thomas Bolam, Durham, Druggist.
Samuel Newton, London, Merchant.
John Hudson, Newcastle upon Tyne, Haberdasher.
Tho. Marsh, Sandwich, Kent, Shopkeeper.
J. Doughty, Newcastle upon-Tyne, Druggist
John Crooke, Wattling street, Silkman.
Robert Jones, Islington, Cordwainer.
Edward Yalden, Surry, Coal-merchant.
William Moffatt, Watling street, Factor.

PRICES of CORN at the CORN-EXCHANGE, LONDON.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Peafe	Beans	Pale Malt
MAY. 7	28 to 34	16 to 21	13 to 17	23 to 25	21 to 23	17 to 23	22 to 26
14	28 to 35	17 to 22	13 to 18	23 to 25	24 to 26	17 to 23½	22 to 27
21	28 to 36	16 to 22	14 to 19	24 to 25	24 to 27	17 to 23½	22 to 27
28	23 to 35	17 to 21	16 to 21	23 to 25	25 to 27	18 to 23½	23 to 27

Variation of STOCKS this Month.

May 2.	Bank Stock opened	151⅝	May 27.	Bank Stock	154
	Old S. S. Annuities	—		Old S. S.	84⅜
	3 per cent consol.	86⅝		3 per cent. conf.	86⅞
	Long Annuities	—		Long Ann. shut.	
	India opened	37 a 38		India Stock	227
	New S. S. Ann.	—		New S. S. Ann.	—
	3 per cent 1751	82¾		3 per cent 1751 shut	
	3½ Bank Ann. 1756	99¾		3½ Bank Ann 1756 shut	
	Ditto opened 1758	88		Ditto 1758.	90½
	4 per cent consol.	96¼		4 per cent consol.	96¼

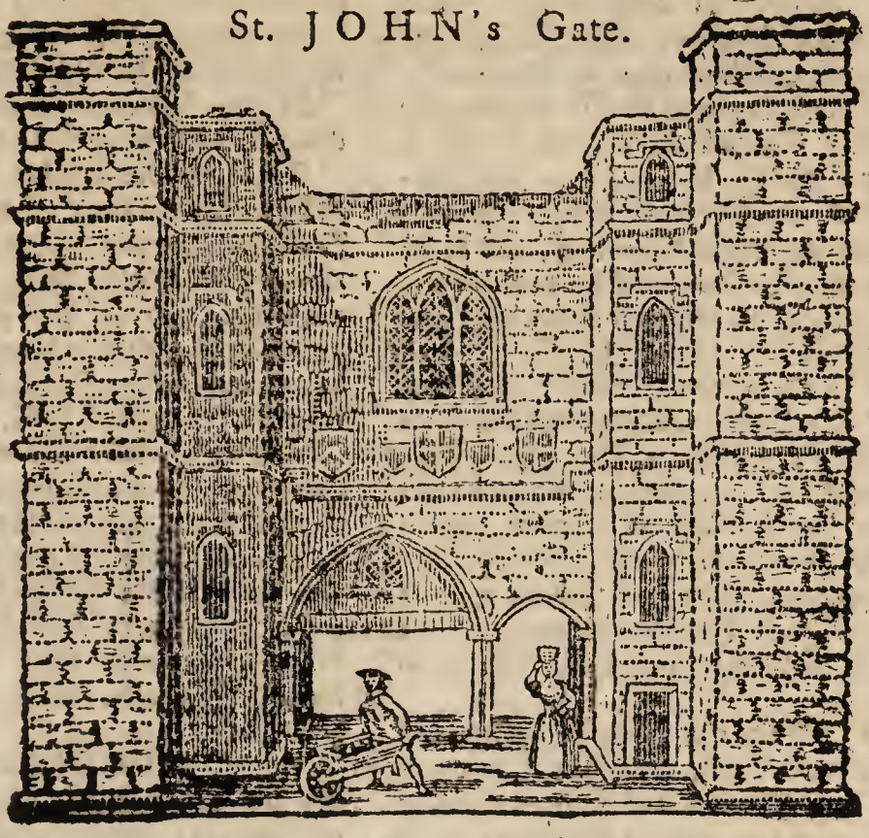
Bill of Mortality from April 27 *to* May 22

Christened.			Buried.					
Males	691	1316	Males	882	1789			
Females	625		Females	907				
Whereof have died under two years old					572	Between		

2 and 5	159	50 and 60	134
5 and 10	76	60 and 70	130
10 and 20	67	70 and 80	78
20 and 30	164	80 and 90	40
30 and 40	197	90 and 102	7
40 and 50	165		

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
PublicAdvertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
StJames'sChron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd'sEvening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 papers
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Mancheſter
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For JUNE, 1770.

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More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Embelliſhed with a curious Copper Plate, exhibiting a REGISTER, to aſcertain and regulate the Degree of Heat, in Fire Works, and Chemical Proceſſes.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

A Letter from St Euſtatia, of the 11th of March, adviſes, "That at St. Kitt's, a few days before, was diſcovered a grand plan, laid by the Negroes there, which was to cut off every White man on the iſland, and take their Wives and White Women for their Wives. The chief ring-leader was a Negro named Archy, belonging to Mr Rowland: This Archy was to be King; Mr Philips's Negroe man to be Governor, and to be called General Woodley, and he was to have the Lieut. General's wife for his wife; and all the Negroes had choſen out the likelieſt women for their wives. The rendezvous was at Monkey-hill, and they called their aſſembly the Free Maſons Mee ing. This ſcheme was by accident diſcovered, by a lad's overhearing them drink their toaſt, which was, "Succeſs to their war and liberty." They all declared they had agreed to kill every white man. The ſignal was to be a piece of lead handed from the one Negroe to the other.

The new Aſſembly at Jamaica having met on the 10th of April, the ſeveral money-bills (which had failed laſt ſeſſions) having been paſſed with the greateſt unanimity, they were prorogued on the 19th, by a friendly ſpeech from his Excellency Sir William Trelawny; by which it appears, that a perfect harmony was reſtored between the ſeveral branches of the legiſlature of that iſland.

Boſton, May 14. Laſt Tueſday, at a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of this town, the following gentlemen were elected to repreſent them in the Great or General Court of Aſſembly, to be convened at Cambridge on Wedneſday the 13th inſtant, viz. Hon. James Bowdoin, Eſq; Hon. Tho. Cuſhing, Eſq; Mr Samuel Adams, and Hon. John Hancock, Eſq;

Boſton, April 22. On Saturday the 17th of March, we received the King's ſpeech by the way of South Carolina, and on Saturday the 31ſt the addreſs of both houſes came to hand by the way of Maryland. The former had very little effect upon the minds of the people; they in general ſaid it was a v—l—n—s ſpeech made by the miniſter, but for their parts they cared very little about it. The latter was not quite ſo coolly received. They ſeemed to expreſs a good deal of concern that parliament ſhould ſo warmly eſpouſe the part of the miniſtry to enſlave them. The words *commercial ſubſervicncy* ſtuck greatly in their ſtomachs; however the heads of the faction gloſſed every thing over in ſo artful a manner, that neither the former nor the latter have been greatly attended to. They ſay, that they can reſolve as well as you, and that they do not care a farthing for your Reſolves, as you do not dare to put any part of them in execution.

Ever ſince what they call the maſſacre of the 5th of March, the news-papers have been full of Reſolves from the different towns, in ſupport of the Non-importation Agreement, totally denying the power of parliament over the colonies, and the King's right of lodging troops in any of the provinces, without the previous conſent of *their* legiſlature, and never forgetting their beſt reſpects to the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, &c. &c.

In the Reſolves from the town of Abingdon are theſe remarkable articles:

Voted, as the opinion of this town, *that no Acts paſſed in either of the Parliaments of France, Spain, or England, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, are binding to us*, and that the obedience due from us to his preſent majeſty, is no other in kind or degree, than ſuch as he has a conſtitutional right to, from our fellow-ſubjects in Great Britain.

Voted, as the opinion of this town, that therefore the above-mentioned Acts are, in themſelves, a mere nullity, and that he who *vi et armis* ſeizes the property of an American ſubject for not paying the duties impoſed on them by the ſaid Acts, ought to be deemed no better than a highwayman, and ſhould be proceeded againſt in due courſe of law.

Voted, as the opinion of this town, that the troops (may we not more properly ſay murderers) ſent to Boſton by Lord Hillſborough, at the requeſt of Governor Bernard, *to aid and protect* the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, in levying the taxes impoſed on us by the ſaid Acts, amount to *an open declaration of war* againſt the liberties of America, and are an unjuſt invaſion thereof; and as we are refuſed any legal redreſs of theſe grievances, we are, in this inſtance, reduced to a ſtate of nature, *whereby our natural right of oppoſing force with force is again devolved upon us.*

It is ſaid, however, that theſe Reſolves were fabricated in Boſton, under the inſpection of a certain holy Doctor, and ſent to the poor, ignorant, deluded people, to paſs as a public act of the town.

Charles-town, April 3. The provinces of North and South Carolina have united in a plan that will do them honour in the annals of the American empire: Two thouſand rangers, at the joint expence of the two provinces, will march to aſcertain the limits and mark our boundaries, from the Weſtern Ocean to the South-Sea. They are to be accompanied by 100 foreſters, with a train of twelve field pieces, three pounders, and a company of artificers, beſides a corps of pioneers; and are to traverſe the Cherakey Mountains, then to direct their march to the Cuſatees River, the courſe of which they are to follow to its entrance into the South Sea, where a fort is to be built, and a colony ſettled, by the name of the Carolinas. Propoſals are ſent to Virginia, New York, and Boſton, to form ſimilar ſettlements upon the Southern Ocean; each ſettlement to be diſtanced ſixty miles from the other, and to command the Coaſt of California. A more ſyſtematical plan for aggrandizing the American world was never formed; and which will lay the foundation of the greateſt empire that ever exiſted.

THE *Gentleman's Magazine*;

JUNE, 1770.

DEBATES *in a Newly-eſtabliſhed* SOCIETY, *continued from* p. 200.

Mr. Conwell.

Mr. SPEAKER,



WE ſeem at preſent to have incurred a misfortune very common to puny diſputants, but very incongruous to the wiſdom and dignity of this Houſe: we have in the fury of debate loſt ſight of what we are debating about: the ſubject of our preſent enquiry is, whether an amendment ſhall be made in our addreſs to his Majeſty, intimating a neceſſity of enquiring into the cauſes of the preſent diſcontents: this propoſal of amendment is founded upon popular complaints which have been made by way of petition to his Majeſty; theſe complaints relate wholly to a meaſure of this Houſe, concerning the election of a repreſentative for the county of Middleſex; but inſtead of conſidering whether this complaint is well founded, inſtead of examining whether this Houſe can with any propriety criminate itſelf, and in this addreſs as it were join the cry of the petitioners who importunately demand its diſſolution, Gentlemen talk of horned cattle, of executions in Spittalfields, of diſcontents beyond the weſtern ocean, and many other things concerning which the petitions in queſtion have ſaid nothing, and which therefore, with reſpect to the matter in debate, do not come under our notice. We have no right to ſuppoſe the people diſcontented at any thing of which it is not pretended that they complain, and therefore ſhould conſider that only of which they do complain as the ſubject of the propoſed enquiry.

The honourable gentleman over againſt me has mentioned many ſubjects of his own diſcontent, which he would, I dare ſay, be very glad to tranſfer to the people, but even ſuppoſing his diſcontent to be well founded, it is wholly foreign to the preſent ſubject of debate; nor is the diſcontent of the people, whether it be the diſcontent of the many or few, of the factious and ſelfiſh, or the loyal and publick ſpirited, now to be taken into conſideration. The people it is ſaid have petitioned the Throne againſt grievances, but they have not petitioned the Parliament, and the grievance for the redreſs of which the throne is petitioned is, what? a reſolution of Parliament; and how do they requeſt the redreſs of this grievance? why by a diſſolution of Parliament. But ſurely a greater abſurdity cannot enter the moſt diſtempered imagination, than for Parliament to ſupport this charge, and concur in this remedy. Nor can a Parliament to intermeddle at all until it is called upon in a regular and conſtitutional way. For my part I do not wiſh to evade an enquiry concerning the cauſes either of this gentleman's diſcontent, or of that which is called the diſcontent of the people: I wiſh for nothing more than a free, a fair and full enquiry; that either the cauſes of this diſcontent, the ſubjects of this florid harrangue may be proved

to

to be groundleſs and fallacious, which I hope and believe will be the caſe; or that if, contrary to my apprehenſion, they ſhould be ſupported, as well founded and real, the Houſe may concert proper means of redreſs.

The queſtion concerning the Middleſex election, is too important to be haſtily decided. It has been agitated by the greateſt lawyers, the moſt ſkilful legiſlators, and the ableſt ſtateſmen of the preſent time, and it is ſtill undecided; ſhall we then precipitately act as if it had been decided, and determined againſt us! I will not follow gentlemen, who have hunted this queſtion with a precipitation that has carried them out of the chaſe, but I muſt ſay that this Houſe appears to me always to have enjoyed the right of judging of its own members; that this right has never been before diſputed; that it is but newly diſcovered that a power to *put out*, does not imply a power to *keep out*, and that a qualified perſon when elected againſt an unqualified perſon, ought to be refuſed his ſeat; for theſe reaſons, ſir, I cannot, without the fulleſt conviction from the cleareſt teſtimony of the law, concur in any meaſure that may, however indirectly, impeach the conduct of this Houſe that has been founded upon ancient principles, and on uninterrupted practice, and therefore am againſt the amendments.

Mr. Grandbee.

Sir, I am ſorry that I am obliged to declare myſelf of a different opinion from that worthy officer, but I cannot ſee what right this Houſe can have to receive any perſon into it as a member, except by the full choice of his conſtituents: it was for want of conſidering the nice diſtinction between expulſion and incapacitation, that I gave my vote for the ſitting of a member who was not returned in the laſt ſeſſion of this parliament: that vote I ſhall always lament as the greateſt misfortune of my life. I now ſee the Middleſex election in another light; I now ſee, that tho' this houſe has an unqueſtionable and long-eſtabliſhed right to expel, yet that a right to incapacitate is lodged only in the legiſlature collectively. I ſee that I was in an error, and I am not aſhamed to make this public declaration of it, and give my vote for the amendment.

Mr *Norton.*

Sir, I intirely agree with the honourable gentleman who obſerved, that the merits of the deciſion which has been complained of in one branch of the legiſlature, and the right of petitioning his Majeſty for a diſſolution of the whole legiſlative power on that account, are queſtions of very high concern, and ſuch as cannot with propriety be entered upon at this time. But I am clearly of opinion, that a day of enquiry ſhould be appointed, when theſe queſtions may be conſidered with the ſolemnity and deliberation which they require; againſt ſuch a day I will endeavour to prepare myſelf, and ſhall be happy to lay before the houſe ſuch lights as my poor abilities may enable me to furniſh. I am myſelf for ſatisfying the people, and I know no other way by which they can be ſatisfied than by a Bill.

Mr *North.*

Sir, I riſe up to do my part at this time to ſatisfy the members of this houſe, and by ſatisfying them to ſatisfy the people. I know that among other mean arts which ſhew at once the weakneſs and malice of oppoſition, that of miſrepreſenting words ſpoken in this houſe is not the leaſt. Words which I ſpoke myſelf in a former ſeſſion, have been made ridiculous by miſrepreſentation; and when what was thus made ridiculous was laughed at, the public were told that they laughed at me. By ſuch arts Socrates himſelf ſuffered, and from what he could not eſcape, I have no pretenſions to be exempt: But I think myſelf now happy in ſpeaking before a more numerous aſſembly than has been preſent at the opening of any other

ſeſſions,

ſeſſions, ſince I have had the honour of ſitting in this houſe, becauſe the more hear me, the more witneſſes there will be againſt falſhood and detraction: I ſee alſo with pleaſure a very reſpectable body of ſtrangers, from whoſe candour I am conſident of a patient hearing, and a fair report. The ſituation of miniſtry is always critical, and ſometimes is more open to cenſure, merely by leſs deſerving it. Many evils which may eaſily be prevented, are very hard to remove; if by early and effectual remedies they are prevented, it will be pretended that none were approaching; if their reality is too ſenſibly felt to be denied, it will be pretended that the remedy was neglected till it could not be effectually applied. If adminiſtration had diſregarded the firſt notices that were given of the dreadful diſtemper that is now carrying off the cattle in a neighbouring ſtate, and it had ſpread into this conntry for want of timely means to prevent it, a clamour would have been raiſed againſt them, and they would have been charged with a moſt criminal inattention to a moſt important concern. Now their vigilance and precaution have intercepted the miſchief, it is pretended that no ſuch diſtemper exiſted, and they are accuſed of forging the alarm, as a mere pretence for unduely extending the prerogative of the crown. Thus a provident attention to prevent the people from wanting food, is diſtorted into a plot to deprive them of their liberty. There is indeed ſome difference between the charge that we have incurred, and that which we might have incurred by the other alternative. This is falſe, but that would have been true: in this we ſuffer alone, in that the public would have ſuffered with us; we hope ſtill to ſuffer alone, and though every ſtep is watched, and every artifice uſed to excite public clamour againſt us, we ſhall ſtill uſe our utmoſt endeavours to do good to thoſe that "hate us," as well as to thoſe who in ignorance and innocence "deſpitefully uſe us."

Some gentlemen who ſpoke early in this debate [ſee the ſpeech of Mr. *Sweetman*, p. 53.] mentioned among other ſubjects of reproach againſt adminiſtration, what they were pleaſed to call the deſertion of Corſica, there was a time when I ſhould have wondered at the folly and the effrontory of ſuch an inſinuation, but of late I have ſeen ſo many inſtances of both, that notwithſtanding every man who now ſits in this aſſembly knows, that the Parliament left nothing for miniſtry to determine concerning that iſland, I do not wonder to hear the fate of it, even in this aſſembly, imputed to miniſtry as their act, and made a charge of treachery or weakneſs againſt them. You well know, ſir, and every gentleman preſent well knows, that the intention of the French to annex Corſica to their dominions, was laid before this Houſe, that in this Houſe the part we were to take in it was debated, and that in this Houſe it was voted, almoſt unanimouſly, that Corſica was not an object of importance to Great Britain ſufficiently to juſtify government in the riſk of a war to preſerve its independance. If any thing could aggravate a charge ſo ſhameleſs, ſo deliberately falſe and unjuſt, it is the conduct of adminiſtration with reſpect to Corſica after its fate had been determined here. Every other ſtate, ſir, recognized to France the juſtice of this acquiſition, but though ſhe peremptorily required the ſame of Great Britain, the demand was treated with the contempt it deſerved.

This fact alſo aggravates another charge againſt adminiſtration no leſs inviduous than falſe, that they have by mean ſubmiſſions endeavoured to keep off a war which we know at laſt to be inevitable, which we have encouraged our enemies to undertake by timidity, and made difficult to be ſuſtained by oppreſſion. This charge, happily for the accuſed, was

urged

urged with a pertinancy that drew out an anſwer direct, full, and explicit, an anſwer which when our adverſary had clamorouſly demanded if all *was fair*, he could not deny to be a fair anſwer. (ſee the ſpeech of Mr. *Barry* and Mr. *North*, p. 197.)

But it has been ſaid that the meaſures of the preſent miniſtry have been ſo arbitrary and corrupt, that they have alienated the affections of thirteen millions of faithful ſubjects from an amiable Sovereign, (ſee Mr. *Barry*'s ſpeech, p. 196,) and in order to blacken the ſervants of the crown a *treaſonable repreſentation* is given of diſloyalty in the people, who, without excepting a ſingle individual, are repreſented as ripe for a rebellion.

[Here Mr. *Barry* ſtood up, and taking the alluſion to himſelf, denied his having repreſented the affections of thirteen millions as alienated from their Sovereign. Mr. *North* inſiſted upon the charge, and appealed to the Houſe. Mr. *Barry* urged the extravagance of ſuch an expreſſion as a proof that he could not have made uſe of it; he ſaid thirteen millions comprehended all his Majeſty's ſubjects, and he could not mean all, as the court ſycophants he had in his eye, muſt have ſtruck him as an exception. The diſpute whether the words were or were not ſaid grew warm, Mr. *Barry* perſiſted in denying them, and aſked if any gentleman remembered them, or had taken them down, a member near him explained them, and another repeated them exactly as from his notes Mr. *Barry* then retracted his appeal, and had again recourſe to his own aſſertions, ſaying his *ipſe dixit* was as good as any man's, and being greatly moved, Mr. *North* dropped the diſpute and proceeded.]

The charge of alienating the affections of the people from their Sovereign muſt come with a very ill grace from the leaders of oppoſition who are inceſſantly labouring to perſuade them that he does not deſerve their affection, by ſpeeches and writings beyond all example virulent and inflammatory; from thoſe factious ſpirits, the only genuine Mal-contents in the kingdom, who run from place to place, collect a crowd together, and abuſe the credulous people by abuſing alike his Majeſty and his miniſters. If his Majeſty's ſubjects are diſaffected, thoſe trumpeters of ſedition have produced the diſaffection, and it is nothing more than the effect of their artifices that they retort as a reproach upon adminiſtration. The effect is indeed much leſs than they have contrived to make it appear: one of the new doctrines with which they have farther enlightened this enlightened age, is, that the right of electing and the right of petitioning are not perſonal rights, but rights annexed to their freeholds: every ſeveral freehold including one. But though it may be true that the poſſeſſor of ten freeholds may have ten votes, he is notwithſtanding but one man, and though he may repeat his opinion in ten counties, it will ſtill be but one opinion.

But not to inſiſt that the ſame hand is never ſet to many petitions: gentlemen have urged the number of petitions themſelves as a proof of the univerſality of diſcontent, but neither will this anſwer their purpoſe; that there ſhould be in every county, ſome perſons, or that there ſhould be ſome perſons who have freehold in every county, that are not proof againſt the ſophiſtry, influence, the promiſes, and the threats of a jealous and reſtleſs faction, governed by perſons whoſe rank and fortune makes them not candidates only for places of the higheſt truſt, profit, and honour, but clamorous pretenders to a right of monopolizing the King's favour, could not ſurely be thought ſtrange, under the beſt and wiſeſt adminiſtration that the world ever ſaw, or during the moſt general ſatisfaction and confidence of the people, it cannot therefore with any ſhew of reaſon be urged

urged as a proof of bad meaſures in the preſent miniſtry, or a conſequent general diſatisfaction. It is well known that by the exertion of ſuch influence and ſuch activity men have been induced to ſet their hands to petitions which they have never read, and give countenance to complaints which they never heard: but government is neither to be deceived nor over-awed by artifices like theſe. The ſervants of the Crown may at leaſt be ſuppoſed to perceive fallacies that are manifeſt to every man of common ſenſe in the kingdom, and they owe too much to the dignity of their character, too much to their public truſt, to ſuffer every blaſt of factious breath to drive the veſſel which they ſteer from her port. They are indeed threatened with the fury of the multitude, and the drunken ragamuffins of a vociferous mob are exalted into equal importance with men of the cooleſt judgment, the beſt morals, and the greateſt property in the kingdom. My worthy friend who was endeavouring to repreſent to this Houſe a juſt and candid ſtate of the different tempers and purſuits of the different claſſes of men among us, was abruptly ſtopped by a gentleman of the law who affects to know no diſtinctions among Engliſhmen becauſe they have common rights. I have as high a ſenſe of the rights of Engliſhmen, as any gentleman in this houſe, yet I can never acquieſce in the abſurd opinion that all men are equal, nor even pretend to level all diſtinction, and reduce the various claſſes into which the polity of civil life has divided the individuals of this kingdom, to a ſtate of nature, for the ſake of flattering my own vanity by a little popular applauſe. Were words that have been ſpoken in this Houſe on one ſide, noticed with the ſame ſeverity as words ſpoken on the other; and attonement exacted for the groſs abuſe that has been thrown out againſt the firſt characters in the kingdom, and the firſt ſtations in departments of the ſtate, with the ſame ſpirit that dictated the reprehenſion of a very humble, though perhaps unguarded expreſſion againſt the meaneſt of its enemies, ſome gentlemen whom I have now in my eye might tremble for their ſafety. Many who in leſs heinous times fell much ſhort of their exceſs have ſlept in the Tower. The guilty and the mean are always cruel and vindictive, if the miniſtry therefore were the corrupt and grovelings thing which they have been repreſented, and if the members of this Houſe were guilty of the baſeneſs and venality with which they have been ſtigmatiſed, they would never have been inſulted with impunity; the ſame conſcious dignity and rectitude that makes ſlander pointleſs, makes it ſafe, and though juſt reproach may ſtimulate to revenge, groundleſs calumny excites no paſſion but pity. It is the glory of the preſent adminiſtration, that as they make no encroachments upon the rights of the people, they will ſuffer none upon the powers of the legiſlature. This Houſe has hitherto poſſeſſed the ſole power of judging in all caſes reſpecting the rights of electing its own members, and this power, as it never ought, never ſhall be given up, till it is proved to be contrary to law; it has not yet been proved contrary to law, and therefore it remains.

As I ſhould not let any thing ſlip by me unnoticed that has been urged in this day's debate, I muſt obſerve, that adminiſtration has been charged with inconſiſtency of conduct towards the people of America. The charge of inconſiſtency can I think never be made good againſt the preſent adminiſtration except the acts of former adminiſtration are imputed to them. Is it a fault of this miniſtry, that their predeceſſors did wrong, or that they do not continue implicitly to do the ſame? A people who were well enough ſatisfied with their own government, and who ſubmitted without complaint

plaint to ours, have in conſequence of various ſyſtems of various miniſters wrought themſelves up to ſuch a pitch of oppoſition that they are now impatient of all government, and not to be ſatisfied but by a total renunciation of all right in the legiſlature of this country to lay upon them any taxes for the ſupport of government.

Every lenient meaſure has been tried to bring them to a ſenſe of their duty, and with the moſt refractory it has been thought neceſſary to uſe force.

If both lenient meaſures and force have hitherto failed of the deſired effects, is adminiſtration to be blamed. The conteſt which at firſt might eaſily have been ended, is now grown ſerious. It is now for no leſs than ſovereignty on one ſide, and independence on the other. Will any miniſter dare to give up the ſovereignty of this country over her colonies? or will any miniſter venture to declare open war but upon the laſt extremity, to maintain that ſovereignty? Adminiſtration has been blamed for the choice they have made of a governor to bring the Americans again to acquieſce in the ſyſtem of Britiſh government. but in chuſing a man of Ld. Bottetourt's known moderation, they have pointed out to all America how much they wiſh to avoid *force*, while any other means remain. If what I have now ſaid is not deemed ſatisfactory, I am ready to meet the gentlemen who think differently upon their own ground. If they chuſe to appoint a day for further enquriy, I ſhall want no preparation to anſwer all they have to alledge, but as at preſent there ſeems to be no neceſſity for precipitating matters, I am for no amendment.

[*Theſe Debates to be continued.*

The Allegorical Perſonages introduced by APELLES, *in his celebrated Picture of* CALUMNY.

IN this capital picture, Apelles has repreſented *Credulity* pricking up a pair of aſs's ears, and, with an extended hand, appearing to welcome *Calumny*, whom ſhe is advancing to meet half-way. *Credulity* is accompanied with *Ignorance* and *Suſpicion*. *Ignorance* is depicted under the figure of a blind old woman; *Suſpicion* under that of a man agitated with a ſecret reſtleſſneſs, mixed at the ſame time with an air of cunning, as if hugging himſelf on ſome wonderful diſcovery. *Calumny*, with her haggard eyes, appears the firſt figure on the fore-ground, with her left hand brandiſhing her incendiary torch, and with her right, dragging unmercifully down in the dirt *Innocence*, under the form of an infant, piteouſly looking up to heaven, as if appealing to it againſt its wrongs on earth. *Envy* precedes her: *Envy*, with her ſcowling eyes, and her pale and wan viſage. She is followed by *Treaſon* and by *Flattery* hand in hand. At a diſtance, which juſt, and but juſt allows the diſtinguiſhing of objects, *Truth* may be perceived advancing ſlowly on the tract of *Calumny*, and leading by the hand tardy *Repentance* in deep mourning.

Tranſlation of a Letter from the Empreſs Queen, to the Dauphin of France, on his marriage with the Archduchеſs her daughter.

"YOUR conſort, my dear Dauphin, has juſt taken her leave of me. As ſhe was my delight, I hope ſhe will be your happineſs. I have trained her up in full confidence that ſhe would one day ſhare in your fortune. I have inſpired her with love to your perſon, and duty to your will; with tenderneſs to ſoften your cares, and with the deſire of ſeeking every occaſion of pleaſing you. I have earneſtly recommended to her moſt ſerious thoughts a fervent devotion to the King of Kings, under a firm perſuaſion that thoſe who neglect their duty towards him, in whoſe hands are the ſceptres of Kings, can never promote the true intereſt of the people over whom they are allotted to govern. Be mindful, I ſay, my dear Dauphin, of your duty to God; and I repeat the ſame to the Princeſs my daughter. Be mindful of the good of the people over whom, whenever it happens, you will govern too ſoon. Reverence the King your grandfather; be good as he is good; and render yourſelves acceſſible to thoſe who labour under misfortunes. It is impoſſible, in carrying yourſelves in this manner, but that you muſt ſhare in the general happineſs. My daughter will love you, I am ſure ſhe will, becauſe I know the inward ſentiments of her heart; but the more I make myſelf anſwerable for her love and her endearments, the greater reaſon I have to expect that you will preſerve for her an inviolable affection. Farewell, my dear Dauphin; all happineſs attend you: My eyes overflow with tears."

Remarks on ſeveral Paſſages in Lord Bolingbroke's Works, particularly his Notion of a God.

"WE are taught by natural Theology to aſcribe Goodneſs and Juſtice to God, wherever he intended we ſhould ſo aſcribe them, that is, wherever either his Works, or the Diſpenſations of his Providence do as neceſſarily communicate theſe notions to our minds, as thoſe of Wiſdom and Power, are communicated to us in the whole Extent of both."

Philoſophical Works, vol. v. p. 527.

REMARK.

It may be aſked, why the words "*as neceſſarily*" are introduced here? Plainly for this reaſon; becauſe the Author was reſolved not to admit the moral attributes (Goodneſs and Juſtice) unleſs they could be ſtrictly demonſtrated. But (to let that paſs) it appears from hence, that he allows there may be at leaſt *ſome inſtances* in which they are ſo demonſtrated; elſe it would have been trifling to have laid down this hypothetical propoſition.

It muſt be confeſſed that Lord Bolingbroke, in the above and a few other paſſages, ſeems to allow, that we may gain ſome knowledge of God's goodneſs from his works, but he expreſſes himſelf with great reſerve and caution; and this conceſſion extorted from him by the force of truth, is directly contradictory to various other † paſſages, and to the general tenour of his argument.

Speaking of Dr. Barrow, his Lordſhip ſays, "He was a Divine, he was a "Preacher, he was to keep up the cant "of the pulpit." He then gives an imperfect account of ſome of his arguments, and without attempting to anſwer them, proceeds thus: "Such flimſy ſtuff is a man like him obliged to "vend, when he has put on a black "gown and a band." Vol. v. p. 361.

To Mr. Wollaſton, he gives no more quarter than to Dr. Barrow. Hear his own words: "The ſolemn Author of "*The Religion of Nature delineated*, "places himſelf on the ſame bench with "Minos; nay far above Minos. *He* "judges God as well as Man." He then gives an abſtract of ſome of Mr. Wollaſton's Reaſons for a future ſtate, flies from the argument, and runs on thus: "This is ſtrange Theiſm. Ar"tificial Theology is neither more dog"matical nor more abſurd." *Ibid.* p. 374. "The man who writ all this "nonſenſe, was a man of parts," &c. And a little lower he calls him "A "learned Lunatic."

It may at firſt ſeem ſurpriſing, that a nobleman of a polite education, and one who had kept what the world calls the beſt company, ſhould allow himſelf to declaim with ſo much virulence againſt ſuch reſpectable writers as the above §, together with Cudworth ‡, Cumberland ‖, Clarke, &c. who are eſteemed by foreigners an honour to the Britiſh nation. And yet on farther reflection, perhaps, nothing leſs ought to have been expected from the hand which in the reign of Q. Anne ſo groſsly traduced and blackened Lord Godolphin and the Duke of Marlborough, under the character of *Examiner*. Horace's known alluſion to the Fable of the Viper and the File, can never be more juſtly applied than on this occaſion

——*fragili quærens illidere dentem,*
Offendet ſolido.

As to Dr. Clarke's *Demonſtration of the Being and Attributes of God*, in particular, (the chief object of his Lordſhip's ſpleen) that defies his nibbling efforts, as has been ſhewn at large by others, particularly by the preſent biſhop of Glouceſter, in his *View of Lord Bolingbroke's Philoſophy*, letter the firſt, p. 105—143, where he has explained and enforced Dr. Clarke's rational notions of the Moral Attributes of the Deity, in the cleareſt and moſt convincing manner.

It is allowed, by * Lord Bolingbroke, that Reaſon can diſcover there is a God; that is (as he expreſſes himſelf) a Being which has exiſted from eternity, infinitely powerful. But "Reaſon" (he tells us) "cannot advance a ſtep far"ther. All beyond the line he has drawn is Darkneſs and Preſumption." It may therefore be aſked, by what means it is known that God is wiſe and powerful?

The anſwer muſt be, that theſe Attributes are demonſtrable, from that diſplay of wiſdom and power which we

† Thus, Vol. v. p. 316. "There is no "ſufficient foundation in the *Phænomena* of "Nature to collect the moral attributes "of God. Nay, the Phænomena are in ſe"veral caſes repugnant." And p. 359, "Goodneſs and Juſtice in God are ſome"thing tranſcendent, and of which we can"not make any true judgment, nor argue "with any certainty about them," &c. &c.

§ See vol. iii. p. 262. ‡ Vol. iv. p. 82. ‖ *Paſſim.* * See his ſecond Eſſay.

behold in the works of the Creation, viz. from the regular motion of the heavenly Bodies, the subserviency of one thing to another, the curious structure of animals, particularly of the human frame; and from the wonderful powers and faculties of the human mind, &c.

And these Reasons are undoubtedly strong and conclusive. But surely from the same premises, we may also infer the goodness of God, the sole foundation of love and worship!

We cannot cast our eyes abroad without observing abundant marks of his goodness, as well as of his wisdom and power.

What can more strongly attest his goodness, than *his giving us Rain from Heaven, and fruitful Seasons, and his filling our Hearts with Food and Gladness?* Acts xiv. 17.

But the opinion and reasoning of a Heathen Philosopher, will probably have greater weight with the admirers of Lord Bolingbroke, than the testimony and arguments of an Apostle. They should therefore remember that Balbus, in Cicero, says, "Our ancestors commonly styled God the *best* and *greatest* Being, the *best* (that is, the most beneficent) before the *greatest*; for it is more glorious, and far more engaging, to be profitable to all, than to be possessed of great power and great strength." *De Naturâ Deorum, Lib. 2. Cap. 25.*

And in another place he says, "Nature has made such an ample provision for the gratification of our appetites, that in some instances, providence herself seems to have been an Epicurean." *Ibid. Cap. 64.* A bold figure, but at the same time just and beautiful!

The beneficence of God to his creatures is the strongest proof of his goodness: And this cannot be set in a more amiable light than by the fore-cited author.

After having recommended the writings of Ray, Derham, Nieventyt, and other Natural Philosophers, Lord Bolingbroke proceeds thus, "Such proofs "are brought by these writers, that "man and every species of the animal "kind are fitted, in their very formation, for their state here, as nothing but "the most irrational obstinacy can resist. "The minutest instances are decisive; "and those which seem the most obvious, because the most common, appear, on a closer inspection, not less "astonishing than the greatest *Phænomena*, and the more remote from observation. The animal eye, for instance, "is not less astonishing, in its various "situations, motions, and particular "uses, than the eye of the World, the "Sun. To these writings let me refer "you. Natural Philosophy, thus applied, leads irresistably to Natural "Theology." He concludes this section, (addressing himself to Mr. Pope) in a style becoming the Dictator of the *first Philosophy*, "read, contemplate, "adore; give thanks, and be resigned." Vol. v. p. 339.

All this is very just and rational; but is it not marvellous to hear him, after this solemn declaration, still insisting, "that tho' the world is furnished "with all the accommodations fit for "such a creature as man, yet it was "not really made for him, but for the "*Universe*:". For speaking of this world, and of man, its chief inhabitant, he says, "The habitation is fit "for him, and he is fitted to live in it: "He could not exist in any other. But "will it follow that the Planet was "made for *him?* The Ass would be "scorched in Venus, or Mercury, and "frozen in Jupiter, or Saturn. Will "it follow that this temperate Planet "was made for him to bray and to eat "Thistles in it?"

But might it not have been said, with equal reason, when the palace at Whitehall was standing, that Inigo Jones's stately saloon was not built for the King, but for the Palace?

To illustrate this matter a little farther: Let us suppose a savage, who had been bred in huts or caves, to behold for the first time a house, furnished with every thing fit for the entertainment of inhabitants; would he not naturally suppose, that it was built with such a view and intention? And could it ever enter into his head, that the architect raised it merely to adorn his ground, or for some unknown purpose? Nor does there seem any absurdity in allowing, that this world was made *partly* for Lord Bolingbroke's Ass, not merely indeed for him *to bray and to eat Thistles in it*, but for the purposes mentioned by Balbus: And such a laboricus animal is, in truth, a much worthier tenant of the earth, than many an idle *Bipes implume.* *

Lord Bolingbroke, it is true, has entered his *caveat* against all metaphysical arguments. However, the following

* Plato's Definition of Man.

appears

appears ſtrong and deciſive, even from his own principles, viz. the Wiſdom and Power of God, demonſtrable, as he acknowledges, from his works.

It is allowed, that the Supreme Being is infinitely wiſe and infinitely powerful. Conſequently, he muſt be infinitely happy. But a Being infinitely happy can have no ſelfiſh or malignant paſſions to gratify ; and therefore muſt neceſſarily will the happineſs of all his creatures, according to their reſpective natures and capacities. And ſince the deſigns of an all-powerful Being can never be fruſtrated, it follows, that they will be finally happy, tho' probably, by ſuch a preparatory diſcipline, as his all-perfect wiſdom knows to be beſt.———

And if this reaſoning fail,

The pillar'd Firmament is rottenneſs,
And Earth's firm Baſe is built on ſtubble.

[*To be continued.*] MILTON.

HUETIANA, *continued from p.* 203.

XCVII.

Functions of Judges and Counſellors oppoſite.

IN the tryal of a cauſe the functions of a Judge and of a Pleader are entirely oppoſite. The Judge labours to diſcover the truth ; the Pleader takes pains to conceal or diſguiſe it. The Judge ſeeks that *medium*, which is the ſeat of equity : The Pleader contends for extremes. The Judge muſt be ſevere, rigid, and inflexible : The Pleader muſt be ſupple, pliant, fawning, entering into the ſentiments of his client, eſpouſing his intereſt. The Judge muſt be conſtant, uniform, invariable, walking always in a ſtreight line : The Pleader muſt aſſume all ſorts of ſhapes. The Judge muſt be without paſſions : The Pleader ſtrives to raiſe them, and appears warmly concerned for the cauſe which he defends. The Judge muſt hold the balance even, and in an equilibrium : The Pleader throws weight into one ſcale, in order to make it preponderate. The Judge is armed with a ſword ; the Pleader endeavours to wreſt it from him.

XCVIII.

Cauſes of the Riches of a Language.

" The riches of languages ariſe from their extent. The more countries they comprehend, the more copious they are. Every people having particular cuſtoms, modes, and inclinations, and every region having its peculiar and natural produce, particular terms were neceſſary to expreſs them, which have paſſed into the general language. The Greeks having conquered the Perſians, and ſome part of India, and having ſent large colonies towards the Weſt and the South, their language received an infinite increaſe, and attained that fecundity and beauty which we admire in it. The Latin ſucceeded, and by the victories of the Romans, who conquered almoſt all the known world, became the univerſal language ; for there was no nation in the wide compaſs of their dominion, but what had occaſion to learn it for their own intereſt. The empire of the Saracens, which reached from the extremity of Spain, even to the Eaſtern coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, and poſſeſſed large countries towards the South, Arabia, Egypt, and Africa, produced a vaſt * copiouſneſs in the Arabic tongue. Theſe three empires, the largeſt that are recorded in hiſtory, have rendered their languages the moſt fertile of any we have ever heard of."

XCIX.

Maxims of Rochefoucauld.

" When M. de la Rochefoucauld compoſed his book of Maxims, Madame de la Fayette, who had a large ſhare in it, communicated it to me, and deſired to know what I thought of it. Tho' ſhe appeared to have conceived a high admiration of the merit of a work which penetrates the receſſes of the human heart, and developes its ſecret motions, diſguiſed by ſelf-love, and expreſſes likewiſe thoſe diſcoveries in a beautiful and elegant ſtyle, with new and lively turns of thought ; notwithſtanding this, I did not conceal my opinion from her, but plainly told her, that " the greateſt " part of theſe maxims ſeemed to me " abſolutely falſe, and that the title it- " ſelf of *Maxims* prefixed to the book, " was wrong and ill-choſen ; that no- " thing ought to be called Maxims but " Truths, known by the Light of Na- " ture, and generally received by all " the world ; whereas the propoſitions " contained in this work were new,

* Dr. Pocock, in a ſpeech prefixed to his edition of an Arabic Poem by Abu Iſmael Tograi, with a Latin tranſlation of it, obſerves, that " the copiouſneſs of this tongue " is evident, by the amazing variety it has of " ſynonimous words : There are in it two " hundred names for a ſerpent, five hundred " for a lion, and ſo many for *Calamity*, that " (as he remarks out of an Arabic writer, " who endeavoured to make a catalogue of " them) it is no ſmall calamity to recite " them." The whole number of words that make up this language, is reckoned, as he aſſures us by Hamezah Aſpahanenſis, from an eminent lexicographer, at 12,350,052.

" Little

" little known, and discovered by the " meditation and reflections of a piercing " and clear-sighted mind: That there- " fore they ought rather to have been " entitled *Moral Reflections*, than *Max- " ims.*", I found afterwards that my advice was approved, for the following Editions appeared under that title. I added, that the greater part of the propositions in detail, did not appear to me more just than the title; that when all those secret sentiments, that counterfeit outside, those vicious inclinations, and that shocking depravity, were attributed to man in general, this could be understood only of human nature considered in itself: but that, in this sense, it is wide of the truth; for man is by nature upright, just, and virtuous; that his reason itself and his natural light incline him to good, and warn him from evil; that when he suffers himself to be corrupted by vice, he departs from his genuine nature, he falls into a state of blindness, forsakes the streight road, and wanders into bye paths: so that all those disorders which M. de la Rochefoucauld thinks he has discovered in man, are the vices of man changed and corrupted, and, if I may so speak, unhumanized, but not of man in his pure nature, walking in his primitive state, and truly man.

Besides, even this enquiry into the faults of man corrupted, which the author has pursued with so much sagacity, is not made with sufficient equity. He does not always do justice to this man whom he condemns, and labours to have him thought more corrupted than he really is, interpreting with a great deal of prejudice, not without some malice, and putting an evil construction on inclinations and actions that are innocent. He does not consider that there are various degrees of corruption in perverted man, that *Nemo repente fuit turpissimus*; and following that false paradox of the Stoics, that " a man guilty of one sin, and " stained with one vice, is guilty of all," he makes no distinction between natural infirmities and the most flagrant crimes, between men who sin through frailty and weakness, and the most bold and hardened offenders.

Lastly, it appears that the author often imputes a vice to man, not so much because he really perceives it to be in him, as because he will not lose an elegant, new, and ingenious expression, which he has introduced to form his accusation and to adorn his style. And if we carefully examine this work, we shall find, in many articles, that the expression was not contrived for the accusation, but that the accusation was contrived for the sake of the expression.

C.

On the Canon of the Scripture, and on the particular canons of some of the parts which compose it.

Nothing is more common among the commentators on the sacred writings than to mention the canon of scripture, and to distinguish the books that have been received into the canon from those which have been excluded, and to make some conjectures on the author of the canon; but none of them have discussed this subject thoroughly, or have brought full and satisfactory proofs in support of their opinion. The matter however is of importance, and well deserves a serious consideration. I have * elsewhere considered it, and have given the public some of my observations. Without entering upon it again, I shall therefore at present only observe, that before the compilation and the general canon of all the parts that compose the bible was made, it was necessary to make a particular canon of each of the parts which enter into that composition, though those parts were themselves composed of many other parts.

Before the Pentateuch was allowed a place in the general canon, it was necessary to ascertain the number of the books of Moses which compose it.

The Psalter consisting of various psalms, it was necessary to fix the number of them before they were admitted into the general canon; and not only their number, but also their arrangement, and the order in which they are placed. This is evident by St. Paul's discourse in the Synagogue of Antioch in Pisidia, where quoting a page of scripture, he says (*Acts* xiii, 33.) that it was taken from the second psalm.

I find a farther Confirmation of what I have advanced in the Ecclesiasticus of Jesus the son of Sirach, at the 49th chap. where he enumerates several of the sacred writers, and ranges them in the same order in which they are placed in scripture, and which St. Jerom has observed in his general preface. And the Martyr St. Stephen, quoting some words from the Prophet Amos, v. 25, 26. says, that they are *written in the book of the Prophets*, that is, the book of the twelve lesser Prophets, of which Amos was one: which shews the antiquity and authority

* *Demonst. Ev. Prop.* iv.

of

of those particular canons, which are included in the general canon.

CI.

Isopsepha.

James Paumier, a Gentleman of Grentemesnil, has displayed in his writings the learning which he had acquired by long study in the Greek and Latin languages. His reputation made me seek his friendship, though he was then in an advanced and respectable age, almost an old man, and I had scarce left college. He admitted me not only into his friendship, but, even into his confidence, and after the first visit which I made him at his country seat, he unbosomed himself to me, and communicated to me all the works which he kept treasured up in his closet. Gratitude obliges me to testify the advantages I derived from that intercourse. The marriage which he afterwards contracted with a rich and elderly lady having made him quit the country, we were neighbours at Caen, and within reach of keeping up an intimate and agreeable literary society. One day he sent to me a note desiring me to read with attention the twelfth chapter of the sixth book of the *Anthologia*, which is entitled, Ισοψηφα, and in particular to study this epigram, which is found there,

Εις προς εκα ψηφοισιν ισαζεται, ε δυο δυοις,
Ου γαρ ετι σεγω την δολιχογραφιην.

of which he professed he understood nothing. I obeyed him, and first recollected what I had read in Artemidorus, book iii. chap. 34. and book iv. chap. 26. that the Greeks gave the name Ισοψηφα to those words whose letters, according to their numerical value, amounted to the same number. I remember also that Muret, in his various readings, book xiv. chap. 13. has explained the meaning of that word. After then examining both that epigram, and the whole chapter, I observed that Leonidas was the author of it, and that in the 44th chapter of the first book of the *Anthologia*, mention is made of the same Leonidas, by whom it is said that distichs were made of equal value in numbers, διστιχα γαρ ψηφοισιν ισαζεται. This helped me to understand the epigram in question, and at length I discovered the meaning of it with an absolute certainty. This Leonidas, abusing his genius, entertained himself with making *isopsephous* verses in Homer, as we learn from Aulus Gellius, book xiv. chap. 6. What Homer did by mere accident, Leonidas has done by design. He composed some epigrams of four lines, with so much art, that the two first lines were *isopsephous* to the two last; for example, in the first epigram of this chapter, which begins with these words,

Θυει σοι το δε γραμμα,

the numerical value of the letters of the first distich makes the number 5699; and the letters of the second distich amount to the same. If any one has leisure and patience enough to make the same experiment with the following quatrains, he will find the first distich *isopsephous* to the second. But in the epigram that was proposed to me, which I have quoted above, and which consists only of two verses, Leonidas has not opposed nor compared distich to distich, as there is only one distich, but he has opposed verse to verse, and has made them of equal value; and if we calculate them, we shall find that each of them forms the number 4111. It is surprising that Brodeau, the learned commentator on the *Anthologia*, and Henry Stephens, *Thes. Ling. Gr. in* Ισοψηφα, should have so much mistaken the true sense, in explaining that epigram, the meaning of which is now easy enough. "On comparing verse to "verse, that is to say, the first verse of "that epigram to the second, we shall "find that they are both equal, and "form the same number; not by com-"paring two verses to two verses, as in "the foregoing epigrams; for that is "too long, and I now love brevity.

CII.

The Nymph Egeria, *a Symbol of Poverty.*

The secret and nocturnal Conversations of Numa, the second King of Rome, with the nymph Egeria have been treated as a fable by all the Romans, and as a fable without a shadow of truth. They believed that that Prince invented them in order to acquire credit and authority among his subjects, and to make them receive his laws without resistance, as being dictated to him by that divinity; by an artifice parallel to that of which, it is said, many other legislators, Zoroaster, Minos, Lycurgus, Zaleucus availed themselves, in order to give sanction to their laws. But there is in this fable more truth than has been supposed, and it rather deserves the name of allegory than fable; for if we unravel the true signification, we shall find it full of meaning, and a mystery in it of the utmost use for the regulation of morals. Egeria is the Symbol of Poverty, as the

name itself implies; for *Egeria* is put for *Egenia*, a word derived from the verb Egere, which signifies *to be in a state of poverty*. Aruns, the nephew of the first Tarquin, having no estate, was sir-named *Egerius*, that is, *the poor, the indigent*." "The name Egerius was "given him for his poverty," says Livy, book 1. chap. 34. The Ancients have pointed out that poverty of Numa by an earthen vessel, of which, they say, he made use, and which was very pleasing to the gods. They relate on that Occasion, that in order by his example to excite the Romans to the like temperance, he invited them to come and see the furniture of his house; and as they saw nothing there but what was very mean, he desired them to sup with him the same day, as if to show them that the frugality of his table corresponded with the simplicity of his furniture; but that the gods being willing to do honour to his virtue, made his house appear adorned with magnificent furniture, and his table covered with a great number of choice dishes, with which he regaled them splendidly. Therefore when Numa said, that he loved Egeria, and was beloved by her, and that he learned from her the worship of the gods, and the ceremonies of religion, and the art to reign, and to make good laws; he meant, that his poverty, and the contempt that he had for riches, had detached him from luxury and debauchery, and had inspired him with the love of wisdom, retirement, and study. And this love of study made * others say, that this Egeria was one of the muses. Philosophers have reckoned a contempt for riches one of the grand principles of their morality; Petronius long ago said, "poverty is the sister of a sound mind;" and Seneca relates * that one Demetrius, a man of merit, said to a rich man, the son of a freed-man, that in order to enrich himself he must renounce good sense. Though great were the ignorance and credulity of the Romans in the time of Numa, as may easily be discovered from all that they have transmitted to us of the life of Romulus, they would nevertheless have found it difficult to believe what Numa said of his intimacy with Egeria: But a Prince of a refined and delicate genius, such as Numa doubtless was, might well gain a reception for his laws by the aid of superstition. But if in that age of simplicity, the Romans had been such dupes as to believe the fable of Egeria, it cannot be supposed that their descendants would have persevered in that error. They have † mentioned that commerce of Numa and Egeria as nothing but a fable made at pleasure. But none of them have found out the mysterious sense of that allegory, nor have had the least suspicion, that the nymph Egeria, her nocturnal discourses with Numa, her lessons, and the advice which she gave him signified poverty, and the use which he drew from it in order to perfect himself in the knowledge of the gods and of religion, and in the science of governing his kingdom.

[*To be continued.*

* *Quæst. Natur. lib.* iv. *Præf.*

† *Cicero de Legib. Lib.* 1. *Dionys. Halic. Lib.* II.

ANTIQUITIES.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS, MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, &c. at St. STEPHEN'S, or HACKINGTON, near CANTERBURY.

Part of the Inscription on the Monument of Sir Roger Manwood, *Lord Chief Baron of the* Exchequer *in the Reign of Q.* ELIZABETH, *drawn up by himself. He died* 13 Dec. 1592.

On the Right Hand of his Effigies, or Semi-bust, is inscribed.

OMNIA terrena per vices sunt aliena:
Nunc mea, nunc hujus, et postea nescio cujus:
Virtute duce, comite Industriâ, sorte, contentus.
Justitia est ratio approbata, habilis dubia discernere, autoritate publicâ sulcita ad exequendum leges, viz. malis pœnam, bonis præmium, unicuique suum tribuere.

Sandwici scholam fundavit, et dotavit pro pueritia; *Hackingtoniæ domus elemosinarium fecit, et dotavit pro* senectute. *Actio laus est virtutis.*

On the Left Hand of his Bust.

Cum tumulum cernis, cur non mortalia spernis?
Tali namque domo, remanebit quilibet homo;
Mors sceptra et ligones æquat.
Inclines oculum, me conspice marmore pressum;
O vir sum speculum, mortis imago, tuum.
Ante fui judex, jam judicis ante tribunal:
Respondens paveo: judicor ipse modo.

On

On a black Marble Table under his Buſt.

In judicio non eſt perſonarum reſpectus.
Memorare noviſſima, et iterum non peccabis.
Ante obitum nemo beatus.
Rogerus Manwood, armiger,
xxiii Aprilis, 1567, *Serviens ad Legem.*
xiiii Octobris, 1572, *Juſticiarus de Banco.*
xvii Novembriis, 1578, *Miles, et Capitalis Baro Scaccarii.*
Diſce mori mundo, vivere diſce Deo.
Obiit xiiii die Decembris, Anno Domini 1592.

On a ſmall Table Monument by the Church Door, beneath the Family Arms, is this Inſcription.

Within this Church (the Temple of the ever-living GOD,) lies the Body of LEVINA, Lady MANWOOD, in the Valte belonging to my Family. She was eldeſt Daughter to Sir JOHN OGLE, Knt. ſometime a Coll. in the *Netherlands*, and Governour of *Utrecht*; where he was in Martial Affairs, and at home in *England*, both in his life and death, juſtly preclare. Shee was a moſt indulgent Wife to Mee from the very howre of our happy and bleſſed conjunction in marriage, which was on the 11 of *December*, 1627, till the 10 of *February*, 1641: In the evening of which day, between 8 and 9 of the clock, we were ſeparated by her Diſſolution, and my recovery out of a dangerous Sickneſs: in the extremity whereof, grief ſo poſſeſſed, and pierced thro' her pure heart, that ſhee inſtantly ſickned, and dyed five days after in the 36 year of her age. Her life was moſt pious, and full of charity: Her converſation ſweet, and moſt ſweetly diſcreet: For ſhee flattered none, and yet obliged all. Her love to Mee was moſt ſingularly true, and eminent. For as GOD's Prieſt united us ſacredly in Marriage: So GOD himſelfe did our Hearts and Souls: For we had but One Heart and One Soul. Death hath ſeparated our Bodyes, but can never ſeparate our Soules: For hers is praiſing GOD in Heaven; And ſo is mine, tho' my Body abides on the Earth: Death and the Reſurrection will again unite our Souls and Bodyes, eternally to praiſe our GOD: Which GOD of his infinite Mercy grant!

This Stone with the Inſcription I cauſed to be erected in memory of my moſt juſtly eſteemed deere Wife: Whoſe moral Vertues nether my Tongue or Pen can fully expreſs; nor can my Heart ſufficiently contemplate her true Humilitye and Uprightneſs to GOD. The 20th of *Maye* 1642.

JOHN MANWOOD.

Anima mea peregrina, et corpus, in mundo.

SIMON Langton, Archdeacon of Canterbury, in the year 1227, built a manſion-houſe at St. Stephen's, for himſelf and his ſucceſſors; in which they ſucceſſively lived for above 400 years afterwards: it was alienated about the time of the reformation, and is now taking down by Sir *Edward Hales*, Bart. the preſent owner. Since that time (as Mr. Somner expreſſes it) the Archdeacons have been houſeleſs. The parſonage was annexed to the archdeaconry of Canterbury, in 1227. The Vicar has the great tithes, paying 10l. *per annum* to the Archdeacon. The image of Saint Stephen ſtood where the garden of Sir Edward Hales now is, and was much reſorted to by Pilgrims. From hence this Pariſh of Hackington was called Saint Stephen's. The Vicar, in Popiſh times, depended chiefly on theſe obiations. This eſtate and houſe were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Roger Manwood. His grandſon, Sir John Manwood, paſſed it away to Sir Tho. Colepepper, Col. of a regiment of foot in the Low Countries; whoſe ſon and heir ſold it to Edward Hales, Eſq; afterwards Knight and Baronet: in which family it ſtill continues, ſo juſt is the reflection on the monument of Sir Roger Manwood, *Omnia terrena per vices ſunt aliena.*

Archbiſhop Arundell died at this houſe in the reign of Henry the fifth; as did alſo Archbiſhop Warham, in the reign of Henry the eighth.

Here are ſeven brick alm's houſes, built by Sir Roger Manwood, in the year 1570, with each a little garden, belonging to it, and a portico before them, with a wall breaſt high, and a ſeat within;

Where Age and Want ſit ſmiling at the Gate.

On the corner to the ſouth weſt, there is a double Houſe, left by Sir Roger Manwood to the pariſh clerk for the time being. The endowment at preſent amounts to 28l. *per ann. i. e.* 4l. per man; but they are obliged to keep their houſes in repair. He ordered that his penſioners ſhould every Sunday have a dinner in the hall of his houſe, as was cuſtomary in his life-time: that every Friday a ſhilling in money ſhould be given to each of them; that every Sunday and Wedneſday one penny wheaten

loaf

loaf ſhould be delivered to each of them by the pariſh clerk at the pariſh church, immediately after morning prayer, and that four uſual cart loads of fuel ſhould be delivered to each of them yearly, between the 1ſt of May and 7th of July; that every third year there ſhould be provided for them at the Feaſt of St. Andrew, gowns, caps and ſhoes. But theſe regulations have been long neglected: inſtead of which Sir Edward Hales allows them 8l. *per ann.* in money. The Mayor and Aldermen of Canterbury are viſitors of theſe alms-houſes. The late Sir John Hales (grandfather to Sir Edward) ſupplied that city with water, conveyed through pipes, from ſprings riſing in the North Holms, part of Sir Edward Hales's eſtate, a mile diſtant, at the expence, as it is ſaid, of 500l. This Vicarage is not tenable with any other church living. The whole village has but ſix houſes, beſides the alms-houſes.

Sir Roger Manwood gave 6l. 3s. 4d. to buy a ſtock of wool, hemp, flax, or other ſtuff; the ſaid ſtock was to be kept in the clerk's houſe, by him to be delivered out to the alms people to be manufactured by them, and to be returned ſo wrought every Friday; to be ſold by the clerk, and the profits divided among them: but this too has been long neglected.

An authentic copy of Sir Roger Manwood's will is kept in a ſtrong box in St. Stephen's Church. The endowment of his School at Sandwich is 30l. *per ann.*

Edward Hales, Eſq; by virtue of a patent from King Charles the ſecond, 1668, in 1679 incloſed 587 roods of land to make a park: It is in compaſs about three miles, and lies on the ſide of a hill, which commands a fine proſpect, and on which Sir Edward Hale's new houſe, 480 feet in front, is now building. The Rev. John Bunce, LL. B. is the preſent Vicar.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your Magazine for April, you have given an abſtract of a late curious publication, intitled, "An Inveſtigation of the difference between the preſent temparament of the Air of Italy, and ſome other Countries, and what it was ſeventeen Hundred years ago, by the Hon. Daines Barrington." The ingenious author, it ſeems, "had long entertained a notion, that the ſeaſons are become more mild in northren latitudes than they were ſome centuries ago; and to determine the queſtion, has compared the accounts of the weather which are ſcattered in the Claſſics, with thoſe of modern travellers." In particular "having made a diligent enquiry whether the rivers in Italy now freeze during the winter, he has always been anſwered in the negative by perſons of obſervation and integrity;" tho' the contrary appears to have been the caſe in the days of Virgil. For that Poet is not only conſtantly adviſing precautions againſt ſnow and ice in the management of cattle," as in the following paſſages;

Et multa duram ſtipula filicumque maniplis
Sternere ſubter humum, glacies ne frigida lædat
Molle pecus— [*Georgic. III.* 297.]
Ergo omni ſtudio glaciem ventoſque nivales

* * * * * *
Avertes—— [*ibid.* 318.]

But "ſpeaking afterwards of Calabria, the moſt ſouthern part of Italy, he expreſſes himſelf with regard to the rivers being frozen as what was commonly to be expected."

Et cum triſtis hyems etiamnum frigore ſaxa
Rumperet, et glacie curſus frænaret aquarum. [*ibid IV.* 135.]

This teſtimony of Virgil, he adds, "is ſupported by that of two naturaliſts; Pliny, who in a chapter *De natura Cæli ad Arbores*, ſpeaking of Italian trees, takes notice of the *long lying of the ſnow*," and Ælian, who furniſhes "the ſtrongeſt proof of the rivers of Italy being conſtantly frozen, by giving directions how to catch eels while the water is covered with ice." Now, ſays Mr. B. if we believe the concurrent accounts of modern travellers, theſe inſtructions would be as ridiculous in Italy as in Jamaica."

I ſhall not enquire into the force of the arguments brought from the two laſt mentioned authors; ſince, for ought that appears, their obſervations may reſpect only the northermoſt parts of Italy, where I believe it is no uncommon thing to ſee the rivers frozen, and the ſnow lying long on the ground even in the preſent times. My deſign is to conſider only the authorities cited from Virgil, and to ſhew that they do not afford ſufficient grounds for concluding that the temparament of the air of Italy has undergone any the leaſt alteration.

Virgil wrote his Georgics at the requeſt of Mæcenas, in order to inſtruct his countrymen in the art of huſban-

dry,

dry, and to incite them to cultivate the lands which had lain waſte many years during the ravages of the civil wars. He reſided principally at * Naples whilſt he was employed about that Poem. This might induce Mr. B. to ſuppoſe it equally probable that the directions contained in it were adapted to the neighbourhood of that city, as the neighbourhood of Mantua; or he might, perhaps, found this opinion on the general excellency of the ſoil of Campania for the purpoſes of agriculture, it being always accounted to produce the beſt corn, as we learn from a remark of Varro preſerved in Macrobius: *Ad victum optimum fert ager Campanus frumentum.* [*Macrob. Saturnal.* II. 12.] This excellency ſeems alluded to by Virgil himſelf:†

Talem dives arat Capua, et vicina Veſevo
Ora jugo [*Geog.* II. 224.]

and continued to be acknowledged ſome ages afterwards, as appears from Claudian:

Sufficerent Etruſca mihi, Campanaq; culta.
[*Claudian de Bello Gildonico*, 110.]

But not to mention the Poet's attachment to the place of his birth, in which his own poſſeſſions lay, and his ſuperior knowledge of that ſoil and climate, nor yet the long devaſtation which all the region of Ciſalpine Gaul, (whereof Mantua was a part,) had undergone, circumſtances that would naturally incline him to calculate his inſtructions for that part of Italy preferably to any other; it is pretty evident from the following paſſage, that with regard to ſome of them, at leaſt, he certainly did ſo:

Sin armenta magis ſtudium vituloſque tueri,
Aut fœtus, ovium, aut urentes culta capellas;
Saltus, et Saturi petito longinqua Tarenti,
Et qualem infelix amiſit Mantua campum,
Paſcentem niveos herboſo flumine cygnos.
[*Georgic II.* 195.]

We ſee here Mantua and Tarentum propoſed as the propereſt places for the breeding and rearing of cattle; to one of theſe, therefore, we may conclude that the directions on this head would neceſſarily be ſuited. But the latter was ſo remarkable for the ſoftneſs of the air, and the mildneſs of the ſeaſons, that the precautions abovementioned againſt the ſnow and the ice [*glacièm ventoſque nivales avertes,*] do not ſeem conſiſtent with ſo temperate a ſituation; tho' they might be highly neceſſary in a country ſituated as Mantua was, in the midſt of a lake, near five degrees farther to the northward, and expoſed, as that was too, to the ſeverity of the north eaſterly winds. This is clearly intimated in the following paſſage of the ſeventh Eclogue, where the ‡ ſcene is laid on the banks of the Mantuan River Mincio:

Hic focus, et tædæ pingues, hic plurimus ignis
Semper, et aſſiduâ poſtes fuligine nigri.
Hic tantum Boreæ curamus frigora, quantum
Aut numerum lupus, aut torrentia flumina ripas.
[*Eclog.* VII. 49.]

For we may hence, I think, fairly collect not only that the winters in that climate were ſo ſevere as to require *large and conſtant ſupplies of fuel*, but alſo that their ſeverity was principally owing to the *Boreæ frigora*, the keen blaſts of the north-eaſt winds; for ſo I interpret *Boreas*, on the authority of A. Gellius; *Qui ab æſtiva et ſolſtitiali Orientis meta venit, latinè* Aquilo, Boreas *Græcè dicitur: eumque propterea quidam dicunt ab Homero* ἀϊδρηγενέτην *appellatum.* Boream *autem putant dictum* ἀπὸ τῆς βοῆς, *quoniam ſit violenti flatus, et ſonori.* §
[*A Gell. Noct. Attic.* II. 22.]

Hence without the neceſſity of recurring to an alteration in the temperament of the air, we find an eaſy explanation of the *ventos nivales* beforementioned; of this paſſage *Boreæ penetrabile frigus adurat*; [*Georgic. I.* 93.] of this alſo;

Nec tibi jam prudens quiſquam perſuadeat auctor
Tellurem Boreâ rigidam ſpirante movere.
Rura gelu tum claudit hyems——
[*ibid. II.* 316.]

* *Illo Virgilium me tempore dulcis alebat Parthenope*—— [*Georgic*, VII. 563.]

† It is alſo clearly intimated by Propertius, *l. b.* III. *Eleg.* 3. *v.* 27.
Nec mihi mille jugis Campania pinguis aratur,
as is the general fertility of the Terra Campania in this paſſage of Tibullus:
Non, tibi ſi pretium Campania Terra daretur:
Non, tibi ſi Bacchi cura Falernus ager.
[*Tibul. lib.* I. *Eleg.* X. *v.* 33.]

‡ *Hic viridis tenera prætexit arundine ripas Mincius*—— *v.* 12.

§ This reminds one of that animated deſcription of Boreas, in Valerius Flaccus, *Argonaut. lib. I. v.* 577.
——*Omne Dei rapidis Nemus ingemit alis:*
Strata Ceres; motoque niger ſub præpete pontus.
and

and of all thoſe paſſages in the Georgics which denote the rigour of the winter ſeaſon, if we ſuppoſe them to refer, as theſe plainly ſeem to do, to the neighbourhood of Mantua. That they cannot be underſtood of the territory of Naples, appears from the concurrent teſtimony of numbers of ancient authors, who agree with the following account of the mildneſs of that climate by a modern Italian. *Siccome l' Italia vien communamente appelata giardino del Mondo, così parimente non anderà errato chi dirà, che Napoli è il giardino dell' Italia, anzi di tutta l' Europa; perciochè trà le più vaghe e delizioſe Città, che quivi ſono, ella pare, che a gran ragione or tenga il titolo di gentile, che ſe ne conſidera il* clima, *egli è* benigniſſimo; *ſe la campagna, baſta dire, che gli Antichi la chiamarono* felice: &c. To the truth of this relation I can myſelf bear witneſs, having paſſed the winter of the year 1766 in that city; where the weather was, in general, as warm during the months of December and January, as it is in England in the middle of June, and all ſorts of vegetables in higheſt perfection. The only appearance of winter was the frequent ſhowers of rain that fell, which, however, were commonly of very ſhort duration, and inſtantly ſucceeded by a ſerene ſky, and a hot ſun. But great allowances are to be made for the keen ſenſibility of an Italian, ancient or modern, when ſpeaking about the weather. An Engliſhman will find frequent occaſion to make this remark in converſing upon this ſubject with a native of that fine climate; for whilſt he that is enured to the moiſt air and cold winters of this iſland can bear to go as thinly clad at Chriſtmas in Italy, as he would here at Midſummer, he ſhall ſee the Neapolitan ſhivering under a thick Portugueſe cloak, and hear him, in a ſhower of rain, of perhaps ten minutes continuance, complaining of the inclemency of the ſeaſon.*

But that the ſeaſons were as mild at Naples in former days as they are at preſent, we are informed by Statius, a native of that place; whoſe deſcription of it is the beſt comment upon *il clima benigniſſimo* of our modern Italian:

Parthenope, cui mite *ſolum tranſ*
æquora vectæ,
Ipſe Dionea monſtravit Apollo columba.
Has ego te ſedes —— ——
— — *tranſferre laboro;*
Quas et mollis hyems, *et frigida tem-*
perat æſtas.
[*Ad Claudiam Uxorem, Sylv.* III. 5.]

And Silius Italicus, and Virgil, who characterize it each in one word:

Prima inſtaurantem ſenſit certamina
mitis
Parthenope — [*Sil.* XII. 27.]
—— *Me* dulcis *alebat*
Parthenope. — [*Vir.*]

We have nearly the ſame account of all the region of Campania, and moſt of the principal places in it, both from Poets and Hiſtorians:

Thus Satius,
——Molles *Campani littoris oras.*
[*Sylv.* III 5. v. 162.]
——Blandiſſima *littora Baias.*
[*ibid.*—v. 96]
— — *dilectaque* mitis
Terra Dicarchei—[*ibid.* VI. viii. v. 7.]

And Martial,
Litus beatæ Veneris aureum Baias,
Baias ſuperbæ blanda *dona naturæ.*
[XI. 81.]
—*Baiani* Soles, mollis que *Lucrinus.*
[VI. 43.]
—*Non* blanda *tenent laſcivi ſtagna Lucrini.* [IV. 57.]
Mollis Sinueſſa—— [VI. 42.]

Thus Florus, *Omnium non modo Italiæ ſed toto orbe terrarum pulcherrima Campaniæ plaga eſt. Nihil* mollius *cœlo: denique bis floribus vernat.* [I. 16.]

And Tacitus, of Sinueſſa; *Claudius—refovendis viribus* mollitie cœli, *et ſalutaribus aquarum, Sinueſſam pergit.*
[*Annal.* XII. *ſub. finem.*]

And of the iſland of Capreæ, in the

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* This obſervation will enable us to account for many paſſages in the Roman poets, which ſeem irreconcilable with our ideas of modern Italy. Such as this of Statius, which was written in the neighbourhuod of Rome.

Iam trux *ad Arctos Parrhaſias hyems*
Conceſſit altis obruta ſolibus——
[*Sylv. IV.* 5.]

And more particularly this of Silius Italicus:

Jam terra glaciale caput, fœcundaque nimbis
Tempora, et auſtrifero nebuloſam vertice frontem
Immitis *condebat hyems*— [XII. 1.]

Here the ſcene lies in the Terra Campania, where the winters appear from contemporary writers to have been ſo mild, that the *immitis hyems* could have no exiſtence but in the poet's imagination, for we find Martial comparing the winters of Rome even with thoſe of Egypt, and, in one inſtance, giving the preference to the former in point of mildneſs:

At tu Romanæ *juſſus jam* cedere brumæ
Mitte tuas meſſes; accipe, Nile, roſas.
[*Lib.* vi. *Epigr.* 80.

†‡† See the whole epigram.

Gul

Gulf of Naples, infamous for being the retreat of Tiberius; *Cæli temperies* HYEME *mitis.* [*Annal.* IV. *ſub. fin.*]

I ſhall cloſe theſe quotations with two lines from Virgil on the praiſes of Italy,

Hic ver aſſiduum, et ALIENIS MENSIBUS AESTAS;
Bis gravidæ pecudes, bis pomis utilis arbos. [*Georg. II.* 148.]

On comparing this paſſage with that of Florus, one is inclined to think that the poet intended to celebrate in it the air and ſoil of Campania; and this will appear the more probable, when we reflect, that at the time of writing it he had that delightful country before his eyes. It ſerves, however, clearly to prove, that there were then ſome parts of Italy, as there are now, * which enjoyed a perpetual ſpring, and in which a ſevere hard winter was utterly unknown.

For with regard to the paſſage before given from the fourth book of the Georgics, *Et cum triſtis hyems*, &c. from which Mr. B. collects that "Virgil ſpeaks of the rivers in Calabria being frozen as what was commonly to be expected;" I muſt own it appears to me in a very different light. I take it to be nothing more than a general unappropriated deſcription of the winter, like this of the ſpring in the ſame poem;

Vere novo gelidus canis cum montibus humor
Liquitur, et Zephyro putris ſe gleba reſolvit. [*Georgic I.* 43.

Where the common appearances of that ſeaſon are poetically related, without reſpect to any particular place. For that the poet's expreſſions are not to be interpreted of the rivers in Calabria, and the winters in the neighbourhood of Tarentum.

Qua niger humectat flaventia culta Galeſus,

is evident to me from the account of that coaſt, which we meet with in other authors. Thus *Statius*,

——*et tua* mitis.
Ora Taras. [*Sylv. I.* 1. *v.* 104.

And *Martial*,

Et lotam tepido *togam Galeſo.* [*IV.* 28

And *Horace*,

—*Molle Tarentum.* [*Sat. II.* 4. *v.* 34.

If theſe remarks may be judged to have thrown any new light upon this curious ſubject, ſome of your ingenious correſpondents may poſſibly purſue it. Many are of opinion that our climate is altered lately, and whether it has or not, may be worth enquiry.

I am, Sir, &c. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

MR. Lathbury muſt excuſe me, if I once more undertake the defence of Virgil againſt his criticiſm in your laſt. In the Latin poet, the gates of ſleep are as much for *dreams*, as in the Greek one. *Manes* is not oppoſed to *umbræ*; but means the *infernal deities*, as in l. 743.

Quiſque ſuos patimur manes.

And in *Georgic.* iv. 489.

——*Scirent ſi ignoſcere* manes.

A gate for ſuch ghoſts as Æneas, would have been unneceſſary, as there were not above half a dozen ſuch in the whole Pagan mythology. Æneas is let out at the ivory gate, at which *falſe* dreams iſſued, becauſe he was a *falſe* ghoſt, *i. e.* not a ghoſt, but a living man: Not becauſe he made the tour of hell, *per inſomnium*, or a *falſe* tour.

As to the parentheſis, I am ſorry Mr. L. does not ſee the reflection he throws on Virgil's taſte and accuracy by that obſervation.

June 8, 1770. D. H.

*** The paper this obliging correſpondent mentions, is not remembered to have come to the editor's hand. ——Particular attention is always paid to letters with the above ſignature.

Mr. URBAN,

I Cannot agree to Mr. Lathbury's propoſed emendation of the 896th verſe of the ſixth book of Virgil, for the following reaſons. I have looked into an excellent edition of 1505, another printed at Paris in 1549, and others of ſubſequent dates, and read in all

Sed falſa ad cœlum mittunt in ſomnia manes.

I preſume Mr. Lathbury did not well conſider the poet's preceding deſcription of

* Thus a modern author, of the environs of Naples: *Sono —— i terreni delle Paludi di Napoli coſi fertili, ch' e meraviglia; perciocche* in tutti i tempi dell' anno *ſono abbondantiſſimi d' ogni ſorte d' erbe neceſſarie all' human vitto.*

of the two *known gates of ſleep (Somnus)* before he offered his emendation to the public.

Sunt geminæ ſomni portæ : quarum altera fertur
Cornea, quâ veris facilis datur exitus umbris :
Altera candenti perfecta nitens elephanto, &c.——

That this metaphorical deſcription alludes purely to dreams, there cannot, I think, be the leaſt doubt; *cornea* being figurative of the eye, *eburna (candenti elephanto)* of the mouth; for, as a learned commentator, on this paſſage of Virgil, hath it, "We know that "what we ſpeak may be falſe, but "what we ſee, without doubt, muſt "be true, therefore Æneas was diſ-"miſſed through the *porta eburna* "(ivory gate.") This gentleman aſks—"to what purpoſe, or with what pro-"priety can the *manes* be ſaid to ſend "*inſomnia* (dreams) *ad cælum* (to the "world?")——To this I anſwer, that it is evident, that Æneas's deſcenſion into, and return from the infernal regions, was a dream which had exiſtence no where but in his poet's words; and therefore by the ſame *porta* at which he entered, with great propriety he was let out. Virgil here differs from Homer only, "quòd ille, per "utramque portam ſomnia exire dicit; "hic umbras veras, per quas ſomnia "indicat vera."

We know that there is no return of real ghoſts, after they have once paſt the *Styx*, and received the judgment of *Minos*: Whence we muſt conſider all accounts of ſuch *regreſſiones Manium*, as mere dreams; differing only as dreſſed up by the fancy of the poets, or related by the dreamers themſelves; the former being the *porta eburna*, whence *falſa ſomnia* eſcape, the latter, *porta cornea*, through which the *umbræ veræ (ſomnia vera)* are let out: this, I humbly conceive to be the true meaning of the *geminæ ſomni portæ*.

I am, moſt reſpectfully,
Mr. Lathbury's, and SIR,
Your very humble ſervant,
Litchfield-Cloſe, W. Jackſon.

Mr. URBAN,

I Thank the tranſlator of the Hueti-ana, for the intelligence he ſo kindly conveyed to me by way of your eſteemed Magazine, and ſhall now beg leave to make a few remarks on the Swediſh Swallows. That great naturaliſt, Pliny, tells us, Lib. x. c. 23. that ſwallows in the winter months take their flight to neighbouring countries, where they ſeek the warm receſſes of the mountains, and are found there naked and void of their plumage. Chap. 33. he makes mention of that genus of ſwallows which excavate the banks of rivers, &c. and there build their neſts; and that the ſwallows of Guinea ſwim in the ſea; but no remark is made by any author I have met with, except M. Huett, of ſwallows chuſing the water for a ſleeping place. M. Huett, after mentioning the ſwallows of Sweden, ſays, "In other places they hide "themſelves in caverns and under "rocks. We have a great many of "thoſe caverns between the city of "Caen and the ſea, along the river "Orne, where ſometimes, in the win-"ter, large cluſters of ſwallows are "found hanging at the roofs like "bunches of grapes." This is agreeable to Pliny as to the places of their retirement; and they have been found in the holes and caverns of rocks in ſome parts of England and its neighbourhood. This learned author alſo ſays that "while "the lakes (in Sweden) are frozen, if "you break the ice in ſome places "which appear blacker than ordinary, "you will find heaps of ſwallows cold, "aſleep, and half dead." I am led to doubt the veracity of this ſtory for the following reaſons, viz. I believe there are no genera of birds, whoſe proper element is the water, which can remain buried in that denſe medium more than a few minutes, without riſing to reſpire in the freſh air; becauſe ſuffocation would be the certain conſequence. The very fiſh, whoſe habitation it is, cannot ſuſtain life without the admiſſion of air; and every long and intenſe froſt, by ſhutting out the air from them, proves fatal to thouſands in pits, pools, and lakes, even in this climate, which is much more mild in the coldeſt winters than that of Sweden. How then the animal machinery of theſe Swediſh ſwallows, after being frozen in the ice for months, regains its motion I cannot conceive; therefore hope to be better inſtructed therein. I will readily grant, that the water, at a certain depth, is the beſt ſituation the ſwallows can chuſe for a ſleeping place; becauſe by the action of its ſaline particles, and the electrical fluid, of which it is a noble conductor; it is always of the ſame degree of warmth, or nearly ſo, neither ſun nor cold affecting it: but

warmt

warmth is not all that is required; for the queſtion is, how the total extinction of life by ſuffocation in theſe amphibious ſwallows is prevented? (*Quære*, Whether ſleepers breath during their ſtate of inſenſibility?) Beſides it appears, that they are found in this torpid, ſenſeleſs condition near the ſurface, nay even in the very ice, and yet on being warmed by the fire, or other means, will revive and become as vigorous as ever. I have ſeen taken out of the water a cock and a magpye, that have accidentally fallen in; and though no ſigns of life appeared, yet on being laid by the fire they both revived; but had they laid in the water for four months, part of the time frozen in the ice, and afterwards, on being warmed with the ſun or fire revived, I confeſs it would have greatly ſurpriſed me. Upon the whole, I cannot help wiſhing that M. Huet had been an eye-witneſs to this ſtrange phœnomenon of nature: nevertheleſs I pay all due deference to ſo great a name, and hope that ſome of your ingenious correſpondents will lend their aſſiſtance, either to confirm or clear my doubts; and am, ſir, *Yours, &c.*

Litchfield-Cloſe, W. Jackſon.

A Word to SMUGGLERS.

I. "WHAT is *Smuggling?*" It is the *importing*, *ſelling*, or *buying* of *run Goods*: that is, thoſe which have not paid the Duty appointed by Law to be paid to the King.

1. *Importing run Goods.* All *Smuggling Veſſels* do this with an high hand. It is the chief, if not the whole Buſineſs of theſe, to bring goods which have not paid duty.

2. Next to theſe are all *Sea-Captains*, *Officers*, *Sailors*, or *Paſſengers*, who import any thing without paying the Duty which the Law requires.

3. A third ſort of Smugglers are all thoſe, who *ſell* any thing which has not paid the Duty.

5. A fourth Sort, thoſe who *buy* Tea, Liquors, Linnen, Handkerchiefs, or any thing elſe which has not paid Duty.

II. "But why ſhould they not? *What harm* is there in it?"

1. I anſwer, *Open Smuggling* (ſuch as was common a few years ago, on the Southern coaſts eſpecially) is robbing on the Highway: And as much Harm as there is in this, juſt ſo much there is in Smuggling. A Smuggler of this kind is no Honeſter than an Highwayman. They may ſhake Hands together.

2. *Private Smuggling* is juſt the ſame with picking of Pockets. There is full as much Harm in this as in that. A Smuggler of this kind is no honeſter than a Pickpoket. Theſe may ſhake hands together.

3. But open Smugglers are *worſe* than common Highwaymen, and private Smugglers are *worſe* than common Pickpokets.

For *Smuggling* is a *General* Robbery: It is, in effect not only robbing the King, but robbing every honeſt Man in the Nation. For the more the King's Duties are diminiſhed, the more the taxes muſt be increaſed. And theſe lie upon us all: they are the Burden not of ſome, but of all the People of *England*. Therefore every Smuggler is a *Thief-General*, who picks the Pockets both of the King, and all his Fellow-ſubjects. He wrongs them all; and above all, the honeſt Traders: Many of whom he deprives of their Maintenance: Conſtraining them either not to ſell their Goods at all, or to ſell them to no Profit. Some of them are tempted hereby, finding they cannot get bread for their families, to turn thieves too. And then *you* are accountable for *their* ſin as well as your own: You bring their blood upon your own head. Calmly conſider this, and you will never more aſk, "What Harm there is in ſmuggling?"

4. *Smuggling* is not conſiſtent with that ſubmiſſion due from inferiors to ſuperiors. It is an oppoſition to all lawful government, not in words only, but in deeds, and were it to be carried to the extreme, would ſap all government.

III. 1. But for all this, cannot men find *excuſes* for it? Yes, abundance; ſuch as they are. "I would not ſell uncuſtomed goods: but I am under a neceſſity: I can't live without it." I anſwer, may not the man who ſtops you on the Highway, ſay the very ſame? "I would not take your purſe: but I am under a neceſſity: I can't live without it." Suppoſe the caſe to be your own; and will you accept of this excuſe? Would not you tell him, "Nay, let the worſt come to the worſt, you had better be honeſt, tho' you ſhould ſtarve." But that need not be neither... Others who had no more than you to begin with, yet find a way to live honeſtly. And certainly ſo may you: however, ſettle it in your heart, "live or die, I will be an honeſt man."

"But certainly, ſay ſome, the King is a gainer by it, or he might eaſily ſuppreſs

preſs it." Will you tell him which way? By Cuſtom-houſe Officers! But many of them have no deſire to ſuppreſs it. They find their account in its continuance: they come in for a ſhare of the plunder. But what if they had a deſire to ſuppreſs it? They have not the power. Some of them have lately made the experiment: And what was the conſequence? Why they loſt a great part of their bread, and were in danger of loſing their lives.

Can the King ſuppreſs ſmuggling by parties of ſoldiers? That he cannot do. For all the ſoldiers he has are not enough to watch every port and every creek in *Great-Britain*. Beſides, the ſoldiers that are employed, will do little more than the Cuſtom-houſe Officers. For there are ways and means of taking off *their* edge too, and making them as quiet as lambs.

"But many courtiers and great men who know the King's mind, not only connive at ſmuggling, but practice it." And what can we infer from this? Only, that thoſe great men are great villains. They are great highwaymen and pick-pockets: and their greatneſs does not excuſe, but makes their crime tenfold more inexcuſable.

But beſides. Suppoſe the King were willing to be cheated, how would this excuſe your cheating his ſubjects, all your fellow-ſubjects, every honeſt man, and in particular, every honeſt trader? How would it excuſe your making it impoſſible for him to live, unleſs he will turn knave as well as yourſelf?

2. "But I only buy a little Brandy or Tea now and then, juſt for my own uſe." That is, I only *ſteal a little*. God ſays, ſteal not at all.

3. "Nay, I do not buy any at all myſelf: I only ſend my child or ſervant for it." You receive it of them: do you not? the receiver is as bad as the thief.

4. "Why I would not meddle with it, but I am forced, by my parent, huſband, or maſter." If you are forced by your father or mother to rob, you will be hanged nevertheleſs. This may leſſen, but does not take away the fault: for you ought to ſuffer rather than ſin.

5. "But I do not know, that it was run." No! Did not he that ſold it, tell you it was? If he ſold it under the common price, he did. The naming the price, was telling you, "This is run."

6. But I am not able to buy what has paid Duty, and I can't live without it." I anſwer, 1. You can live without it, as well as your Grandmother did. But 2. If you could not live without it, you ought to die, rather than ſteal. For Death is a leſs evil than ſin.

11. "But my huſband will buy it, whether I do or no. And I muſt uſe what he provides, or have none." Undoubtedly to have none is a leſs evil, than to be partaker with a thief.

IV. Upon the whole then, I exhort all of you that fear God, and deſire to ſave your ſouls, without regarding what others do, reſolve at all hazards, to keep yourſelves pure. Let your eye be fixed on the word of God, not the examples of Men. Our Lord ſays to every one of you, *What is that to thee? Follow thou me!* Let no convenience, no gain, no pleaſure, no friend, draw you from following him. In ſpite of all the perſuaſions, all the reaſonings of men, keep to the word of God. If all on the right-hand and the left will be knaves, be *you* an honeſt man.

The teſtimony of a good Conſcience will be your reward. And *the Peace of* God, *which paſſeth all Underſtanding*, ſhall *keep your Hearts and Minds in* CHRIST JESUS!

Mr. URBAN,

SEEING lately at a Bookſeller's two volumes, printed in 1766, entitled, "The Noveliſt: or, Tea-Table Miſcellany: Containing the Select Novels of Dr. Croxall, &c." being an admirer of that writer's *Fair Circaſſian*, I was curious to peruſe any other productions by the ſame hand. But, to my ſurpriſe, on opening the volumes, I found *Vox et præterea nihil*, the Doctor's name indeed in the title-page, but nothing elſe. In ſhort, all the novels and tales are by other hands, taken partly from the *Spectator*, *Adventurer*, *Connoiſſeur*, &c. and partly from the ſix volumes of *Select Novels*, printed by Watts, in 1729. Dr. Croxall, it is true, wrote a dedication to each of theſe volumes, but not one of the novels, and this probably occaſioned the above miſtake. But theſe dedications are omitted in the *Noveliſt*.

In juſtice to the public, theſe petty larcenies in literature ſhould be detected and expoſed; and the rather, as they have eſcaped the animadverſion of both the Reviewers. The reaſon let others gueſs. *Yours, &c.*

CRITO.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your Magazine for April, I find a letter concerning No. 79 and 80, of the Huetiana. If you think proper you may insert the following answer:

"In the first part of that letter, the question is proposed: Whether Huet or Lord Lyttleton are mistaken in their respective accounts of Scaliger's hyperbolical liberality? Huetius is quite right, and Lord Lyttleton appears to be wrong, by putting the word Arragon instead of Persia. For such was the generosity of that proud critic Scaliger, that when he had sacrificed the kingdom of Arragon for Horace's Ode iii. b. 4. he in a second fit of uncommon critical liberality, offered the kingdom of Persia for the authorship of Ode ix. b. 3. which is the Ode alluded to by the noble author of the Dialogues. The reason why Scaliger hit upon the kingdom of Persia was, if I guess right, Horace's expression in this very ode,

Persarum vigui rege beatior.

This shews that it was to Scaliger as easy to dispose of kindoms, as it was in former times to the Popes of Rome. And tho' Scaliger's regard for Horace's writings seems to be beyond conception, yet I cannot help congratulating good Horace, that the fate of his poems was not in Scaliger's hands. The principality of Verona is but very small, and yet had it been offered to him, under condition to consent to the destruction of all Horace's works, I own I should have trembled for poor Horace.

The second part of your correspondent's letter is full of his surprize, in regard to the swallows of Sweden. I cannot affirm with certainty, whether Huet relates this from his own observation, tho' I think I have reason to believe it. For, as he has been in Sweden, together with Bochart and Isaac Vossius, it is very probable he was an eye-witness of what he tells us of the Swedish Swallows. Besides, I find in Huet's Life, as it is written by himself, in his very entertaining *Commentarius de rebus ad eum pertinentibus*, that, by giving us an account of his travels into Sweden, he relates the same that we find here in the Huetiana, with this addition (to use his own words) *quod Aristoteles* (de animal. lib. 8. c. 16.) *non nescivérit hoc esse hurundinim ingenium.*

If your ingenious correspondent wants more particulars and confirmation of this miracle in nature, as he stiles it, I would recommend Derham's Physico-Theology, Book vii. chap. 1. Rem. m. and chap. 3. rem. d. where he will find such witnesses produced, which, as I think, will enable him to decide whether the account given by Huet is true or not. I am, &c.

May 16, *Not the Editor of Huetiana.*

A Plan for an unexceptionable Female Coterie. Written by a Lady.

SUPPOSE a Female Coterie, a contrast to *that* which at present excites the indignation of the virtuous, modest, and religious of both sexes; suppose a laudable desire of improving the mind, and mending the heart, were the motives for an Association, and to prove the intention truly praise-worthy, let us imagine it instituted under the direction of Mrs. *******, a character as well known for her uniform practice of every virtue, and her benevolence of heart and humble manners, as she is universally admired for her extensive knowledge in the walks of Science and sound Learning: Suppose her kindly yielding to the unanimous desire of every voice, and elected governess; her excellent friend Mrs. ******, gracefully condescending also to patronize and to assist the institution, and with these, it were to be wished that Mrs. *******, whose genius yields the palm to none, and Miss *******, whose mind and richly cultivated understanding renders her the valuable friend of such distinguished characters, would, with all their powers of acquiring and dispensing knowledge, regulate, in concert with the amiable governess and patroness, the method of disposing every hour appropriated to their meeting, in some improving manner, and let the members be admitted by the introduction of one of these four principals, who must answer for the characters of such as they propose.

Instead of midnight revels, this assembly should meet before the noon of day, with spirits unimpaired by late nocturnal parties; no natural rest destroyed by loss of innocence or fortune at masquerades or gaming-tables! such deviations from the paths of virtue, must for ever banish from the society the guilty member. This be the law; tho' it can scarcely be imagined that those who once have felt a disposition to enter into this society, and who have enjoyed the superior satisfaction that attends on pursuits improving, and delightful to the mind, can ever sink down to the common level of those that suffer folly, vanity and

and fashion, to lead them into the ways of idleness and vice! For human nature, it is hoped, is not so corrupt, but that a course of virtue, and of virtuous pleasures once established, will maintain a superiority in the heart.

The place of meeting may be some convenient apartment in a house taken by some well educated, worthy person, whose disappointments in life, make her glad to accommodate this laudable assembly, and to accept the reasonable contributions, a moderate subscription from every individual, will raise: And each member, according to her particular taste, will provide books, globes, musical instruments, or painting utensils, and the rooms will in time become decorated, by the performances of some of the fair artists, no other costly elegance being allowed by a society, not intended to be so expensive, as to exclude the middling class, from whence the most valuable productions may be expected. Oeconomical regulations are therefore absolutely necessary, and no partiality to birth or fortune can be supposed possible, where improvement is the foundation, merit the elevation, and Mrs ******, the superintendant.

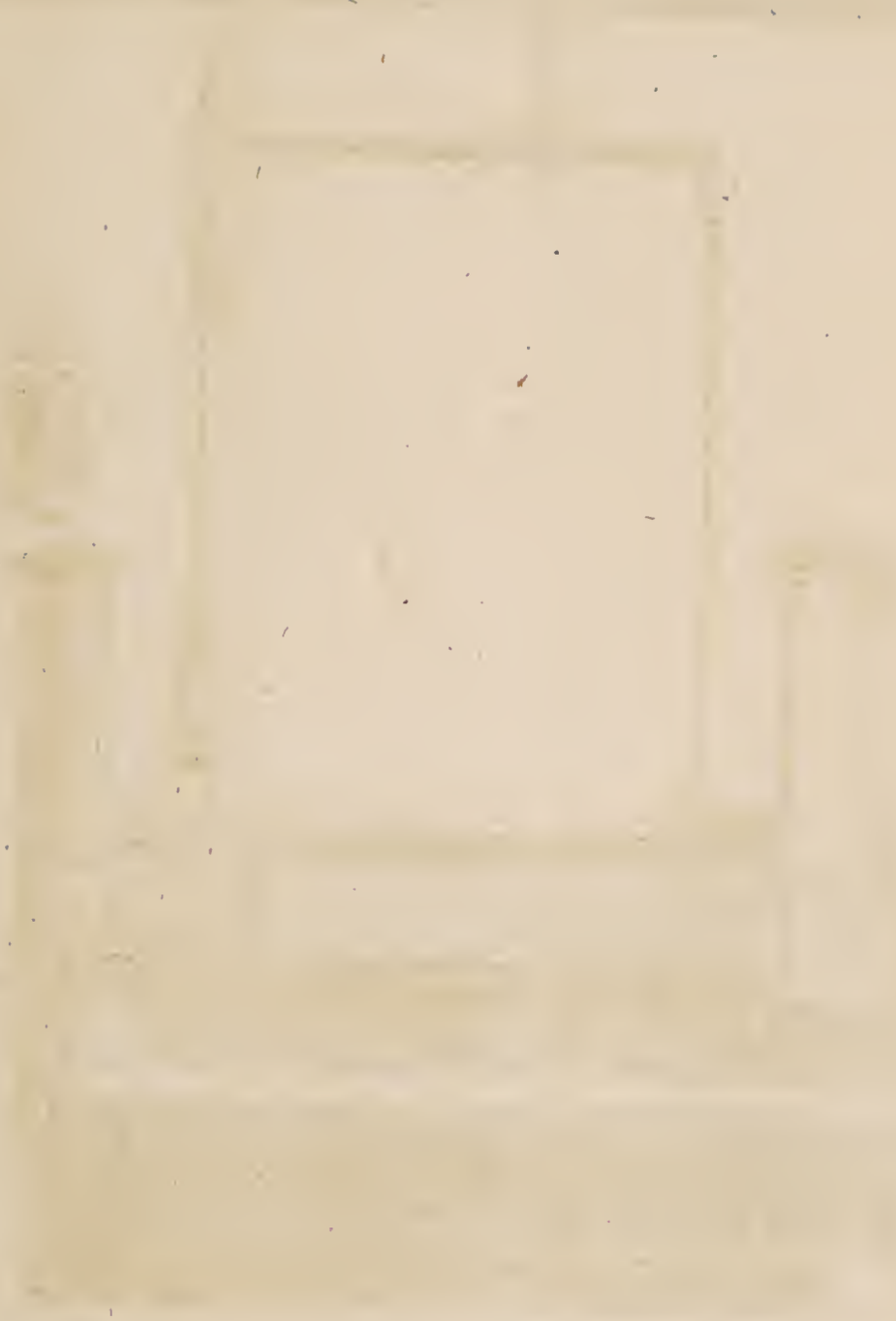
The meeting should always be opened with some lecture on religious subjects, morals, history, or manners; explained and enforced by the amiable governess, under whose direction the members of this society may learn such a modest deportment, as will in all public and private company, preserve them from the ridicule, even of envy and ignorance; for if affectation, or self-conceit approach this seminary, the members of it must expect no quarter.

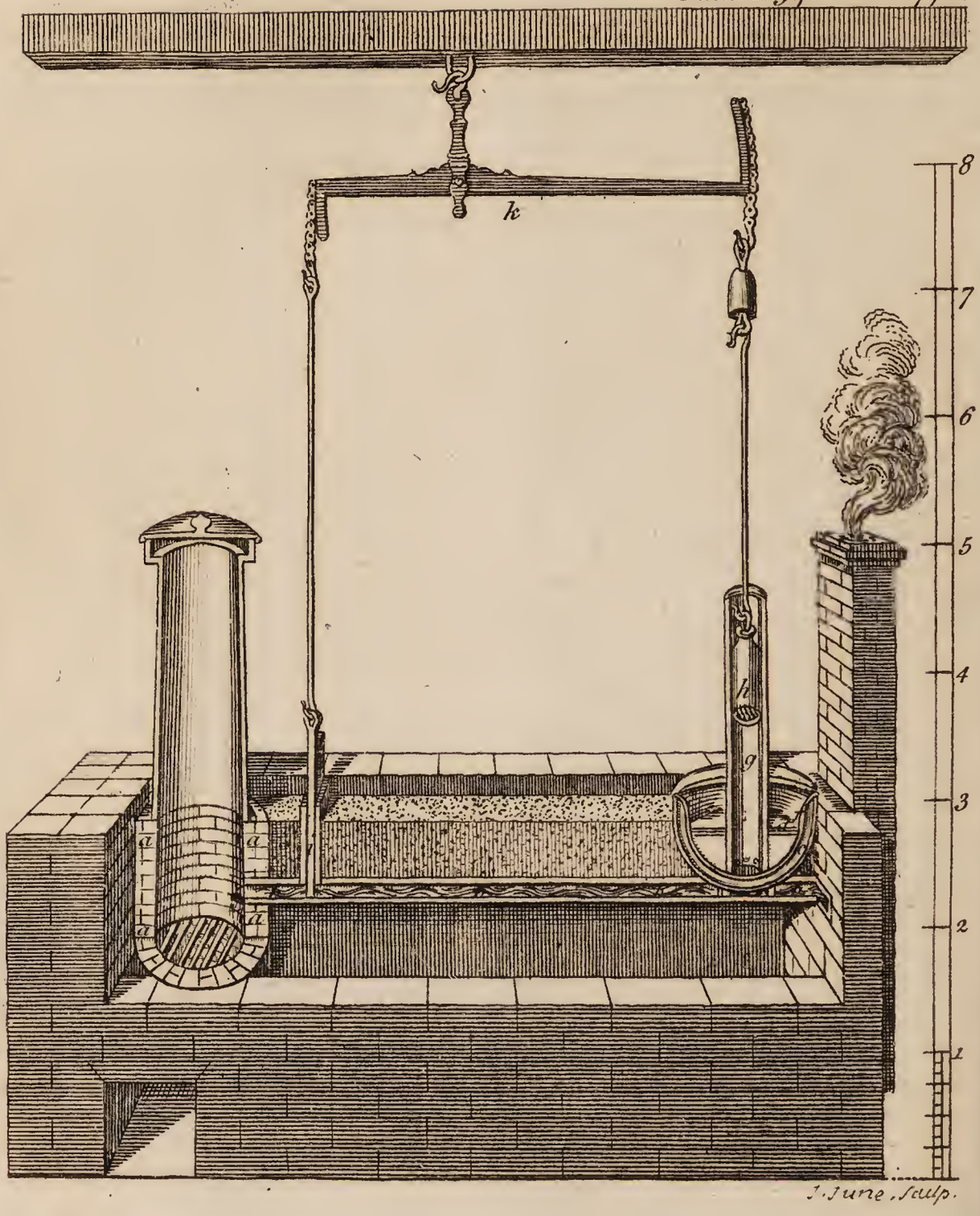
After the first important lesson, the business of the day may be regulated, and parties divide for different occupations, and the meetings close with the recapitulation of the day's improvement.

The afternoons always to be spent with the common connections and employments of the world, and mornings also occasionally taken from the general course, when called by any benevolent attention to distant friends, or engagements sometimes eligible in a general commerce with the *beau monde*; for no singularity, no austerity of manners should ever be seen in the members of a society, where universal philanthropy is most carefully to be inculcated.—Ladies in every situation of life to be admitted, provided these meetings interfere not with their domestic duties to husbands and families at home; for which reason, early rising will be strongly recommended by the governess, whose example shows what great acquirements reward the studies of the vigilant, who gain a day before the sons and daughters of sloth, or the followers of midnight diversions peep upon the sun! And it is hoped that such men and critics as too often check the progress of genius in women, by their cruel exclamations against female improvements, will not open their mouths, and exert their pens against this institution, which is intended to be guarded from the consequences that may sometimes have injured the fair in the opinions even of sensible men; for here every domestic duty, and prudent regulation, will be constantly a part of the business and improvement intended, and the enlargement of the mind by extensive reading, and a knowledge acquired of human nature, cannot fail to render each female votary for marriage more desirable to reasonable men, to whom a cultivated understanding, and a conversible companion must be most valuable, when found compatible with the humility, compliance, and becoming cares, that are, or ought to be deemed indispensible in the married state.

These few hints are proposed by a lover of female improvement, who wishes to see the sex become more useful members of the community than the fashionable accomplishments, superficially attained, and a habit of dissipation, with time squandered away on a round of public haunts and private card-tables, can ever tend to make them! And for which mistaken course of life those fine gentlemen are partly answerable, whose sarcasms on female literature, have driven away many a modest fair one from the arms of wisdom, into the bolder embraces of pleasure; as if men were safer with a wife bred at a card-table, than to a writing-desk; and had rather take one from public walks and assemblies, than from the groves of the Muses *.

* The above scheme was planned before a piece called *The Gordian Knot*, came into the hands of the author, wherein something of the like nature is offered to the consideration of men, and intitled, *The Moral League, or Order of Men.* It is a work, perhaps but little known, tho' written by Mr. Griffith, who published *A Series of Letters between Henry and Frances*, which met with much deserved applause; but this work being under the denomination of a Novel, is not perused by the Wise, or the pretenders to Wisdom, and by the mere novel readers can never be relished according to its merit, because full of good sense, without interesting stories.





A Machine for regulating the Heat in Chemical Processes.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated May 20, with the Deſcription of a new Machine, (See the Plate.)

I SEND you a ſketch of a regiſter to regulate the heat in fire-works, which will, probably, anſwer that end more effectually, than what is commonly uſed; and is, as far as I know, the ſole invention of William Henry, of Lancaſter, whom you knew in Penſylvania and London.——Hitherto (I believe in general) heat in chemical proceſſes, has been regulated by forming a judgment, from the appearance of the fire, and the ſubject operated upon, which require much experience, ſagacity, and almoſt conſtant attendance and obſervation; but after all, ſo much accuracy, and preciſion, cannot be expected, as from inſtruments whoſe operations depend on the immutable properties of bodies.——You will immediately ſee, by the draught, the principles on which it is conſtructed, yet I muſt juſt mention his explanations. The Veſſels C and D, which he uſes, are Copper; one is put into the other, but not to touch any where, except at the top, where the margin of the inner reſts on the outer, and is ſodered to it; G A. are copper, or other metalic cylinders paſſing thro' the lid, to which they are ſodered, and are open at both ends. H a phial, or any other ſubſtance of that figure, loaded with ſo much ſhot, or what one pleaſes, as will by means of the ſcale-beam, &c. raiſe the regiſter I. The inner veſſel is to be half filled with water.——When fire is put into the furnace, as the outer veſſel ſtands on the flue, it rarifies the air between the two veſſels, which by means of ſeveral holes thro' the inner, has a free communication with that on the ſurface of the water. The air expanding in proportion to the heat, preſſes on the ſurface of the water, in the inner veſſel, forces it up the cylinder G, and raiſes the bottle H. Conſequently the regiſter falls, and partly, or intirely cloſes the flue; but as the furnace cools, the air contracts, the water ſubſides, the loaded bottle follows it, and the regiſter riſes again.—— To adapt it to any degree of heat, nothing more is neceſſary, than to take up, or let out the open links of the chain which connects the rods to the chains. It is ſo eaſily effected, that a hand applied to the copper veſſel will move the ſcale-beam; and he ſays, that he has uſed it very frequently for a year paſt, and it fully anſwered his expectation and wiſhes.

I am, &c.

Proceedings in Council againſt Sir Francis Bernard on a Complaint lodged againſt him by the Aſſembly of Maſſachuſet's Bay.

THE petition of the Aſſembly of Maſſachuſett's-bay to his Majeſty, for the removal of Sir Francis Bernard, their governor, from that government, was preſented by Dennis De Berdt, Eſq; on the 14th of September. Sir Francis Bernard being informed of this on Sept. 22, immediately petitioned his Majeſty in council, to appoint a day for the hearing: accordingly, the 27th of January was appointed. On January 17, Mr. De Berdt preſented a petition to the King, praying a further time to enable him to obtain proofs of the charge againſt Sir Francis Bernard; the time of a month was accordingly allowed him, and the 28th of February was appointed for the final hearing. On the 10th of February, thirteen days previous to the time appointed for the hearing Mr. De Berdt preſented a ſecond petition, praying a further time of ſeven months; ſuggeſting, that the ſhort time elapſed, from the Aſſembly's paſſing the complaint, to their prorogation, was not ſufficient to collect the proofs; and that no private man could pretend to act for the court during its receſs. Sir Francis Bernard preſented a counter petition, alledging, that eighteen days elapſed between the paſſing the complaint to the prorogation of the court; and that it had been uſual for a committee to act upon buſineſs, which required a conſtant correſpondence with the agent, during the receſs of the court; and praying, that the complaint might be heard on the day appointed, to give him an opportunity of juſtifying himſelf.

On Wedneſday the 28th of February, 1770, a hearing was had before a Committee of Council. Accordingly, on this day, the report from the Lords of the Committee, for hearing complaints from the plantations, was read, in which all the ſteps taken, and the ſeveral petitions of both parties are recited; thoſe of Sir Francis Bernard, praying a hearing; and thoſe of Mr. De Berdt's for due time to procure documents to make good the allegations; the different adjournments till the Lords ordered it to be peremptorily heard the 28th of Feb the queſtioning Mr. De Berdt on t day, touching the ſteps he had taken to obtain proofs; his acknowledging that he had correſponded with the Speaker that when the province petition was firſt

ſent him, he was told the proofs would ſoon follow—that he alſo had written for them, and had received anſwers to the other parts of theſe letters, but none concerning this point. Sir Francis Bernard's reply to this, offering reaſons to ſhew that the proofs might have been tranſmitted, if they had any, for that the complaint originated in the Houſe of Repreſentatives the 30th of June, 1768, but was remitted till proof ſhould be procured, and that it paſſed the Houſe June 27, 1769, ſince which time eight months were elapſed. Mr. De Berdt's declining proceeding on the buſineſs, unleſs allowed ſeven months, and after that time, as much more indefinitely, as might be neceſſary to receive inſtructions from his conſtituents. The opinion of their Lordſhips, March 7, 1770, was alſo read, which is as follows:

"The Lords of the Committee conſidering, that the complainants ought "to have been prepared with evidence "to ſupport their charges, at the time "of preſenting the ſame, or within a "reaſonable time after; or at leaſt, "that they might have been ſufficiently prepared ſince the bringing into "the Houſe of Repreſentatives the former petition to remove the Governor "in June 1768. And further, that "the Houſe of Repreſentatives having "omitted to ſend over to their agent, "the documents neceſſary to make good "their complaints, although it appears "by the printed journals of the aforeſaid Houſe, that they continued ſitting eighteen days after the paſſing "of the ſaid order, 27th of June, 1769, "could only be with a view of keeping "up the ſpirit of clamour and diſcontent in the ſaid province. And conſidering likewiſe, that the ſaid articles of complaint againſt the Gover-"vernor, could not be ſuppoſed to affect "the Governor, but are rather a charge "againſt your Majeſty's government; "their Lordſhips are therefore of opinion; upon the whole, that the ſeveral charges contained in the ſaid "petition of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſet's Bay, are "groundleſs, vexatious, and ſcandalous; and that the ſaid petition ought "to be diſmiſſed."

His Majeſty taking the ſaid report into conſideration, was pleaſed, with the advice of his Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order that the ſaid petition of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſett's-Bay, be, and it is hereby diſmiſſed this board, as groundleſs, vexatious, and ſcandalous."

Copy of the Minutes taken by a Gentleman who was preſent at the Hearing before a Committee of C——l.

Mr. D. B—t appearing, preferred a petition, ſetting forth, that as he had not received any proofs of the allegations againſt Sir F. B——d, on account of the prorogation of the Aſſembly, he was not prepared to act upon the complaint, and muſt decline it, if it was brought on immediately.

* *C——l.* Mr. De B—t, if the further time of ſeven months is given you, ſhall you be certainly prepared to ſupport your complaint?

Mr. *D. B.* My Lord, I cannot be certain, as I don't know when the Aſſembly will ſit.

C——l. Mr. D. B—t then declines entering upon the complaint, unleſs a further time of ſeven months ſhall be given him, and at the expiration of that as much more as he ſhall then want.

C——l. Mr. D. B—t, I obſerve that facts are differently ſtated by you and Sir F. B——d; you ſay this petition was paſſed ſome ſhort time before the 15th of July, when the Aſſembly was prorogued. Sir F. alledges, that it paſſed 18 days before the 15th of July.

Mr. D. B. My Lord, I am not certain about the time, but underſtand it was juſt before the time of prorogation.

Sir F. B. My Lords, I have with me the Journals of the Houſe, which, if you will give me leave, I will refer to. [*The Journals being accordingly referred to, the time appeared to be* 18 *days, viz. from the* 27*th of June to July* 15. *Alſo the Journal of June* 30, 1768, *was read, which ſhewed that the complaint originated then, and was recommitted for want of proofs.*]

C—l. Has it been uſual, Mr. D. B—t, during the receſs of the Court, for a committee to receive and anſwer letters upon buſineſs which required it?

Mr. D. B. I know of no ſuch uſage, my Lord, ſince I have been Agent.

Sir F. B. My Lords, it has been very common; and I have remonſtrated to the Council, upon the illegality of a committee of the Houſe ſitting when the Houſe was prorogued: but in caſes of neceſſary correſpondence with the Agent, I have not diſapproved of it.

C——l. I can't anſwer for the uſage of that Colony, but it has been common in other Colonies.

* One of the L——ds of the C——l; it was thought improper to add particular names.

Mr.

[*Mr. M——t, who came in afterwards, being aſked, ſaid, that it had been very common during his brother's agency for that Province, for a committee, whom he underſtood to be the Sp--ker and the B———n Members, to receive and anſwer his letters, whether by appointment of the Houſe, or by uſage, he could not ſay.*]

Sir F. B. That this complaint, my Lords, was not to be proſecuted before your Lordſhips, is plain from many circumſtances. It was preſented to the K. Since I have been here, I have been called upon by anonymous writers to anſwer this complaint in the public papers, whilſt I have been endeavouring to bring it on before his Majeſty's Privy Council, particularly in three letters of a writer who ſigns himſelf *Junius Americanus*.

C——l. Were theſe letters publiſhed whilſt it was depending before the Privy Council?

Sir F. B. All of them, I believe, my Lord, but one in December, at which time it was certainly before the Council.

C——l. Mr. De B—t, I aſk you this queſtion as a man of honour: Did you receive any directions from B——n, to publiſh any thing relative to this complaint in the public papers?

Mr De B. Not that I know of, my Lord, but I can't anſwer ſuch a queſtion as that without my letter book.

C——l. It is a ſtrange thing that you ſhould not remember ſo material a direction as that muſt have been.

Mr. De B. I can't ſay I have not, my Lord, without conſulting my letter-book.

C——l. Are the papers ſigned *Junius Americanus*, publiſhed under your direction or knowledge?

Mr. De. B. My Lord I know nothing about *Junius Americanus*.

Sir F. B. My Lords, the papers ſigned *Junius Americanus*, contain nothing but what muſt be derived from the party from which this complaint originates; and therefore it is probable, that there is a communication between *Junius Americanus* and that party, either directly, or thro' the mediation of Mr. De B—t.

C—l. Mr. De B—t, did not you write a letter to the Sp—k—r of the Houſe, deſiring a power of attorney, in order to proſecute this complaint in ſome other Court?

Mr. De B. No, my Lord.

C—l. Mr. De B—t, did the Houſe of Aſſembly then paſs this complaint, and tranſmit it to you to be preſented to the K. without any proofs of any of the allegations?

Mr. De B. Yes, my Lord, and they wrote me that the documents were not then ready, but ſhould follow immediately.

Sir F. B. Eight months are elapſed ſince the complaint paſſed the Houſe, without any documents appearing.

C—l. How many letters have you received from the Sp—k—r of the Houſe ſince the tranſmiſſion of this complaint?

Mr. De B. I can't ſay, my Lord, without conſulting my letter-book.

C—l. Have you received ten?

Mr. De B. Not ſo many, I believe.

C—l. How many then, five?

Mr. De B. Five or ſix, my Lord, I am not certain.

C—l. Have you wrote to the Sp-- for proofs of theſe allegations?

Mr. De B. Yes, my Lords, ſeveral times.

C—l. Have you received no anſwer to thoſe letters?

Mr. De B. I have to ſuch parts of them as related to other buſineſs, but none with regard to the complaint.

C—l. Does he take no notice at all of thoſe parts of your letters which relate to the complaint?

Mr. De B. None, my Lord.

C—l. This is very extraordinary.

C—l. Mr. De B—t, I muſt aſk you that queſtion once more: Are you certain you did not write to the Sp———r for a power of attorney to act againſt Sir F———s B——d?

Mr. De B. I know of no ſuch thing my Lord.

C—l. Do you know one Mr. Hall, a maſter of a ſhip?

Mr. De B. No, my Lord.

C—l. I deſire you will once more recollect yourſelf, and anſwer me poſitively, Whether you did not write for a power of attorney?

Mr. De B. I believe, my Lord, I did write for proper powers.

C—l. If you wanted proper powers, by what power do you appear here?

Mr. De B. As ſtanding Ag—t of the Houſe.

C—l. Then you wanted a power for ſome other proſecution than this.

Mr. De B. I think it would be for Sir F. B———d's honour, that he give time for a full enquiry into his conduct.

Sir F. B. My Lords, I muſt beg that my honour may not be committed to the care of Mr. De B—t; I have reaſons which I won't trouble your Lordſhips with. It is now nineteen months ſince this has been made a ſubject of abuſe againſt me in the public papers, and they

now

now want to continue it for the same use a year longer. I never submit to the tribunal of a news-paper, and am now before the proper court of enquiry into my official conduct: I therefore hope, after 19 months of abuse, founded on this complaint, your Lordships will not afford them an opportunity of continuing it any longer.

The A——y-G——l, who attended for Sir F. B——d, then desired to be heard *ex parte*. But the Lords said there was no occasion for it, and adjourned to that day se'nnight to prepare a report to the K——.

Mr. URBAN,

I Would be glad to know of any of your numerous correspondents, what good reason can be assigned, why the parties, distinguished the one by the name of Whigs, the other by that of Tories, should be evermore considered, the one as the beloved set, the other as their slaves? Why is not sincere loyalty, and true merit in the subject, from whichever side it comes, the only thing to be sought for, and encouraged, by the government? To look upon one party as disguised Traitors and the other as faithful subjects, just according as they are severally distinguished by the name of Whig or Tory, is hardly consistent with common sense, any more than with common justice or equity, and must, undoubtedly, argue an uncommon degree either of weakness, or baseness of mind, in the person who passes such a judgment. Party principles, or party proceedings, may, indeed, be approved of, or condemned, universally, or by the lump; but, surely, not parties of men.

This reasoning, however, must necessarily be admitted concerning this matter, in case it were to be wholly considered in a moral or religious view; but now it is, I find, quite over-ruled by some of those sage maxims of policy, by which this nation ought to be governed; one of which maxims is, "That no Scots, Tories, or Papists, can ever be true to the present government, without undergoing a change which is utterly impossible; that is, without renouncing every opinion, and betraying every principle, both in Church and State, which they inherit from their Ancestors, and have been further confirmed in by their education. This, indeed, is clenching the nail against them to some purpose. But what if we should, against this supposed decisive, this seeming unanswerable reason, oppose this equally decisive and uncontroverted maxim, *What hath been done once, may be done again?* What if we should produce several instances where this pretended impossible change hath been actually, nay very easily brought about. Would they then have the generosity to confess, that they have suffered their patriotic zeal to carry them a little too far? Now it is left to themselves to recollect several persons, entrusted by his late Majesty as his true friends, (and that very deservedly too, as far as appears,) who were all converts to their side, some from the Scots, some from Toryism, and some even from Popery.

But all this, as clear and satisfactory as it may seem, yet is flatly contradicted, I perceive, by necessity of state, founded on recent experience. They plainly intimate, in short, that, by leaning to the Tory side, his M——y hath already lost all his true friends, the whole Whig interest of this kingdom; though out of a strain of modesty peculiar to themselves, they have not thought fit to say by what particular steps, or resolutions it is, that he hath come by this loss. If it was by resolving, (according to a declaration said to be made by him in his minority,) to be equally a father to all his subjects, instead of being a father only to one set, and an oppressive tyrant to all the rest, there is little room to doubt, but that this supposed loss of the Whigs, will be the effectual gaining of every honest man in the kingdom.

We may, however, from this alarming notice concerning the loss of the Whig interest, plainly perceive this much of their true meaning, namely, that his secure possession of the aforesaid interest must always (according to the deep wisdom of their policy) be quite incompatible with his shewing the least degree of favour to the tories. But then, to avoid the disagreeable imputation of a selfish, inhuman, and tyrannical spirit, which the proposal of this scheme might otherwise bring upon them, they took care to soften the matter, by this generous explanation of their meaning. They say, that they will allow the Scots and Tories to be protected, as long as they are not actually in arms; but would not have them, I suppose, to be admitted to places of trust, because, (as it is here plainly intimated,) they are ready to take up arms against Government, whenever a convenient opportunity, for that purpose, shall offer itself. But now, why should this

this be ſuppoſed concerning thoſe perſons, who never yet have taken up arms; nay, have publicly entered into engagements quite incompatible with their principles, who have, in this ſenſe, formerly armed themſelves?

And then, as for the protection thus generouſly propoſed, it is, I ſuppoſe, in theſe mens ſenſe of the word, worth but very little in the eſteem of an Engliſhman: however, it might appear otherwiſe in the opinion of a Turk or an Eaſt Indian. According to the Engliſh notion of protection, it doth certainly include, beſides a bare ſecurity from violence, alſo the unmoleſted enjoyment of ſeveral valuable privileges; particularly, that of a man's raiſing himſelf, by any innocent means in his power, to any office in the State, from which he is not debarred by any legal impediment. How then can any one think himſelf ſufficiently protected, according to the ſenſe of the Britiſh Conſtitution, whilſt he is utterly deprived of the above-privilege; merely on account of ſome outward diſtinctions, arbitrarily impoſed by others; but not neceſſarily importing either good or evil, (whether in a moral or political ſenſe,) in the perſon thus marked?

What juſtice or humanity, or even ſound policy, can there be in conſtantly keeping up, between his Majeſty's ſubjects, ſuch an odious diſtinction, as this here ſuppoſed? What could theſe men propoſe, by thus continually overawing, and keeping at bay, nay, in continually treating, as a ſet of conquered Rebels, one half of his Majeſty's ſubjects, by means of the other? What other end, I ſay, could they poſſibly propoſe, by the ſcheme here ſpoken of, except that of exaſperating, againſt the Government, the minds of the perſons thus oppreſſed; and compelling them to become, in reality, thoſe wicked movers of Treaſon, which before, they were only wrongfully ſuppoſed to be; and thereby creating, to themſelves, freſh opportunities of ſignalizing their patriotic zeal, and raiſing their own fortunes, in afterwards curbing and ſubduing them?

The common cry, of late, hath been this: Let us be free. We will be free, under the illuſtrious H—e of H——r." The expreſſion ſeems now to be rather too vague. In order to prevent any ſuſpicion of ſelfiſhneſs, let them rather expreſs themſelves thus: "Let us all, either be free alike, or ſlaves alike." For it is, without doubt, infinitely better that we be all ſlaves alike, under the moſt tyrannical Prince that ever lived, than that one half of us ſhould be tyrannized over, oppreſſed, and brow beaten by the other half; acting, all the while, under the colour of a Royal Commiſſion; and impudently alledging ſome neceſſity of State, or the ſecurity of his M——y's Perſon, as a juſtifiable reaſon for every unconſtitutional ſtep they take.

This affording of a lucrative trade to the one party, by guarding againſt the treaſonable practices of the other, is, without doubt, the true and only reaſon for keeping this laſt party at ſuch a rigid arm's length, as the other do pretend to think neceſſary. And a very powerful reaſon this muſt neceſſarily appear to be, if we do but conſider further, that this charge of guarding the ſtate muſt unavoidably become, by the continuance of this breach between the ſubjects, not only the more important and meritorious, but alſo entruſted to the few hands, and therefore the more gainful to each of them, in proportion, than otherwiſe it would have been. In plain terms, then, this partial ſcheme ſeems wholly to proceed from a narrow and ſelfiſh diſpoſition; according to that well known maxim, in ſound policy, *The more, the more merry; but the fewer, the better fare.*

Whilſt this barrier between Whig and Tory, which formerly confined the r—l favour to one ſet only, was ſtrictly kept up, there was ſomething to be got at Court; a poſt under the government was then worth ſeeking after: but when, upon the demolition of that partition, a way was opened for Scots, Tories, and Jacobites, to ruſh all promiſcuouſly into the r—l preſence, and be equal ſharers of the favours of the Crown, then thoſe favours became much too minutely divided for any one ſingle ſhare to be worth their acceptance. And what a grievous diſappointment! What a ſad mortification this muſt neceſſarily be! And how little it could be expected that they, who, by their cloſe union, had long enjoyed a ſort of royal juriſdiction, ſhould now reſt ſatisfied with the common lot of other ſubjects, every one's own heart may eaſily inform him.

For a further and ſtill more convincing proof, if this cry of Liberty is really dictated by a tyrannical ſpirit, and doth carry nothing at all but ſlavery along with it, do but carefully examine, and impartially weigh, every thing advanced by them in this conteſt, (whether directly in their own defence, or in oppoſition to their adverſaries plea,) and

then

then ſee whether it does not all of it amount only to this, namely, that a very wrong thing (wrong, I mean, in a moral, as well as imprudent in a political ſenſe,) hath been done by his M—y, in not permitting the whole management of public affairs to remain in their hands? Do not all their writings, (under whatever colour or form they make their appearance) ſtill harp upon this ſtring?—Still cant in this ſtrain? And, pray, what other concluſion can any one draw from hence, except only this, namely, that in conſideration of their being the ſole authors of the preſent happy eſtabliſhment, they do claim, for the uſe of themſelves and ſucceſſors, an excluſive andunextinguiſhable right to all the great Offices of State, together with all the honours and emoluments thereof; to deal out, in virtue of the ſame, (to ſuch perſons, in ſuch proportions, and upon ſuch terms as they ſhould think fit,) even all the bleſſings and advantages of civil government?

Taking it for granted, then, (as we certainly may very ſafely,) if this is the real drift and purpoſe of all the late buſtle concerning liberty, it is to be hoped, that none of the plauſible pretences, or deluſive ſpeeches, hitherto made uſe of by them for concealing the ſame, will be able to anſwer that end. Indeed, they do not, of themſelves, ſeem any way capable of doing it. They are well enough fitted to catch the attention and fire the reſentment of the populace; but not to make any conſiderable impreſſion on the ſenſible and unbiaſſed part of mankind. They may very eaſily raiſe a mob, and give ſome plauſible colour to force and violence; but can never do any thing at all by way of rational conviction. Even their ſo much extolled letters ſeem rather better calculated to amuſe or entertain the Critic, than to inform the Stateſman; and may very well be compared to a caſtle in the air, which is much to be admired indeed for its beauty and magnificence, but a great deal more for its being raiſed and ſupported without any viſible foundation. N.

*** *The ſubſequent Favour of this Correſpondent is much too long for the Plan of a Magazine, and cannot be abridged; it will therefore be returned, if called for. Brevity is recommended in any future Favour.*

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for the Month of *June*, 1769.

June 1769	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S W freſh	29 4½	57	many flying clouds, about noon.
2	W S W ditto	29 5	57	many flying clouds, but no rain.
3	S W Ditto	29 5	57	very wet till four, fine bright evening.
4	S W to E little	29 7	56	bright mild day, cloudy cold evening.
5	E freſh	29 7	57	cloudy, with a good deal of rain.
6	N N E ditto	29 6	57	very cloudy and cold, ſeveral ſhowers.
7	S W little	30	56	a fine ſoft grey day.
8	Ditto freſh	29 9	58	chiefly cloudy, miſſing rain at times.
9	Ditto ſtrong	29 7	60	very cloudy, but no rain.
10	Ditto	29 6½	60	Ditto.
11	S S W freſh	29 6½	58	cloudy and ſun-ſhine at intervals, ſmall ſhowers.
12	Ditto little	29 9	58	a very fine bright day.
13	W little	29 8½	57	a very fine bright warm day.
14	W S W freſh	29 7½	57	ſeveral ſmart rains at times.
15	N E freſh	29 6	57	ſeveral ſhowers in the day, bright evening.
16	W S W Ditto	29 6½	56	Ditto.
17	W to N ditto	29 4	57	wet night, very ſhowery day
18	W to N E ditto	29 5	56	conſtant rain night and day.
19	N little	29 8½	55	very bright night, fair day but cloudy.
20	W S W ditto	29 9½	56	ſome flying clouds, but a fine day.
21	Ditto	29 6	56	very wet day, fine bright evening.
22	W little	29 7	57	many flying clouds, in the day, wet evening.
23	S W ditto	29 7	60	chiefly cloudy, with ſome trifling rain
24	Ditto	29 5½	61	very wet night and day.
25	Ditto	29 6	61	many flying clouds, with ſome ſlight ſhowers.
26	S W freſh	29 8	61	many flying clouds, but no rain.
27	Ditto	29 8½	62	dull heavy day, very wet evening.
28	N little	29 6½	61	wet night, dry day, bright evening.
29	N W ſtrong	29 8	61	chiefly cloudy, with ſome little rain.
30	N freſh	29 8½	53	cloudy day, bright evening, cold wind.

17. *The Deserted Village, a Poem, by Dr. Goldsmith.*

IN a dedication of this poem to Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Goldsmith observes, that several of the best and wisest of their friends have objected to the depopulation it deplores as no where to be seen, and the disorders it laments, as to be found only in the poet's imagination. To this he makes no other answer, than that he sincerely believes what he has written; that he has taken all possible pains in his country excursions for these four or five years past, to be certain of what he alledges, and that all his views and enquiries have led him to believe those miseries real, which he has here attempted to display. He observes also, that as, in regretting the depopulation of the country, he inveighs against the encrease of luxury, he shall incur the censure of modern politicians, it having been the fashion for twenty or thirty years past, to consider luxury as one of the greatest national advantages, and all the wisdom of antiquity in that particular as erroneous. I however, says the Doctor, must remain a professed Ancient on that head, and continue to think those luxuries prejudicial to states, by which so many vices are introduced, and so many kingdoms have been undone.

But waving, with this author, the enquiry, whether the country be depopulating in general; it cannot surely be pretended that local depopulation is imaginary: every *sinecure* in the kingdom is a memorial of *a deserted village*; and a man may, without impropriety, lament the depopulation of his native fields, though the inhabitants should only gradually have migrated to another place, and those in whose rural labour he took pleasure, when every thing could please, should have been transferred from the plough to the loom. This might well give occasion to all the descriptive and pathetic beauties with which this little piece abounds, without supposing that those who are missed in the village have been driven from the kingdom, and that the posterity of men, who were happy in an English village, are perishing in a vain attempt to populate the deserts of Florida.

But if the author has not painted from fancy, in the ruin of his village, he has certainly done so in its prosperity. If he has not described depopulation and disorder, he has described simplicity and happiness, which exist only in the poet's imagination. For this he has made no apology, nor is any apology necessary. It is the poet's prerogative to improve nature, and he that rejects all painting and all poetry that create beauties which they do not find, will leave little of either but what would disgrace the arts.

As to the effects of luxury, with respect to what is called national advantage, it may, in the first place, be observed, that the term national advantage, does by no means include the idea of general felicity. A great nation is an aggregate, almost necessarily consisting of miserable individuals; and those are called national advantages which make a nation great. A nation in this respect is like a galley, the greater its splendor and force, the more are condemned to toil at the oar. It is equally certain that luxury does not make the individuals of a nation happy, as that without luxury, the individuals must be few, and therefore the aggregate weak. A division of lands permanently equal, so that "each rood, as this "author says, shall maintain its man," is an idea fit only for poetry. Wherever there is property, it must of necessity, at least after a short time, be unequally divided, and as soon as some become poor and some rich, the poor will labour for the rich, and the rich will subsist them for their labour.

The first labour will be that which furnishes the necessaries of life, the cultivation of land, and the breeding of cattle. But the necessaries of life may always be furnished to many by few, so that where there is no other subject of labour, more may be fed than can be employed. Of the poor however, those only who are employed will be fed; those who have not land sufficient to subsist them, will not be subsisted by those who have more than sufficient gratuitously, and therefore, if they have no service to offer, will not be subsisted at all.

Here then luxury must commence, to employ the idle, or those who cannot otherwise be employed must be ejected. A community from which they should be ejected, might perhaps be happier than a community, in which artificial wants should be introduced, but it must necessarily be small, and consequently weak; its happiness therefore, supposing it to be happy, cannot be permanent, as it will be liable to be subdued and enslaved, at the caprice of any stronger community, by which it can be invaded. But luxury or artificial

wants,

wants, the ſupply of which is ſuppoſed to be pleaſure, however neceſſary to eſtabliſh a ſtate, muſt, by a natural and neceſſary effect, at length deſtroy it, as food produces a plethory in conſequence of nutrition.

It is univerſally allowed, that the more men any country can employ, the more it will breed; it will employ more, in proportion to the manufactures, which are articles of luxury, that it furniſhes: it will accumulate wealth in proportion as theſe manufactures are exchanged for money; in proportion as money by increaſing becomes cheap in any country, all things that are purchaſed with money, particularly labour, will become dear; when any country therefore has exceeded other countries, firſt, in trade, then in population, then in wealth, in a certain degree, it muſt begin to decline, in the ſame order; firſt in trade, then in population, then in wealth. The reaſon is manifeſt. The manufacturers in countries where labour coſts leſs, will ſupply a cheaper commodity: the diminution of trade, while the numbers remain, produces national miſery; the diminution of wealth, will naturally tend to reſtore trade, and trade population. The misfortune is, that wealth in theſe circumſtances rather ſtagnates than waſtes, and like the vital fluid, when circulation is impeded, produces univerſal corruption and ruin.

Having thus acted as moderator between Doctor Goldſmith and modern politicians, by ſhewing that luxury, in different ſtages, is firſt the ſupport, then the ruin of a commercial ſtate; we ſhall proceed to give an account of this poem. In the firſt place we cannot but congratulate the public upon an attempt to revive a true taſte for this kind of compoſition, at a time when our faſhionable poetical dialect is degenerating into a kind of cant; in which obſolete words and phraſes are revived, new, quaint, and affected terms introduced, and an unnatural ſenſe forced upon others; where the proſody of our early verſifiers is adopted, with an affected reliſh of all the faults and imperfections which have ſince been corrected, both by precept and example; epithets multiplied without advantage either to ſenſe or ſound, and a metaphorical language introduced, which like the nethermoſt abyſs, teems with "all monſtrous all prodigious things."

The poem is written in the character of the native of a country village, who returning, after the abſence of many years, finds it totally deſerted.

After pathetically addreſſing it as a place, which the innocent pleaſures of his childhood had endeared, he proceeds thus:

Sweet Auburn! parent of the bliſsful hour,
Thy glades forlorn confeſs the tyrant's pow'r.
Here as I take my ſolitary rounds,
Amidſt thy tangling walks, and ruined grounds,
And many a year elapſed, return to view
Where once the cottage ſtood, the hawthorn grew,
Here, as with doubtful, penſive ſteps I range,
Trace every ſcene, and wonder at the change,
Remembrance wakes with all her buſy train,
Swells at my breaſt, and turns the paſt to pain.
Sweet was the ſound when oft at evening's cloſe,
Up yonder hill the village murmur roſe;
There as I paſt with careleſs ſteps and ſlow,
The mingling notes came ſoftened from below;
The ſwain reſponſive to the milk-maid ſung,
The ſober herd that lowed to meet their young;
The noiſy geeſe that gabbled o'er the pool,
The playful children juſt let looſe from ſchool;
The watch-dog's voice that bayed the whiſpering wind,
And the loud laugh that ſpoke the vacant mind,
Theſe all in ſoft confuſion ſought the ſhade,
And filled each pauſe the nightingale had made.
But now the ſounds of population fail,
No chearful murmurs fluctuate in the gale,
No buſy ſteps the graſs-grown foot-way tread,
But all the bloomy flush of life is fled.
All but yon widowed, ſolitary thing
That feebly bends beſide the plaſhy ſpring;
She, wretched matron, forced, in age, for bread,
To ſtrip the brook with mantling creſſes ſpread,
To pick her wintry faggot from the thorn,
To ſeek her nightly ſhed, and weep till morn;
She only left of all the harmleſs train,
The ſad hiſtorian of the penſive plain.

The author then gives the characters of the pariſh prieſt and the village ſchoolmaſter.

Near yonder copſe, where once the garden ſmil'd,
And ſtill where many a garden flower grows wild;
There, where a few torn ſhrubs the place diſcloſe,
The village preacher's modeſt manſion roſe;
A man he was, to all the country dear,
And paſſing rich with forty pounds a year;
Remote from towns he ran his godly race,
Nor ere had changed, nor wiſh'd to change his pace;

Unſkilful

Unskilful he to fawn, or seek for power,
By doctrines fashioned to the varying hour;
Far other aims his heart had learned to prize,
More bent to raise the wretched than to rise.
His house was known to all the vagrant train,
He chid their wanderings, but relieved their pain:
The long remembered beggar was his guest,
Whose beard descending swept his aged breast;
The ruined spendthrift, now, no longer proud,
Claimed kindred there, and had his claims allowd;
The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay,
Sate by his fire, and talk'd the night away;
Wept o'er his wounds, or tales of sorrow done,
Shouldered his crutch, and shew'd how fields were won.
Pleas'd with his guests, the good man learned to glow,
And quite forgot their vices in their woe;
Careless their merits, or their faults to scan,
His pity gave ere charity began.
Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
And even his failings leaned to Virtue's side.
But in his duty prompt at every call,
He watched and wept, he prayed and felt, for all.
And, as a bird each fond endearment tries,
To tempt its new fledged offsprings to the skies;
He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way.
Beside the bed where parting life was layed,
And sorrow, guilt, and pain, by turns dismayed,
The reverend champion stood. At his controul,
Despair and anguish fled the struggling soul;
Comfort came down the trembling wretch to raise,
And his last faultering accents whispered praise.
At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks adorned the venerable place;
Truth from his lips prevail'd with double sway,
And fools, who came to scoff, remained to pray.
The service past, around the pious man,
With ready zeal each honest rustic ran;
Even children followed with endearing wile,
And plucked his gown, to share the good man's smile.
His ready smile a parent's warmth express,
Their welfare pleased him, and their cares distress;
To them his heart, his love, his griefs were given,
But all his serious thoughts had rest in heaven.
As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
Tho' round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head.
Beside yon straggling fence that skirts the way,
With blossomed furze unprofitably gay,
There, in his noisy mansion skill'd to rule,
The village master taught his little school;
A man severe he was, and stern to view,
I knew him well, and every truant knew;
Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
The day's disasters in his morning face;
Full well they laugh'd with counterfeited glee,
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he;
Full well the busy whisper circling round,
Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frowned;
Yet he was kind, or if severe in aught,
The love he bore to learning was in fault;
The village all declared how much he knew;
'Twas certain he could write, and cypher too;
Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage,
And even the story ran that he could gauge.
In arguing too, the parson owned his skill,
For e'en tho' vanquished he could argue still;
While words of learned length, and thundering sound,
Amazed the gazing rustics ranged around,
And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew.

We shall not multiply extracts, because we would rather increase than lessen the desire of the reader to see the whole; in which, if he has not vitiated his taste, till, like a sick girl, he prefers ashes and chalk to beef and mutton, we can promise him more pleasure than he has received from poetry since the days of Pope. X.

18. *Sermons, written by a Lady.* Dodsley, 12mo.

"As among other literary frauds it has long been common for Authors to affect the stile and character of ladies, it is necessary to apprize our readers that these sermons are the genuine productions of a female pen, to which the public was some time ago indebted for an excellent translation of Four elect Tales from Marmontel. It has been observed by the admirable author of the Rambler, that it is much easier not to write like a man, than to write like a woman; and in this little work there is a strain of native sense, and elegant simplicity, which a writer of the other sex would have found it very difficult to imitate. For a woman to write sermons, is indeed something uncommon, but the author accounts for her undertaking with

with a *Naivete*, that characteriſes her work. "About two years ſince, ſays ſhe, having a converſation with a clergyman of my acquaintance, concerning preaching in general, he, betwixt jeſt and earneſt, declared he would preach any ſermon that I ſhould write; an agreement was made, and I ſat down to compoſe."— She proceeds to give an account of the choice of her ſubjects, and the means by which her work came to the preſs, as follows:

As I had always looked on perſons of a covetous diſpoſition with a mixture of pity and indignation, and having met with many of a contracted, narrow turn of mind, and very few who anſwered my idea of generoſity, the text which had occured on ſeveral occaſions, when I could have wiſhed not to have had reaſon for it, preſented itſelf now, and I pitched on that as a ſubject on which I might expreſs my thoughts. Some accidental circumſtances prevented its being preached: but having once entered on that kind of writing, I could not help committing to paper ſome thoughts which had frequently paſſed over my mind on the inſufficiency of this life for real happineſs, and the uncertainty of all that wore that appearance. On this occaſion I expatiated on the words of Job; a book which I had always read with admiration and melancholy pleaſure. The ſermon on Revenge is compoſed of arguments which I had often made uſe of to calm the ſpirit of retaliation, which I have found riſing in my breaſt, on my having met with unkind treatment where I thought I had not deſerved, and had no reaſon to expect it.

Theſe three diſcourſe lay by me a long while, without my thinking much about them; till having mentioned to a friend a deſire I had of turning to ſome advantage what I had written, he told me the thought was not amiſs, but they were too few to publiſh alone, and adviſed me to write four more.

I choſe thoſe ſubjects on which I had moſt reflected, and on which therefore I had moſt to ſay. The terrible conſequences of ſlander to defenceleſs women, and the extreme cruelty of the practice againſt thoſe, who generally labour under evils ſufficient to embitter life without that addition, had often employed my thoughts; and the equitable admonition of Our Saviour, delivered in that admirable ſermon which contained the moſt perfect rule of life that ever was given to man, appeared to me a proper text. As the uſual conſequence of having my ſpirits raiſed has been the feeling them greatly depreſſed, I had often, on thoſe occaſions, quoted to myſelf the words of Solomon, which I now fixed on as a topic for the fifth eſſay. I have always entertained the higheſt notion of filial duty, which I think is lately grown too little the faſhion; and this furniſhed me with matter for another. The ſeventh was the hint of a friend, who is herſelf a mother, and whoſe partiality to my judgment made her deſirous to know if my opinion coincided with her own in the article of education.

In the firſt ſermon, ſhe directs the bounty of the rich and great to thoſe who with the ſtrongeſt claim are leaſt noticed, whoſe diſtreſs is moſt ſevere and to whom the benefit would be moſt laſting. She juſtly obſerves, that we have among us, a kind of faſhionable charity, and that it is no uncommon thing to hear, that a noble perſonage has ordered a conſiderable ſum to be laid out in proviſions, and diſtributed among the poor. This tranſcient and oſtentatious liberality, is generally mentioned with great encomiums in the news papers and zealouſly recommended to imitation; yet what is it, but for a moment to ſubſtitute exceſs for famine; to ſuſpend diſtreſs only ſo far as to make its return more ſenſibly felt, and render bounty ſubverſive of its purpoſe, like the light of Hell, which was rather darkneſs viſible, and "ſerved only to diſcover ſights of woe?"

There are, ſays the Female Preacher, unhappy people, whoſe lot is caſt above the loweſt ſort, and who yet want the comforts which even they enjoy. Aſhamed to beg, unable to dig, theſe I recommend as proper objects for the rich to exerciſe their generoſity on: let them ſeek them in their obſcurity, and they will find families whom they may make happy by ſums ſo inconſiderable as by themſelves to be ſcarcely miſſed; they will there find worthy people who have been reduced to poverty by unavoidable and unforſeen miſfortunes, and unable to bear up againſt them for want of the aſſiſtance of friends and money; ſome who have owed their ruin to their own goodneſs of heart, whoſe generous, unſuſpecting natures have been impoſed upon by artful and deſigning men; ſuch as theſe who have erred through exceſs of virtue, have certainly a claim which no liberal mind can refuſe; and many may be likewiſe found

found whose sufferings have been owing to their own follies; yet sufferings still they are, and they who feel the weight of them have a right to pity and relief from creatures who are not themselves exempt from the failings of humanity. Indeed, I know not how to believe there are any people so void of tenderness and compassion, as to upbraid a man for indiscretions, at the time he is feeling their dreadful consequences. Can there be a more pitiable object, than the father of a family who sees his children around him destitute of support, and must reproach himself as the cause? and can there be a greater act of generosity than to alleviate such distress, by putting it in his power to retrieve past errors, and provide for the innocent sharers of his destiny?

In the sermon against Slander, she detects a practise equally subtle, cruel, and perfidious, which, tho' by no means uncommon, is seldom noticed, as it is veiled under the appearance which uncommon penetration only can see through. "There is, says she, a most insidious "way of ruining a good name; by "*commendation*: by bestowing lavish "praise on slight virtues, a character of "candour is cheaply acquired, which is "afterwards used to the perfidious pur-"pose of detraction in matters of real "consequence." She observes, that with respect to the sex, detraction is cruel with every possible aggravation, for by the imputation of one fault, all virtue is precluded: a fault which in one sex is supposed to be consistent with whatever is amiable or great, and which therefore, intercepts neither kindness nor honour, in the other is supposed to render the character uniformly despicable and odious, to justify at once obliquy and hatred, and leave the unhappy victim an outcast of society, without succour, countenance, or pity.

Having thus exposed the enormity of insinuations against female reputation, which are known to be false, she cautions her readers against building censure upon suspicion. "We ought, says she, "to look on every one's character as too "sacred to be traduced from suspicion "only; appearances are very fallacious, and we are sometimes deceived by "the strongest."

But truth itself does by no mean justify detraction: if all the faults of the best man that ever existed were written on his forehead, says an excellent writer, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes, and if it is our duty "to hide "the fault we see," surely to impute faults which we do not see, is rather the employment of a Devil than a Man.

Such are the sentiments which the reader will find in this little book, of which therefore a further recommendation is unnecessary. X.

PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS,
Continued from page 239.

XXXV. *A Catalogue of* 50 *Plants from Chelsea Garden, presented to the Apothecaries Company, pursuant to the Will of Sir Hans Sloan.*

This cannot be abridged.

XXXVI. *An Interpretation of the Inscription on a Punic Coin, never before explained, by Mr. Swinton.*

This coin was struck in the island Gozo, and such pieces being frequently found in Malta, have by the Abbe Venuti, been denominated Maltese medals, and supposed to have been struck there.

For a representation of this coin, the reader is referred to Tab. XI. n. 5. but unfortunately on Tab. XI. there is no such number. On one side of it we are told, that there is the head of a woman veiled, and on the reverse a sheep, with a word consisting of three Punic characters.

Gozo, is a small island, about 30 miles in circumstances, in the Mediterranean, about 5 miles distant from Malta, and was anciently called Gaulus, both by the Greeks and Romans: it was in early times possessed by the Phœnicians, then by the Greeks, and then by the Carthaginians, who may be supposed to have coined money there with a Punic inscription. This memoir is little more than a controversity with Venuti, whether these coins were struck at Malta, or Golos.

XXXVII. *An Account of the Lymphatic System in Birds, by Mr. William Hewson.*

The Lymphatic system has hitherto been supposed to be wanting in Birds, no phisiologist having been able to discern in these animals, either lacteals or mesenteric glands, which are visible in the smallest quadruped.

Mr. Hewson however has been more fortunate: the reason why the lacteals of Birds have not been discovered, is, the transparency and want of colour in the fluid they contain; the lacteals of quadrupeds are easily found, because they are filled with chyle which is opaque and white; it seems to be allowed, that in Birds mesenteric glands are wanting.

Mr.

Mr. Hewſon divides the lymphatic ſyſtem of Birds, like thoſe of quadrupeds, into three branches, the lacteals and lymphatics, and their trunk or thoracic duct; he gives a very minute and accurate deſcription of them, which he has illuſtrated by a cut. His diſcovery he thinks greatly weakens, if not wholly deſtroys the notion that the chyle of Birds is abſorbed into the blood by the common veins.

Mr. Hewſon alſo diſcovered this ſyſtem in a Turtle, and in Fiſh. He has prepared two birds, whoſe lymphatic ſyſtems are filled with quick-ſilver, and propoſes to give accounts of the other ſubjects in a future memoir.

XXXVIII. Mr. Swinton in this article, endeavours to ſhew that an Etruſcan inſcription never before publiſhed, which is upon a Denarius of the Veturian family, ſtands for the name Luponius, an Italian General in the ſocial war, with a ſubſtitute for the prenomen which he ſuppoſes to be either M, or N I; but knows not certainly which.

XXXIX. Contains Mr. Swinton's deſcription of a Punic coin which has been publiſhed by Montfaucon and ſeveral others. One ſide contains a woman's head viled; the other, three Egyptian figures: concerning which Mr. Swinton determines nothing. He judges from the repreſentations of ſeveral of theſe coins, none of which have the inſcription perfect, that it conſiſted of a Koph, a Lamed, and a Nun, and was equivalent to Gaulos or Gozo.

XL. Contains Mr. Swinton's obſervations on an inedited coin, with two Punic characters on the reverſe. This coin is braſs; one ſide repreſents the head of a woman decked with ears of corn; the other a horſe ſtanding ſtill and turning his head backward. One character is placed near the horſe's breaſt, the other under his belly. They are ſuppoſed to be Aleph and Koph, and to form the firſt part of the name of ſome noted city either in Sicily or Africa. Mr. Swinton is inclined to believe it was Agrigentum in Sicily. Under the figure of the head there is a globule, which Mr. Swinton thinks may be conſidered as an uncial mark noting the weight of the piece.

XLI and XLII. *Obſervations by Jeremiah Dixon and Charles Maſon, for determining the length of a degree of latitude in the provinces of Maryland and Penſylvania, with an introduction by Mr. Maſkelyne.*

By theſe obſervations which take up no leſs than 51 4to pages, the length of a degree of latitude in Penſylvania and Maryland is 363,763 Engliſh feet, equal to 56,904½ French toiſes. The latitude in which this meridian was meaſured is 29°. 12′ north.

It may perhaps be agreeable to the reader to ſee the reſult of the principal meaſures of degrees of latitude taken accurately with proper inſtruments brought together into one view, the following table therefore is added.

57422	66°.	20′ N	Mr. Maupertius, &c. Lapland	1736 and 1737
57074	49	23 N	M. Maupertius, &c. and M. Caſſini	1739 and 1740
57091	47	40 N	P. Leiſganig	1768
57028	45	0 N	M. Caſſini	1739 and 1740
57069	44	44 N	P. Beccarie	1768
56979	43	0 N	Le Pere Boſcovich and Le Maire	1752
56888	39	12 N	Meſſrs. Maſon and Dixon	1764 to 1768
50750	0	0	Mr. Bouguer and M. de la Condamine	1736 to 1743
57037	33	18 S	Abbe de la Cuille.	1562

Upon comparing the degree of the meridian meaſured by Maſon and Dixon, with that meaſured at the equator which was 56750 toiſes, in the hypotheſis of the earth's being an oblate ſpheroid, the proportion of the equatorial to the polar diameter will be as 494 to 493. But upon comparing it with the degree meaſured in Lapland, which was 57422, the proportion of the two diameters to each other will be as 142 to 141. Mr. Maſkelyne infers from the great difference of theſe reſults, either that the figures of the meridians are not accurately elliptical, or that the inequalities in the earth's ſurface conſiderably deflect the plumb line from its true ſituation or both.

It muſt be obſerved here that the length of the degree meaſured by Maſon and Dixon in lat. 39. 12 N. is in Mr. Maſkelyne's computation, ſaid to be 56904½ Paris toiſes, and in the table to be 56888; the firſt is probably right.

XLIII. *Aſtronomical obſervations made in the forks of the river Brandywine,*

wine, in Penſylvania, to determine the going of a clock ſent thither by the R. Society, to find the difference of gravity between the place where the clock was ſet up, and the obſervatory at Greenwich.

The difference of gravity is not inferred from theſe obſervations, to which the curious are referred.

XLIV. *An account that the weather was hotter at Rome in the ſummer of* 1768, *than had been known for many years.*

The mercury in Farenhrit's thermometer, expoſed at a north window, ſtood from ten in the morning, to five in the evening, on Friday Auguſt 19, at ninety nine, this ſummer, notwithſtanding the heat was uncommonly healthy.

XLV. *An eaſy method of making a phoſphorus that will imbibe and emit light like the Bolognian ſtone, by John Canton.*

Calcine Oyſter ſhells, by keeping them half an hour in a good coal fire, let the pureſt part of the calx be powdered and ſifted, mix with three parts of this powder one part of the flowers of ſulphur, let ſome of the mixture be rammed into a crucible about an inch and an half deep, till it is almoſt full, and let it be placed in the middle of the fire, where it muſt be kept red hot one full hour, and then ſet by to cool: when it is cold turn it out of the crucible, and cutting it, or breaking it to pieces, ſcrape off the brighteſt parts, which, if the phoſphorus be good, will be a white powder: this may be preſerved in a dry veſſel, with a ground ſtopper.

If a little of this phoſphorus be expoſed a few ſeconds to the day light, on the outſide of a window, it will, when firſt brought into a dark room, give light enough to ſee what hour it is by a watch, if the eyes have been ſhut or in the dark two or three minutes before.

XLVI. *Aſtronomical obſervations made at Swetzingen, in the years* 1766, *and* 1768, *by father Chriſtian Mayer.*

XLVII. *Obſervations on the tranſit of Venus over the ſun, and the eclipſe of the ſun, June* 3, 1769, *by Mr. Maſkelyne.*

Theſe two articles cannot be abridged.

[*Concluded.*]

EPITAPH *for the late* LORD MAYOR.

THIS Tomb, what few ſucceeding ones can boaſt,
A Britiſh heart preſerves and Britiſh duſt;
Fame ſpeaks the reſt ——when Envy will approve
Small praiſe is ſcandal to a kingdom's love.

ODE *for his* MAJESTY's *Birth-day, June* 4, 1770.

Written by William Whitehead, *Eſq Poet Laureat, and ſet to Muſic by Dr. Boyce, Maſter of the King's Band of Muſicians.*

DISCORD hence! the torch reſign--
Harmony ſhall rule to day.
Whate'er thy buſy fiends deſign
Of future ills, in cruel play
To torture or alarm mankind,
Lead the inſidious train away,
Some blacker hours fro miſchief find,
Harmony ſhall rule to day.

Diſtinguiſh'd from the vulgar year,
And mark'd with heaven's peculiar white,
This day ſhall grace the rolling ſphere,
And ling'ring end its bright career
Unwilling to be loſt in night.
Diſcord lead thy fiends away,
Harmony ſhall rule to day.

Is there, intent on Britain's good,
Some Angel hovering in the ſky,
Whoſe ample view ſurvey's her circling flood,
Her guardian rocks, that ſhine on high,
Her foreſts, waving to the gales,
Her ſtreams, that glide thro' fertile vales,
Her lowing paſtures, fleecy downs,
Towering cities, buſy towns,
Is there who views them all with joy ſerene,
And breathes a bleſſing on the various ſcene?

O if there is, to him 'tis given,
(When daring crimes almoſt demand
The vengeance of the Thunderer's hand,)
To ſoften, or avert the wrath of Heaven.
O'er Ocean's face do tempeſts ſweep,
Do civil ſtorms blow loud,
He ſtills the raging of the deep,
And madneſs of the croud.

He too, when Heaven vouchſafes to ſmile
Propitious on his favourite Iſle,
With zeal performs the taſk he loves,
And every gracious boon improves.

Bleſt Delegate, if now there lies
Ripening in yonder pregnant ſkies
Some great event of more than common good,
Tho' envy howl with all her brood,
Thy wonted power employ,
Uſher the mighty moments in
Sacred to harmony and joy,
And from this æra let their courſe begin!

The

The INDIFFERENT, from METASTASIO, by the late ISAAC PECCATUM SHARD, Esq; [Never before Printed.]

GRAZIE a gl' ingani tuoi
Al fin respiro O iNcé
Al fin du 'n infelice
Ebber gli dei pietá
Sento da lacci tuoi
Sento che l' alma é sciolta
Non sogno questa volta
Non sogno libertà

Manco l' antic ardore
E son tranquillo a segno
Ch' in me non trova degno
Per maseherarsi amore
Non cangio più colore
Quando ti miro involto
Quando il tuo nome ascolto
Più non me batte il cuore

Sogno, ma non ti miro
Sempre né sogni miei
Me destó è tu non sei
Il primo mio pensier
Lungi da te m' aggiro
Senza pensarvi mai
Son teco, e non me fai
Ni Pena, ni Piacer.

De tua beltà ragiono
N' intenneriimi sento
I torti mici rammento
E non me sò sdegnar
Confuso più non sono
Quando mi vieni appresso
Col mio Rivole ist esso
Posso di tè parlar

Volgimi il, sguardo altero
Parlame in volto humano
Il tuo disprezzo é vano
E vano il tuo favor
Che più l' usato impero
All'ora in me non hanno
Que gli vecchi più non sano
La via di questo cuor

Quel ch' alletta o spiace
Se lieto ó mesto sono
Già più non è tuo dono
Già colpa tua non è
Senza di té me piace
La Selva, il colle, il prato
Ogni soggino ingrato
M' annoia ancor conte

Odi s' io son sincero
Ancor mi sembri bella
Ma non mi sembri quella
Che paragon non ha
E non t' offendé il vero
Nel tuo legiadro aspetto
Or veggio alcun diffetto
Che mi paria beltà

Quando lo stral spezzai
Confesso il mio rossore
Spezzar m' intesi il cuore
Ne paria di morir
Ne per uscir da quai
Per non viderssi appresso
Per acquistar s' istesso
Tutto se puo soffrir

THE tender look, the winning smile,
No more shall my fond hopes beguile;
Nicé, thy arts are vain;
The pitying Gods my peace restore,
Freedom's a golden dream no more,
At length I've burst my chain.

In me, no wonted ardor glows,
No more my colour ebbs and flows,
When, on thy face I gaze;
My heart ne'er flutters at thy name,
No symptoms of a lurking flame,
My peaceful breast betrays,

At night, in dreams I seldom see
Thine image; or first think of thee.
When, in the morn, I wake;
I ne'er, when absent from thee, sigh;
No pain perceive when thou art by,
Nor any pleasure take.

If any one thy beauty prize
I feel no soft emotion rise,
Or at my wrongs repine;
I with my rival talk of thee,
But not one spark of jealousy
Disturbs this breast of mine.

View me with pity or disdain,
Alike thy smiles, or scorn are vain,
Nor love, nor hate impart;
Those eyes have lost their former sway;
No more can find the well known way
Once leading to my heart.

Chearful, or sad, howe'er my days
I pass, to thee I owe no praise,
To thee impute no blame:
The grove, the hill, th' enamell'd green,
Without thee charm; each gloomy scene,
With thee, looks still the same.

Frankly I own thou still art fair;
But yet, methinks, there others are
Whose charms with thine might vie;
Excuse me—in that lovely face,
I spy a fault, that seem'd a grace,
To my once partial eye.

When, from my breast, I wrench'd the dart,
I blush to think my tortur'd heart
Was cleft almost in twain;
Who would not, some sharp pain endure,
The wounds of slighted love to cure,
And be himself again?

Il vischio in cui sauvienne
Quel augellin t'a llora
Lascia le penne ancora
Ma trova libertà
Poi le perdute penne
In pochi di ritrova
Cauto devien per prova
Ne più tradirsi fa

The lime-caught bird would rather chuse
Some plumes, than liberty, to lose,
Time soon that loss repairs:
In vain we to retake him strive,
The sky-experienc'd fugitive,
Eludes all future snares.

Só che non credi estinto
In me l' incendio antico
Perche si spesso il dico
Perche tacer non so
Quel natural istinto
Nice a parlar me sprona
Por cui ciascun ragiona
Dei rischi ché passò.

Because thou art my frequent Theme,
Perhaps some latent spark may seem
Still in my breast to burn;
Nicé, when dangers are no more,
As often as we talk 'em o'er,
Our pains, to pleasures, turn.

Dopo il crudel cimento
Narrai passati sdegni
Di sue ferite i segni
Mostra il guerrier così
Mostra cosi contento
Schiavo ch' usci da pena
La barbara catena
Che straccianava undi

The soldier thus from cruel wars
Returning, loves to count his scars,
Fights o'er his past campaigns;
Thus, the glad captive, newly free
From a long, painful slavery,
Delights to shew his chains.

Parlo ma sol parlando
Me sodisfar procuro
Parlo má nulla curo
Che tu mi presti fé
Parlo mà non demando
Se approvi i detti mioi
Ne se tranquilla sei
Nel ragionar di me

To please myself I talk, nor care
Whether thou think'st me now sincere,
Or what thy thoughts may be;
I ask not if my numbers please,
Or if thy bosom be at ease,
If e'er thou talk'st of me.

Io lascio un inconstante
Tu perdi un cor sincero
Non so di noi premcery
Chi s' abbia a consolar
So ch' un fido amante
Non troverai più Nicè
Ch' un altr' ingannatrice
E facile à trovar.

Which of us two wants comfort most?
Thou hast a constant lover lost;
I quit a fickle fair:
Nicé, a heart so true, so kind
As mine, is very hard to find;
Coquets swarm every where.

The beauty of the above Ode has tempted several other ingenious writers to translate it, no one, it is presumed, has traced the original with more spirit and closeness than Mr. Shard. There are no less than three translations, or imitations of it, in the second vol. of Dodsley's Miscellanies, two of which are extremely well done. The one was by the Rev. Mr. Steward, Prebendary of Litchfield. The letter to a young Lady from Florence p. 296, was by the same hand. The other was by the late Richard Roderick, Esq; and is entitled, The *Shepherd's Farewell to his Love*. The only fault in it is the promiscuous using *thou* and *you*.

On throwing by an Old Black Coat.

OLD friend, farewell—with whom full many a day,
In varied mirth and grief, hath roll'd away.
No more thy form retains its sable dye,
But, like grey beauty, palls upon the eye—
That form which shone so late in fashion's bloom,
How fall'n!—erewhile the glory of the loom!
Late, wrapt secure within thy woollen folds,
I brav'd the summer rains, and winter colds.
Fearless of coughs, catarrhs, which Eurus brings,
Or dark November, on his noisome wings,
Whistling a tune, like Cymon in the song,
Thro' filthy streets and lanes I've trudg'd along,
Nor heeded aught the hackney coachmens cries,
Tho' *Coach your Honor* sounded to the skies,
And shall I then forget thy brighter hue,
Sell thee a slave to yonder hoarse-mouth'd Jew?
Forbid it Gratitude—forbid it Shame—
That were a deed would blacken Clodio's name.
Thou poor old man, whose brow is streak'd with care,
Stretch'd on the clay cold earth, thy bosom bare,
Had I but half that Clodio's shining store,
Thy breast should heave with misery no more;
Yet take the scanty pittance I bestow,
This coat shall shield thee from the drifting snow.
But ere we part—indulge the moral lay,
Hear it, ye fools, who flutter life away,
Vain are the rich man's toils, the proud man's brags,
Men turn to dust—and broadcloth turns to rags,

On

On a ROBIN'S *singing over the Grave of a* LADY, *in* Mary Gate *Church-Yard, near the ruined Abbey,* YORK.

(By the Author of Poems by NOBODY.)

STILL be the air; unmov'd ev'n *Zephyr's* wing,
Hark the sweet warbler pours his plaintive lays;
By nature taught, *Fidelia's* Dirge to sing,
While pensive eccho sighs responsive praise.

That praise she well deserves:—all good and kind,
A soul devoid of cruelty or pride;
Not ev'n the Babes* by you to fame consign'd
More spotless liv'd, or less repining dy'd.

But round the songster looks, with timid gaze;
Oh, let not fear suspend your grateful song;
Like you I wish to sing *Fidelia's* praise;
Who lov'd *Fidelia* ne'er can do you wrong.

To see the feather'd tribes encag'd—The sigh
Wou'd often heave,——the tear humane wou'd start,
Pity wou'd glance from either swimming eye;
For pity's dwelling was *Fidelia's* heart.

Hark! how the little warbler swells his throat,
His sympathizing soul with grief o'erflows;
Pity and love are blended in each note;
Such melody's the soothing nurse of woes.

Sing on;——nor snare, nor ruthless fowler fear,
These sacred reliques will from danger save;
Nor blasting witch or goblin dare appear,
To shed their venom near *Fidelia's* grave.

Oft when the western sun has downward sped,
To your soul melting note wou'd she attend;
And when stern winter threaten'd, constant fed,
And to the Red-breast mourners prov'd a friend.

Sweet tho' your song—(why swells my throbbing breast,
Why heaves the sigh? why drops the heart-sprung tear?)
Her song than your's yet sweeter was confest,
The melting sound still vibrates on my ear.

Oh, may thy tuneful dirge, sweet bird, each eve,
With soothings kind my anguish'd bosom move;
So may thy heart like mine ne'er know to grieve,
Nor mayst thou mourn like me a widow'd Love.

Each flow'r and sweet, cull'd with thy nicest skill,
Strew o'er her grave:—no baleful weed be seen;
But weeping eve her richest dews distil,
And may the hallow'd turf be ever green.

And when no more this pulse shall know to beat,
When all life's powers their functions shall decline;
Oh may——(the flatt'ring hope how soothing!—sweet!)
Oh may my ashes be entomb'd with thine.

R. I.

* The Children in the wood.

To the Memory of the late JOHN GURNEY *of* NORWICH.

TO Gurney's shade, the muse her tribute pays
To Gurney's shade, she sings in pensive lays
If sense sublime, with ev'ry virtue join'd,
That can exalt, or dignify the mind,
If gentle manners, and a soul sincere,
(Which o'er affliction dropt the melting tear)
Can move the passions, or the heart amend,
Let *Crito* mourn the exit of his friend.
Graceful his form, and in that form inshrin'd,
As in its temple, dwelt a purer mind.
By nature fram'd in social life to please,
With true politeness, dignity, and ease.
By pure religion taught, he strove t'excell,
In all the noble arts of acting well.
With affluence blest, that affluence he bestow'd
In acts of *private*, and *of publick* good.
No weeping Orphans from his gate he spurn'd,
No friendless suppliant from his door he turn'd
T'was his delight pale misery to relieve,
And make the pensive mourner cease to grieve
Celestial charity's benignant flame,
Glow'd in his breast, and eterniz'd his name.
Serenely mild, as autumn's evening beams,
His temper shone, with sweet enliv'ning gleams.
Within his breast did no fierce passions rowl,
Or break the calm composure of his soul.
No mean deceit disgrac'd his ample mind,
No selfish passion there a place could find;
But wise, and great, benevolent and good,
A fair example to mankind he stood.
By *all* respected, by the *best* rever'd,
The *virtuous* lov'd him, and the *vicious* fear'd
Each noble virtue grac'd his manly mind,
He liv'd a public blessing to mankind.
Thus through the vale of time he humbly trod,
The paths that lead to virtues bright abode;
Till now releas'd his spirit wings it's way,
In purer regions of eternal day.

Essex, April 12, 1770. CRITO.

Written in Knotting, *by Mrs.* Th—r.
(See the *Peruvian Letters* from ZILIA *to* AZA.)

WITH art like this Peruvian Zilia wove
The story of her own and Aza's love.
Her thirst of gold the cruel Spaniard brought
To ransack nations for the treasure sought;
The gold they seize at many lives expence,
Gold was the aim religion the pretence.
The royal maid, bereft of all her store
A captive brought to Gallia's distant shore
Was doom'd to see her faithful lord no more.
Constant thro' every trial, her fond heart
With Aza's image but in death cou'd part:
The *Quipos* still afforded some relief,
By this she told her love and all her grief;
By this ideal correspondence kept
With him for whom she liv'd, for whom she wept,
Ere he, (as infidel to love!) had try'd
A new religion and a Spanish bride.
Ye maids of Britain, who these knots shall read
Well shall your truth in mutual love succeed,
And when ye tie the sacred knot, bestow
Such worth as did in Zilia's bosom glow.

Thurſday, May 3.

ARRIVED in Cadiz Bay from Callao and Lima, on the Coaſt of Peru, in the South Seas, the Adventure Frigate, having on board more than two millions of Piaſtres on account of the King and the Merchants, beſides a valuable cargo of the productions of the country. This ſhip in her paſſage met with a variety of diſtreſs. In doubling Cape Horn, ſhe was ſurprized by the ſetting in of the ice, and was for a whole month in danger of periſhing every hour. In this critical ſituation, ſhe was thrown upon the ſkirts of a floating iſland of ice, and was borne along on her ſide for more than ſeven leagues; notwithſtanding which, after the moſt wonderful eſcape, ſhe at length had the good fortune to arrive with very little damage at Rio-de-Janeiro, from whence ſhe had an agreeable paſſage home. Forty and fifty per cent was given for inſurance upon her, as a miſſing ſhip, having been more than eight months upon her voyage.

Sunday, May 13.

The King and dauphin of France had the firſt interview with the young dauphineſs. They met at the bridge of Berne in the foreſt of Compeigne, and their firſt ſalutation was very tender and affecting.

Wedneſday, 16.

The ceremony of the nuptials of the dauphin and dauphineſs was performed at the chapel royal at Verſailles, by the archbiſhop of Rheims. After ſupper, the king having conducted their highneſſes to their apartment, and the benediction of the bed having been made by the archbiſhop, the king delivered the ſhirt to the dauphin, and the dutcheſs of Chatres performed the ſame office to the dauphineſs.

Wedneſday 23.

One Greaves, a pawnbroker in Wych-ſtreet, was committed to Newgate, on a a ſtrong ſuſpicion of ſetting his houſe on fire. He had inſured his effects at a high value; and it appeared that he had altered his books in many places to give a colour to his intended fraud.

Thurſday 24.

The general aſſembly of the church of Scotland, met at Edinburgh, when the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Glaſgow opened the ſeſſion in the uſual manner. The reverend Dr. Alexander Carl ſle, miniſter of Inverelk, was choſen moderator.

An infant about ſeven weeks old, was beſet with rats in a houſe ſituated in the outſkirts at Glaſgow, and was bit in twenty-ſix different places before its cries brought people to its relief. The child is in a fair way to do well.

The two Kennedies were this day brought to the bar of the court of King's bench, on an appeal brought by Mrs. Bigby, the widow of the deceaſed watchman, (ſee p. 234.) Matthew was brought from on board a ſhip in which he was to have been tranſported, and Patrick was brought from Newgate. They were both committed to the cuſtody of the Marſhal of the King's Bench priſon, and are to take their trials on ſome future day.

Saturday 26.

A ſpecial jury of Gentlemen was ſtruck in the Crown Office, to try Mr. Almon, upon an information filed *ex officio*, by the King's Attorney General, for ſelling Junius's letter, addreſſed to the King. [For an extract from which, ſee vol. xxxix. p. 530.]

Monday 28.

"The following compliment was made to his Highneſs by the Count de Noailles, Plenipotentiary Commiſſary from the King of France when he received the Dauphineſs from the hands of his Excellency the Prince de Stahrenberg, Plenipotentiary from the Empreſs Queen.—"The honourable Commiſſion which the King my Maſter has been pleaſed to entruſt me with, enhances the meaſure of gratitude which I owe for favours received from him. I want no other felicity but to be able to repreſent faithfully to your Highneſs the ſentiments of his Majeſty, and his ardent deſire to ſee you partake of his tenderneſs with the reſt of his Royal Family. The whole nation whoſe interpreter I am, ſighs for the happy moment which is to announce to two great Empires the perpetuity of their happineſs, by ſecuring to two of the moſt ancient families of the univerſe the bands which unite them. What ought we not to hope for from a Princeſs brought up in virtue by an auguſt mother, the glory of her ſex, and mother of Kings; Formed by ſuch great examples, the Dauphineſs will find in the happineſs ſhe enjoys, the pledge of that which ſhe will procure to France."

A Court of Council was held, in purſuance of a precept iſſued by order of the Ld Mayor, to conſider of an Addreſs, on occaſion of her Majeſty's happy delivery of a Princeſs. His Lordſhip took the chair ſoon after 12. When the court was ſat, Mr Alderman Roſſiter complained of what the Ld Mayor had ſaid at St James's laſt Wedneſday to the King, after his Majeſty's Anſwer to the Remonſtrance, as not being given to his Lordſhip in charge by that court. Alderman Harley ſupported Alderman Roſſiter's complaint, and was replied to by the Aldermen Wilkes, Townſend, and Sawbridge. The Court then deſired the Lord Mayor to ſtate what his Lordſhip ſaid after the King's Anſwer, which he did, and it was entirely approved. A motion of Thanks was then made and ſeconded for his Lordſhip's noble conduct on this occaſion, which was agreed to without any diviſion. The Lord Mayor ſpoke extremely well, and particularly obſerved how unbecoming ſuch a complaint was from the Aldermen

Roſſiter

Roſſiter and Harley, who would not attend that Court to St. James's. Mr. Alderman Wilkes, in his ſpeech, took notice, "That the principal reaſon why he did not attend the laſt Remonſtrance to St. James's, was a tenderneſs for the preſervation of the lives of his Fellow Citizens; that he knew the Miniſtry wiſhed for every opportunity to murder the people; that when the Weſtminſter Remonſtrance was preſented, the Colonel of the Guard had orders to fire on the people, if there had been the leaſt diſturbance; and that he was ſure, had he attended on Wedneſday at St. James's, and only a few boys had hallooed, a pretence would have been taken from thence to fire on his fellow citizens, and another maſſacre would have enſued, the idea of which filled his mind with horror; and for that reaſon chiefly he did not attend, &c."—The King's Anſwer was then ordered to be entered in the City Books, and immediately after it the Lord Mayor's Reply. Mr. Bellas next moved for an Addreſs on the Birth of a Princeſs, and was ſeconded by Mr. Freeman. Mr. Alderman Wilkes then ſaid, He did not riſe to oppoſe the Motion; that there was not in that Hon. Court, nor in the nation, a man more zealouſly attached to the houſe of Brunſwick and the Prince on the Throne than himſelf; but that this did not ſeem to be a time for many compliments; that the Citizens of London had been treated of late with great indignity; that their Petition had been received with contempt, and their Remonſtrance with inſult, for which he appealed to the Sheriffs; that it ſeemed to be the ſtudy of Adminiſtration to affront the City, and provoke the people, of which he gave inſtances in the ſeveral favours conferred of late on very near relations of Lord H——d and Lord B——n, the firſt of whom the City had complained of as *the public Defaulter of unaccounted Millions*, and the other was in univerſal odium for his Letter of Thanks after the maſſacre in St. George's-fields; that the Governor of Maſſachuſett's Bay had been created a Baronet, and obtained a penſion, merely becauſe he was a tyrant, and univerſally deteſted by our Brethren in America; that on theſe accounts the Addreſs ought to be very chaſte, modeſt, reſerved, and ſolely confined to what he hoped would ever be a ſubject of real joy to Engliſhmen, an increaſe of the Brunſwick line; other members ſpoke to the ſame effect, and the motion was carried *nemine contradicente*, a committee appointed to draw it up, and when drawn up, it was agreed to by the Court.

Sunday 27.

Mr. Veſnables, a reputable butcher in Whitechapel, and Mr. Rogers, an eminent cabinet maker in Hounſditch, were both ſhot dead by villains who attempted to rob them, but were reſiſted.

Tueſday 29.

A Placart was this day publiſhed by order of the States General, prohibiting for ſix weeks, all commerce by land and water between the inhabitants of the Republic and the ſubjects of the Elector Palatine, the foundation of which was owing to ſome contraband proceedings on both ſides, in conſequence of which, much altercation has enſued. Sugars belonging to the Palatines have been detained at Rotterdam, and in return, ſome boats have been ſtopt belonging to the Dutch upon the Lower Rhine. The affair is become ſerious, and if not ſpeedily accommodated, may poſſibly be productive of a rupture.

Wedneſday 30.

Came on at Guildford the election of a Coroner for Surry; the candidates were Mr. Peck, ſupported by the intereſt of Sir Robt. Clayton, and Mr. Fewtrell, by that of Mr. Onſlow; the conteſt, however, was carried on as all elections ſhould be, with decency and temper, and the numbers were ſo equal that one voice determined the election.

For Mr Peck, 1039
For Mr. Fewtrell, 1038

After the election was over, a Remonſtrance, like that from the City of London, (ſee p. 275.) was propoſed, and carried by a majority of the Freeholders, though oppoſed by the Sheriff, and diſcountenanced by Gentlemen of the largeſt property in the county. It was however preſented to his Majeſty.

William Harris was executed in the Graſs-Market at Edinburgh, being capitally convicted there for forging the notes of the Thiſtle bank.

Thurſday 31.

The grandeſt fireworks that have ever been known, were this evening exhibited in the Square of Lewis XV. at Paris, in honour of the Dauphin's marriage, but the diſaſter that followed daſhed all the pleaſure that had been received from the delightful exhibition. The aſtoniſhing multitude that had crowded to ſee the fireworks, were blocked up on all ſides, except one narrow ſtreet, thro' which they muſt all paſs in order to diſperſe. Some obſtruction happening in that ſtreet, and the people not knowing the cauſe, took fright, and every one preſſing forward to get away, the confuſion increaſed ſo faſt, that one trampled over another, till the people lay one upon another in heaps; thoſe who were undermoſt, ſtabbed thoſe who lay above them in order to diſengage themſelves. The carnage wsa inexpreſſible. The lateſt accounts make the dead to amount to 1000, and the wounded to 2000 more. The humanity of the new-married pair on this melancholy occaſion, cannot be ſufficiently applauded. The Dauphin, in the firſt tranſports of his grief, gave all the money allotted for his month's expences towards the relief of the ſufferers, and in this act of generoſity he was followed by the Dauphineſs, whoſe mind was ſo deeply impreſſed with the relation of what had happened, that it was with difficulty ſhe could be kept from fainting. His Majeſty was alſo greatly affected, and iſſued orders, that no expence might be ſpared to ſuccour and aſſiſt the miſerable.

ferable. In ſhort, ſuch a ſcene of real diſtreſs, never before preſented itſelf, and it is thought it will be the means of utterly aboliſhing that kind of entertainment for the future.

The Hon. Willam Henry Lyttleton, ambaſſador to the Court of Portugal, arrived from thence in the York packet-boat.

At the annual meeting of the Charitable Society for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen, held at Canterbury, 225l. 15s. was ordered to be diſtributed among 12 widows, and 22 orphans.

Friday, June 1.

The Lord Mayor, attended by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and a reſpectable body of the Council, waited upon his Majeſty at St. James's, with the following addreſs:

To the KING's *Moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

"WE wait upon your Majeſty with our ſincere congratulations on the happy delivery of our moſt gracious Queen, and on the birth of another Princeſs; and to aſſure your Majeſty that there are not, in all your dominions, any ſubjects more faithful, more dutiful, and more affectionate to your Majeſty's perſon and family, or more ready to ſacrifice their lives and fortunes in the maintenance of the true honour and dignity of your Crown.

"Long may your Majeſty reign the true guardian of the liberties of this free country, and be the inſtrument, in the hands of Providence, of tranſmitting to our poſterity thoſe invaluable rights and privileges, which are the birth right of the ſubjects of this kingdom."

The following is his Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer:

"I receive with great ſatisfaction your congratulations on the happy delivery of the Queen, and the birth of a Princeſs; and I return you my hearty thanks for the duty and affection to my Perſon and Family, and the zeal for the true honour and dignity of my Crown, which you expreſs upon this occaſion.

"The City of London, entertaining theſe loyal ſentiments, may be always aſſured of my Protection."

After the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. had waited in the anti chamber at St. James's a conſiderable time, previous to their admittance into the royal preſence, the Lord Chamberlain came out with a paper in his hand, and read to the following effect: "As your Lordſhip thought fit to ſpeak to his Majeſty after his anſwer to the late Remonſtrance, I am to acquaint your Lordſhip, as it was unuſual, his Majeſty deſires that nothing of this kind may happen for the future." The Lord Mayor deſired the paper might be delivered to him. The Lord Chamberlain ſaid he acted officially, and had it not in orders to deliver the paper. The Lord Mayor then deſired a copy: To which the Lord Chamberlain replied, he would acquaint his Majeſty, and take his directions; but he did not return until the order was brought for the whole Court to attend with the Addreſs.

The Count de Belgioiſo, Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Emperor and Empreſs-Queen, had his firſt audience of his Majeſty, to whom he delivered his credentials.

Alderman Stevenſon, Trecothick, Croſby, and Townſend, with the Deputies Cockſedge, Judd, and Townſend, George Bellas, and Samuel Freeman, Eſqrs. Mr. Beardmore, Mr. Sharpe, and Mr. Anderton, appointed a Committee to wait upon Lord Chatham, preſented his Lordſhip with the city thanks, for his moſt eminent ſervices to his country.

Saturday 2.

John Stretcher, a German, who had abſconded with 1850l. of his maſters money, which he was entruſted to receive at the bank, was overtaken by Mr. Johnſon of Auſtin Friars, one of the Partners in the loſs, at Boulogne, and by the readineſs of the Magiſtrates of that city, he was ſecured. On the firſt ſurprize of being taken, he delivered up the whole money, except the little he had expended, and Mr. Johnſon, pleaſed with his repentance, gave him ten guineas to bear his expences to his own country.

The Seſſions at the Old Bailey which began on Wedneſday, ended, when thirteen capital convicts received ſentence of death, among whom were James Attaway, and Richard Baily, for robbing the houſe of T. le Mere, Eſq; ſtabbing his ſervant, and taking his watch; and Charles Stevens, Henry Holyoak, and Henry Hughes, for the murder of John Shaw, near Iſlington.

Sunday 3.

Being Whitſunday, his Majeſty, preceded by the Heralds and Purſuivants at Arms, went to the Chapel Royal, and heard a ſermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Kaye, and afterwards received the Sacrament with his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, from the hands of the Biſhop of London. The Sword of State was carried to chapel by lord Oſford, and back by the Duke of Roxburgh.

Monday 4.

Stevens, Holyoak, and Hughes, were executed, purſuant to their ſentence. They were young fellows, whom a life of diſſipation had corrupted, and who were driven to a villainous courſe of life to ſupport their extravagance. Holyoak, in particular, had ſerved in a creditable poſt at ſea, and had a good character from the Captain under whom he ſerved; Hughes too had a good character, but Stevens was a hardened villain, and probably was the ruin of the other two.

This being his Majeſty's birth day, who then entered the 33d year of his age, the

ſame

ſame was obſerved at Court with the uſual ceremony. At noon the guns were fired, and the Ode performed at St. James's; at night the Ball, tho' not numerous, was exceedingly brilliant. (See the Ode. p. 272.)

Wedneſday 6.

By the Tamar Sloop of War, and Florida Fire Ship, arrived at Plymouth from Port Egmont, an Iſland on the Coaſt of Patagonia, there is an account, that two Spaniſh Frigates of 36 guns each, came to the ſaid Port, and in the name of his Catholick Majeſty, required our people to quit the Iſland. This news was at firſt diſcredited, but has ſince been confirmed.—The Spaniſh claim is founded, it is ſaid, on an old Treaty, made in the reign of the firſt James, by which that Monarch renounces all right to make ſettlements in South America, beyond a certain line.

Friday 8.

Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Glouceſter, ſet out from Carlton houſe for Dover, in order to embark for France. Tho' ſhe went in the moſt private manner, ſhe did not eſcape the brutal inſolence of a factious multitude. She was, however received with all poſſible marks of reſpect by perſons of character in every town through which ſhe paſſed; and when ſhe arrived in France, was complimented by a particular meſſage from that polite Court.

Sunday 10.

Being the birth day of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia, who then entered into the 60th year of her age, his Majeſty received the uſual compliments on that occaſion, as did alſo her Royal Highneſs.

Monday 11.

Being Eſſoign Day, the Courts of Law were opened with the uſual ceremony.

Three Children of a poor cottager in Ireland having eaten of the herb Daho, or Water-Parſnep, two of them died, and the other was with difficulty ſaved.

A plowman near Biggleſwade in Bedfordſhire, threw up a pot of gold coins, ſuppoſed of Edward VI. one of them meaſured exactly one inch, one quarter, and one eighth in diameter; the repreſentation on one ſide is a man in armour, in a ſhip, holding a ſword in his right hand, and on his left arm a ſhield, with four compartments of three lions and three fleur-de-lis. On the other ſide a large croſs equally divided, the legend hardly to be made out. They are of pure gold, of ſeventeen ſhillings value.

Joſeph Lyons Walrond, and John Skinner, ſenior, ſcholars of Merchant-Taylors ſchool, were choſen to fill up the vacant fellowſhips in St. John's college, Oxford.

The judgment of the Governor and Council of Calcutta was reverſed by his Majeſty's Council here, on an appeal from William Bolts, Eſq; for removing him from the Council there, without a ſufficient cauſe.

Tueſday 12.

The Univerſity of Oxford in full Convocation, conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws on the earl of Hardwicke. His Lordſhip was preſented to his degree by the Dean of Chriſt Church, who, in a very elegant ſpeech, took particular notice, that it was on account of his Lordſhip's literary merit, as well as his general character, that the Univerſity paid him this mark of their regard. His Lordſhip was pleaſed to return his acknowledgments to the convocation for this honour, in a very polite manner, and in Latin truly claſſical.

A moſt audacious robbery was committed in the houſe of Farmer Marſh, of Beckingham, near Gainſborough, by James Frith, a ſervant in the family, who went up at midnight into the chamber where his maſter's daughter (a widow of near forty) lodged, and where he knew was a trunk, containing a conſiderable ſum of money; he, with a halter ready prepared, put the nooſe about her neck and ſtrangled her, leaving the poor creature, as he thought dead, in bed: He then carried off the trunk, containing about a hundred and forty pounds. In about a quarter of an hour the injured woman recovered her ſenſes, and called up her antient father to her aſſiſtance, who alarming the reſt of the family, and the neighbourhood, they went out every way in purſuit of the villain, who was taken a few hours after at Matlerſay, five miles from Beckingham, with the trunk and all the money, except one guinea; and being carried before John Dawſon, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices, was yeſterday by him committed to Nottingham goal.

Wedneſday 13.

The following Addreſs, Petition, and Remonſtrance, from the Freeholders of the county of Surry, was preſented to his Majeſty, at St. James's, by Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. one of the Repreſentatives of that County in Parliament, attended by the Hon. Peter King, Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Barts. and Benjamin Hayes, Eſq;

To the KING'S *moſt excellent Majeſty.*

The humble Addreſs, Petition, and Remonſtrance of the Freeholders of the county of Surry.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty.

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Freeholders of the county of Surrey, in full Confidence that your Majeſty will at length turn a favourable Ear to the juſt Complaints of your Subjects, beg leave, with all Humility, to renew our ſupplications to your Majeſty, in behalf of your much injured and afflicted people.

We humbly hope, that our ſtrenuous Endeavours for the Reſtoration of our conſtitutional Rights, will not be deemed inconſiſtent with our Zeal for your Majeſty's Government, nor our ardent love of Liberty contradictory to our dutiful Affection for your royal Perſon.

We conſider the Right of election as coeval with the firſt Forms of Government in this Country; a Right which has been ren-

dered

dered dearer to us, by the happy exercise of it at the great Æra of constitutional liberty, the glorius Revolution; in consequence of which, your Majesty's Royal ancestors were established on the Throne of these realms; and we cannot but think that the Proceedings respecting the Middlesex Election are a flagrant Violation of the rights of all legal Liberty, and utterly irreconcileable to every Principle of the constitution.

We sincerely lament that any Measures should have been taken to discountenance the constitutional mode of complaint to the Throne by petition, as it is one of the most indisputable rights of the Subject, and no less the Interest of the Prince to encourage than the people to prefer.

Bound as we are by duty, as well as inclination, to support your Majesty, we consider ourselves no less bound to support the constitution; a constitution which has hitherto been preserved by the blood and treasure of our Ancestors, and which, in justice to our posterity, at the risque of all that is dear to us, we will transmit unimpaired to our descendants.

The present national discontents lead us to look back with Horror on the general confusion in the last age, which arose from the pernicious counsels of wicked and corrupt ministers, who, after violating the liberties of the people, slighted their just Petitions and Remonstrances, and, by these means, brought on the Calamities, which involved Prince and people in one common ruin.

A brave and free people, possessing the highest notions of liberty, and Veneration for their privileges, can never be at rest whilst their own free choice of a representative is taken from them. This is the only instance of any man being imposed upon them with a confessed minority of Votes. If one man can be so imposed, all may; and we dread the consequences, unless your Majesty shall be pleased to listen to the Cries of your people, and relieve them in their present distressed Situation.

Deign then, most gracious Sovereign, to listen to the earnest Remonstrances of a loyal, though misrepresented people; remove those Ministers who advised a Violation of our Privileges; discountenance that overruling Influence which has been the secret Source of all our Grievances, and, by dissolving the present Parliament, afford us an opportunity of returning such Representatives as will be equally attentive to the Honour of the Crown, and the Rights of the People. And your Majesty's Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

This morning at nine o'clock the trial of Mr. Woodfall, for printing the celebrated letter of Junius, addressed to the King, (of which an extract was given, vol. xxxix.) came on before Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, at Guildhall, when only seven of the special jury impannelled appearing, five talesmen were ballotted for, from the common jury, and the trial went on. The publication being proved and admitted, the trial lasted but a short time. The pleadings of the counsel and examination of witnesses ended soon after eleven, when Lord Mansfield gave his charge, in the usual strain, and the jury enclosed a little before twelve, and continued till near nine, when they repaired with their verdict to Lord Mansfield's House, and there delivered it. Guilty of printing and publishing ONLY.

A fire broke out at Foulsham in Norfolk, by which 12 or 14 houses were entirely consumed, and the inhabitants reduced to the greatest distress. The church likewise took fire, and was burnt in such a manner that nothing but the walls were left standing.

Thursday 14.

The Governors of the City of London Lying-in Hospital, held their Anniversary Meeting, and collected 877l. 18s 3d. towards the support of that charity.

A Sessions of Admiralty was held at the Old Bailey, at which only two persons were charged with crimes committed on the High Seas, whose trials are put off, at their own request, their witnesses being abroad.

Saturday 16.

Was opened the fine Monument at the West end of Westminster-Abbey, to the memory of the late Richard Tyrrell, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the White. The device seems to be taken from that expression in the Burial Service, *and the sea shall render up their dead.* The Admiral is represented rising into the clouds from the sea, surrounded with Angels, one of whom is sounding the last trump, while a second reaches out his hand to assist him in his flight. The under part represents the sea with rocks, and a view of the Buckingham man of war. The figure of Hope is greatly admired, but the Critics in Sculpture say the whole is too crouded to be easily distinguished but by the eye of an Artist.

Sunday 17.

Her Royal Highness the young Princess was christened in the Great Council Chamber, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury: Her Royal Highness was named Elizabeth. The Sponsers were, the Hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel, represented by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, the Princess Royal of Sweden, represented by the Countess of Holderness; and the Princess of Nassau-Weilburg, represented by the Countess dowag. of Effingham.

Monday 18.

This day the court went into mourning for the late Queen Sophia Magdalena, dowager of Christian VI. and grandmother to the present King of Denmark.

Tuesday 19.

Notice was given in the London Gazette, that the Speaker of the House of Commons, would in fourteen days issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the election of a Burgess to serve in Parliament for the borough of Scarborough, in the room of Fountaine Wentworth Osbaldiston, Esq; deceased.

This

Wednesday 20.

This morning the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, with the Judges of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Barons of the Exchequer, met at Lord Mansfield's chambers, when the following circuits were appointed:

Home Cir. Lord Mansfield, Baron Smythe,
Midland, L. C. J. Wilmott, Baron Adams,
Norfolk, L. C. B. Parker, Justice Gold,
Oxford, Justice Bathurst, Justice Welles,
Northern, Justice Aston, Baron Perrott,
Western, Justice Blackstone, Justice Ashurst.

There was held a quarterly meeting of the proprietors of East-India stock, for the purpose of chusing nine Gentlemen, as inspectors into the Company's accompts.; which being done, Mr. Creighton proposed some amendments to their Bye laws, as clashing with the new Acts of Parliament, the further consideration whereof was referred to another meeting.

Friday 22.

Was held a Common Hall of the Livery of London, for the choice of a Lord Mayor, in the room of the Right Hon. William Beckford, Esq; deceased, when the Aldermen Trecothick and Crosby were returned; but a Poll being demanded for Sir Henry Banks, the same was granted, and began the same day.

Lady G—v—r's petition for Alimony, pending her suit in the Ecclesiastical Court, came on to be heard in Doctors Commons, when the Judge having heard Council on both sides, was pleased to order the Lady 200*l.* a year till the cause is determined, a proportionable part of which is to be paid her monthly.

Saturday 23.

Notice was given in the London Gazette, that a new writ will be issued out for the election of a Citizen to serve in Parliament for the City of London, in the room of the Right Hon. William Beckford, Esq; in fourteen days from June 22.

Monday 25.

This Day Counsellor Ashurst appeared in the Court of Chancery, and shewed the King's writ to be made a serjeant, previous to his sitting as judge, to which dignity he is appointed in the room of the late Judge Yates.

Joseph Martin, and William Baker, Esqrs. were this day elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, for the year ensuing.

Early this morning two highwaymen attempting to rob a stage-coach at Mims-Wash, the guard fired at them, shot one dead, and shattered the arm of the other, whom they apprehended and brought to town. Upon the report of the surgeon, before Sir John Fielding, that the man's life was in danger, he was carried to the Middlesex Hospital, where is arm was cut off. He confessed his name was Thomas Watson, and his companion's William Ward; that they were both postillions, and had robbed ever since January last.

Wednesday 27.

This day M. Almon, who some time before had been found guilty by a special jury, for publishing Junius's Letter addressed to the King, was admitted to shew cause before the Judges of the Court of King's-Bench, for a new trial, but the arguments produced by his council not being judged satisfactory, the court unanimously dismised the cause, and thereby confirmed the verdict.

The annual medals given by Lord Bruce to the Students of Winchester-college, were adjudged this year to the following Gentlemen: The gold one, for the best copy of Latin verses, to Thomas Henry Lowth, Esq; the Bishop of Oxford's son; and the silver ones, for elocution, to Edward Sandford, and Francis Paul Stratford, Esqrs.

Friday 29.

This day Alderman Trecothick was chosen Lord Mayor of London for the remainder of the year, in the room of the Right Hon. William Beckford, Esq; deceased.

Saturday 30.

A tragical affair happened during the course of the present month at Lyons in France; a young couple having conceived a violent passion for each other, and not being able to obtain their parents consent to marry, formed the extravagant resolution of constituting a kind of chapel, and setting up an altar, before which they were reciprocally to swear eternal fidelity to each other, and then to shoot themselves through the head; all which they executed. It is added, that they had carried their romantic notion so far, as to purchase a dagger, to accomplish their purpose of killing themselves, if the pistols had failed of that effect. The lad was the son of a fencing-master, and the girl the daughter of a wealthy innkeeper.

The news from the Morea during the course of the present month, has been unfavourable to the Russians and Insurgents who have joined them. The Turks being reinforced, are said to have fallen upon them with great fury, to have retaken Patresso, and to have slaughtered without mercy all the Greeks and Russians who fell into their hands. The English Consul with his son and family escaped, almost miraculously. The bloody rage that insenses the Turks and Christians against each other, is productive of the most savage cruelties, and excites even to the ripping up of women and children.

List of Births, for the Year 1770.

JUNE 7. LADY of Charles Jenkinson, Esq;—a son.
9. Lady of Sir William Maxwell, of Sprinhall—a son.

List of Marriages for the Year 1770.

MAY 14. REV. Dr. Eyre, R. of Fovant—to Miss Mitchell of Sarum.
24. Bennet Langton, Esq; of Langton, Lincolnshire—to the Countess of Rothes.
James Whitshed, Esq; member for Cirencester—to Miss Henry of Bath.
27. Harbord Lee, Esq; of Mortimer st.—to Miss Frances Bishop, of New Bond-street.

29r Mr.

29. Mr Francis Newbery, jun. of St Paul's Church Yard—to Miss Raikes of Gloceſter.
30. John Ogle, Eſq; of Cockſpur ſtreet—to Miſs Williams of Pall-mall.
31. Kerchever Thompſon, Eſq;—to Miſs Stokes, daughter to the Rev. Mr Stokes, R. of Knoptloft, Leiceſterſhire.

JUNE 1. Sir George Cooke, Bart.—to Miſs Middleton. ſiſter to Sir Wm Middleton.
2. Colonel Clements—to Miſs Webb, only daughter to General Webb.
3. John Fenwick, Eſq; Upper Groſvenor-ſt. —to Miſs Eliz. Cave, of May fair.
7. Sir John Wrotteſley, Bart. member for Staffordſhire—to the Hon. Miſs Courtenay, maid of honour.
Joſeph Rowland, Eſq; of Clapham—to Miſs Scott, of Greenwich
9. Alderman Trecothick, of London—to Miſs Meredith, daughter of Sir William.
Edward Benton. Eſq; Lincoln's Inn—to Miſs Noyes of Southcot.
10. George Ferry, Eſq; of Dover-ſtreet—to Miſs Dorothy Reeves, of New Bond-ſtreet.
14. Robert Banniſter, Eſq; of Bucks—to Miſs Eliz. Spackman, of Greek-ſtreet.
Rev. Mr. Montague, R. of Piddle Hinton, Dorſet to Mrs Talbot of Fordingbridge.
17. Richard Thorne, Eſq; of Queen Ann ſt. —to Miſs Hannah Grove of Lower Groſveror-ſtreet.
18. John Boot, Eſq; of Stoke-Newington—to Miſs Clifton of Chelſea.
Chriſtopher Harris, Eſq; of Cornwall—to Miſs Denithorne of Hereford.
19. Thomas Richards, Eſq; of Parliament-ſt. —to Miſs Lucy Walters of Pall-mall.
Richard Manſell, Eſq; of Argyle buildings —to Miſs Charlotte Franklyn, Bloomſbury
20. Hon. and Rt Rev. Dr Shute Barrington, Ld Bp of Landaff—to Miſs Guiſe, niece to the late General Guiſe.
21. John Fox, Eſq; of Parkſtreet, Weſtminſter—to Miſs Ann Roberts.
22. James Miller, Eſq; of Retford,—to Miſs Tacy, of Nottinghamſhire.
23. Samuel Turner, Eſq; of Sydenham—to Miſs Nordon, of Broadſtreet-Buildings.
24. Mr John Vincent, gold-worker—to Miſs Ann Judith Convenant, daughter to the late Rev. Mr Convenant.
John Bolton, Eſq; of Gainſborough—to Miſs Alicia Manning, of Hurley ſtreet.
Iſaac Scott, Eſq; of South Mimms—to Miſs Newton, of Barnet.

Liſt of Deaths for the Year 1770.

CHarles Muſgrave, Eſq; in his way home from France.
Capt. Davidſon, of the Welch Fuzileers.
John Trugarthin, Eſq; near Penzance.
Rev. Mr Charles Goodwin, V. of Mark-Tay, Eſſex.
Rev. John Wentworth, R. of Snargate, and V. of Brenſett, both in Romney Marſh.
Lady of Charles Baldwyn, Eſq; member for Shropſhire.
Daniel Boone, Eſq; a domeſtic of the Princeſs Dowager
Ralph Nied, near Cheſter, aged 107; he had buried ſix wives.
Alderman Archer, of Saffron-Walden.
James Covell, Eſq; Chatham, Kent.
Rev. H. Gibert, R. of Rolton in Lincolnſhire upwards of 50 years. He was a French proteſtant, and left his country for his religion.
Samuel Ingham, Eſq; who accompanied Lord Clive as ſurgeon, on his laſt voyage to the Eaſt Indies.
Rev. Mr John Rolleſton, at Aſton, near Derby.
John Haynes, aged 105, at Wooton-Baſſet, Wilts.

MAY 20. John Ackman, Eſq; of Bromelton in Scotland.
21. Right Hon. Alexander Colville, Rear Admiral of the White.
23. Philip Haughton James, eldeſt ſon of Montague James, Eſq; by his preſent lady.
James Clark, Eſq; of Lower Groſvenor ſtr.
James Weſtman, Eſq; at Uxbridge.
Rev. Mr Fowle, R. of All Cannings, Wilts.
24. Rt Finely, Eſq; aged 78, at Milbank.
Dr Ackman, Phyſician at Edinburgh.
28. Mr Benj. Lee, of Saffron-hill, Apothecary, aged 90.
Mr Atkinſon, Collector of Land Tax in Weſtminſter 30 years.
29 James Collings, Eſq; New Bond-ſtreet

JUNE 1. James Bowland, Eſq; of Greek-ſtreet, Soho.
2. Rev. Mr Cheſterton, at King's Lynn.
3. Andrew Abdy, Eſq; near Althorpe, in Northamptonſhire.
Hon. and Rev. Mr. Howe, R. of Wiſh-ford-Magna, and brother to Ld Chedworth.
Joon Fletcher, Eſq; Little Chelſea.
Thomas Mills, Eſq; an eminent Ruſſia merchant.
Henry Stevens, Eſq; Epping Foreſt.
Relict of Francis Foote, Eſq; and grandaughter to the famous Hampden.
4. Tho. Maxwell, Eſq; of Rotherhythe.
5. Mr Tho. Bernard, Tallow-chandler, worth 100,000 l.
6. Ann Hatfield, aged 105, at Tinſley, Yorkſhire.
William Fulke, Eſq; at Ramſgate, Kent.
9. Lady of the Rev. Mr Edw. Lockwood, of Stapleton, Glouceſterſhire.
7. Rob. Friend, Eſq, Spital ſq. aged 82.
Sir Joſeph Yates, Knt. one of the honeſteſt judges that ever filled the bench.
Rev. Mr Whitaker, at Leeds, Yorkſhire.
8. Mrs Gunning, houſekeeper of Somerſet houſe, and mother to the preſent ducheſs of Hamilton.
Rd Fryer, Eſq; at Norton, Shropſhire.
10. Jonathan Williamſon, Eſq; an eminent Virginia planter.
Sam. Joynes, Eſq; of Kenſington-Gore.
Rt Hon. George Earl of Cholmondeley, Viſcount Malpas. He is ſucceeded by his grandſon, juſt come of age.
11. Wm Clement, Eſq; Queen-ſq. Bath.
Fountaine Wentworth Oſbaldiſton, member for Scarborough.

Rev.

Rev. Mr Wainman, at Pudſey, Yorkſhire
12. John Walmeſley, Eſq; Greek ſt. Soho
Joſhua Barton, Eſq; at Hackney.
Mr Dupont, merchant, in Bucklerſbury.
13. Rd Fuller, Eſq; at Yarmouth, Norfolk
Wm Tiſdale, Eſq; at Kentiſh-town.
14. Wm Briſtow, one of the ſixty clerks in Chancery.
15. James Maſſey, Eſq; Welbeck-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.
Jane Morſe, aged 105, in the Rolls workhouſe.
16. Mr Thorn, maſter of the Horn tavern, Fleetſtreet.
18. John Chalmur, Eſq; at Newington.
Wm Alexander, Eſq; in Fenchurch-ſtreet.
Sir James Cotter, Bart. in Ireland.
19. James Hatfield, aged 105, who is ſaid to have ſaved his life by hearing St Paul's clock ſtrike 13 at Windſor.
Francis Wilſon, Eſq; at Deptford.
Rd Edwards, Eſq; Lincoln's-Inn Fields, ſenior maſter in the court of Chancery.
Rev. Thomas Williams at Goſport.
20. George Thawyer, Eſq; in the Borough.
John Diſon, Eſq; Mayor of Wincheſter.
21. James Hilton, Eſq; at Camberwell.
John Pym, Eſq; a deſcendant of the famous Pym.
Philip Carteret Webb, Eſq; formerly Solicitor to the Treaſury.
Right Hon. William Beckford, Eſq; Lord Mayor of London.
22. Mr Thomas Gurney, ſhort-hand-writer at the Old Baily.
23. John Saunders, Eſq; deputy of Baſſiſhaw ward.
Joſeph Newſom, in the Commiſſion of the Peace for Middleſex.
24. Thomas Tracey, Eſq; member for Glouceſterſhire.
26. Wm Bowyer Groves, Eſq; Henrietta-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

REV. Robert Engliſh, V. of St Andrews, Suffolk—to the Living of Horſfield.
Rev. Geo. Lynch, V. of Lympne—to the R. of Cherſton, near Hythe.
Rev. Theoph. Houlbrook, L.L.B.—to Stockton R. Worceſterſhire.
Rev. Mr Dolman—to Broom R. Staffordſh.
Rev. Mr Bentham, F. of St John's, Camb.—to Wooton Courtney R. Somerſetſhire.
Rev. John Pigott, Chap. to E. Hardwick—to Gilling and Hornſby V.V. Yorkſhire.
Rev. Tho. Trevor, Chap. to lady dowager Sandys—to Ruabon and Oſwerſley V.V. 300l.
Rev. William Clubbe, R. of Howton—to Brandeſton V. Suffolk.

B——KR——TS.

John Coles, of Warwick, Malſter.
Wm Ching, Kirkhamptton, Cornwall, Mercer.
Robert Storey, of Golden-ſquare, Victualler.
Duncan Clerk, London ſtr. London, Merch.
Joſeph Barrett, of Spitalfields, Oilman.
Peter Caron, of London, Jeweller.
Ralph Richardſon, and Jeffery Richardſon, of Tockholes, Lancaſhire, Dealers.
Elliott Elmes, of Liverpool, Merchant.
John Clark, of London, Warehouſeman.
Nicholas Clark, London, Sugar-Refiner.
Ephraim Brooks, Long-acre, Engine-maker
William Merrick, Mincing-lane, Scrivener.
Patrick Flanagan, Whitechapel, Victualler.
William Clarkſon, of Moor-fields, Broker.
Edward Ryley, of Foſter-lane, Dealer.
Thomas South, of Swaffham, Shopkeeper.
John Tanſley, of Ratcliff, Taylor.
Meyer Cohen, of London, Merchant.
William Williams, of the Old Baily, Dealer.
Rd Walker, of Wandſworth, Callico-printer.
John Hindley, and Ellis Needham, of Milk-ſtreet, London, Warehouſemen.
John Froſtick, of the Old Baily, Carpenter.

PRICES of CORN at the CORN-EXCHANGE, LONDON.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Peaſe	Beans	Pale Malt
JUNE. 4	28 to 35½	18 to 22	17 to 27	24 to 25	26 to 28	18 to 24½	23 to 27
11	28 to 35½	16 to 22	15 to 19	24 to 25	25 to 27	20 to 24½	22 to 27
18	28 to 36	17 to 22	15 to 18	24 to 25	25 to 26	17 to 24½	22 to 27
25	28 to 37	18 to 22	14 to 18	24 to 25	23 to 25	20 to 25	22 to 28

Variation of STOCKS this Month.

June 6.	Bank Stock opened	154	June 25.	Bank Stock	148⅝
	Old S. S. Annuities	84½		Old S. S.	—
	3 per cent conſol.	86⅝		3 per cent. conſ.	84⅝
	Long Annuities	—		Long Ann. ſhut.	
	India Stock	227		India Stock	220½
	New S. S. Ann.	—		New S. S. Ann.	—
	3 per cent 1751	85⅝		3 per cent 1751 ſhut	85⅞
	3½ Bank Ann. 1756	—		3½ Bank Ann. 1756 ſhut	
	Ditto opened 1758	50½		Ditto 1758.	—
	4 per cent conſol.	96⅛		4 per cent conſol.	94⅝

Bill of Mortality from April 27. *to* May 22.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	910	1740	Males	1136	2162
Females	830		Females	1026	

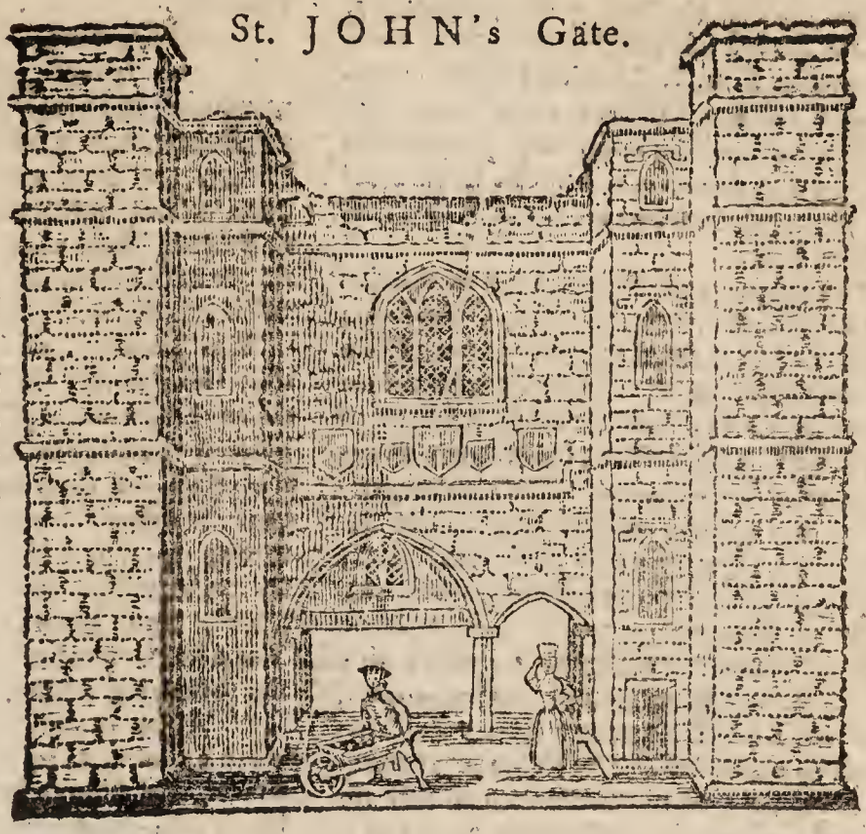
Whereof have died under two years old 702

Between

2 and 5	211	50 and 60	170
5 and 10	85	60 and 70	129
10 and 20	78	70 and 80	99
20 and 30	158	80 and 90	32
30 and 40	220	90 and 102	1
40 and 50	177		

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
PublicAdvertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
StJames'sChron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd'sEvening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 papers
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For JULY, 1770.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Liſts of Births, Marriages and Deaths; &c.

Embelliſhed with an Accurate MAP of the SEAT of WAR in the Mediterranean, including the MOREA, and the ARCHIPELAGO.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

Lieuterant Hutchinſon's Speech to both Houſes of Aſſembly of the Province of Maſſachuſſet's Boy.

"*Gentlemen of the Council, and*

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

NOT having received any ſpecial commands from his Majeſty to be communicated to you, I have only to recommend to your conſideration the public buſineſs of the Province, which it has been uſual for the General Court to act upon at this ſeaſon of the year.

"Analagous to the Conſtitution of the Supreme Legiſlature, it is with you, Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to originate a Bill for ſupplying the Treaſury with a ſum ſufficient to defray the neceſſary charges of Government; an eſtimate of which the Treaſurer will lay before you. The conſideration of the tax for the preſent year comes alſo within the ſame rule. For ſeveral paſt, the taxes have been much reduced, and in one year there was no provincial tax, a large public debt therefore ſtill remains with which the preſent year is burthened and you will, I doubt not, think it greater than your Conſtituents can conveniently diſcharge at once. I am ready to give my conſent to a bill for reducing this ſum, and charging a part of it upon a future year, but out of regard to the public intereſt, I cannot help putting you in mind, that altho' we are now in a ſtate of peace, yet from the viciſſi udes to which all human affairs are liable, and from the preſent commotions in Europe, the time of our continuance in this ſtate is very uncertain, and his Majeſty's Britiſh dominions may ere long be again involved in war. If we ſhall have then a large public debt remaining, it will be a heavy clog upon us. and we may ſee too late, that it is good policy, in times of peace, to diſcharge the debts incurred in times of war. If I am rightly informed, ſome of the other Colonies are entirely free from their debts contracted in the laſt war, and all of them are more ſo in proportion, than we are.

"I will not determine, Gentlemen, but I pray you to conſider, whether the diſcontinuing the exciſe upon ſpiritous liquors, which uſed to eaſe the tax upon polls and eſtates, has been of advantage to the Province, or whether it is not probable, that it has only cauſed a proportionably greater unneceſſary conſumption of ſuch liquors, to the detriment of the health and morals of the people.

"*Gentlemen of the Council, and*

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

"A multitude of Petitions came before the General Court the laſt year, ſome of which ſeemed to be of very ſmall importance, and I thought it hardly conſiſtent with the dignity of the Court, to take cognizance of them. The Aſſembly then paſſed one Act, which had a tendency to leſſen the number of private Petitions, and I ſhould be glad if further expedients could be agreed upon to the like purpoſe.

"I wiſh for a happy harmony in the Legiſlature, and I will moſt readily concur with you in every meaſure you ſhall propoſe, as far as can conſiſt with my duty to the King, and the regard I bear to the intereſt of the Province.

Council Chamber. T. HUTCHINSON."

To this ſpeech, the Aſſembly, inſtead of preſenting the uſual addreſs, remonſtrated to his Excellency againſt their ſitting at Cambridge, and have actually declined entering upon buſineſs unleſs the gov. will convene them at Boſton, their uſual place. Thus the ſubſtance of Government is ſacrificed for the ſake of the ſhaddow.

It is however, with the greateſt difficulty, that the Patriots in that country can force down their non-importation ſcheme upon the bulk of the people, who already begin to feel the effects of their obſtinacy, in the diſtreſs brought upon their families by the want of trade. Newport in Rhode-Iſland, has already relinquiſhed the confederacy, imported goods, and been anathematized. New-York has become mutinous, as appears from the following attempt.

"About the middle of laſt month perſons were appointed to go through the different wards, and to each inhabitant propoſe the following queſtion.—'Do you approve of a ge-'neral importation of goods from Gr. Britain, 'except tea, and other articles, which are 'or may be ſubject to a duty on importation?' A majority appeared for importation, on which the Committee ſent off expreſſes to Boſton and Philadelphia, requeſting their concurrence.

The letter which contained this reſolution to the Committee at Boſton was juſt opened, when as reſpectable an aſſembly in numbers and quality as perhaps had ever attended on a like occaſion, voted unanimouſly, That the body would at all events firmly adhere to the non importation agreement, and the ſtanding committee were deſired to encloſe the vote in a decent and reſpectful letter to the committee at New-York.

After this, the behaviour of the town of Portſmouth, the capital of New Hampſhire, was agitated, and a committee appointed to conſider of their conduct in importing Britiſh goods at this critical conjuncture, in a larger proportion than uſual, and to draw up a vote reſpecting them, *mutatis mutandis*, ſimilar to that paſſed againſt Newport, in Rhode-Iſland, and to report at the adjournment, which will be this day ſe'nnight. A vote then paſſed, importing, that whereas a veſſel was lately arrived from Briſtol, belonging to Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire, with about 4000 buſhels of ſalt, and a parcel of Engliſh goods for that place; and as the trade had lately voted and declined having any intercourſe with Rhode-Iſland, for their infamouſly departing from the Non-Importation agreement, and that Portſmouth, from the ſame ſelfiſh views, had never yet come into it, but imported goods indiſcriminately, to the great prejudice of the common cauſe: therefore voted, That no perſon of this body will purchaſe any quantity whatever of this ſalt, on any conſideration.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
JULY, 1770.

DEBATES *in a Newly-eſtabliſhed* SOCIETY, *continued from* p. 248.

Mr. Kebur, in the manner of *Mr. North.*

Mr. SPEAKER,



THE honourable gentleman, ſir, who ſpoke laſt, after extending his right leg a full yard before his left, rolling his flaming eyes, and moving his ponderous frame, has at length opened his mouth. I was all attention. After theſe portents I expected ſomething ſtill more awful and tremendous: I expected that the Tower would have been threatened in articulated thunder; but I have heard only a feeble remonſtrance againſt violence and paſſion, when I expected the powers of deſtruction to "cry hovock, and let ſlip their days of war," an overblown bladder has burſt, and nobody has been hurt by the crack: metaphors might eaſily be multiplied upon this occaſion, but I remember an old ſcholaſtic aphoriſm that beings muſt not be multiplied without a neceſſity. The honourable gentleman has lamentably bewailed the miſchiefs that he has ſuffered from mean arts, which ſhow at once the weakneſs and malice of his oppoſers; he ſays, that his words have been miſrepreſented and his meaning perverted: and I am inclined to believe that if any meaning at all has been imputed to him, the firſt part of the charge may be true; his own words have no meaning, and therefore their meaning cannot be perverted: if words have been imputed to him that have a meaning, he has certainly ſuffered wrong, and I hope that gentlemen will for the future, be more cautious how they commit ſuch offences againſt miniſters of ſtate. I have this day watched his words with an honeſt ſolicitude to catch ſome that had a meaning, but the ideas they convey, are like thoſe of a dream in the night, all incoherence and confuſion.

He has told us that the people have been perſuaded there are grievances, by writing, meeting, and ſpeaking; but if it is a fault to perſuade by writing, meeting, and ſpeaking, let him tell us what means of perſuaſion more eligible he has diſcovered. Writing, and meeting, and ſpeaking about grievances do not make them: it has indeed been inſinuated that our grievances are imaginary, becauſe they are ſuch as the peaſants or artificers of Yorkſhire would not immediately feel, nor perhaps diſcover till th y felt. But if thoſe who ſee oppreſſion in its diſtant though certain approach, if thoſe who ſee the ſubverſion of liberty in its cauſe are always few, does it follow that there never are approaches to oppreſſion, or remote cauſes of the ſubvertion of liberty? if the few who can and do diſcover effects in their cauſes open the eyes of others, if thoſe who ſee the rights of election invaded in Middleſex, acquaint the graziers and cloathiers of remote counties with their intereſt in the event, and its conſequences, are they; for that reaſon, leaders of a

faction,

faction, actuated by perſonal and ſelfiſh views? if when all who are intereſted, ſee their danger and ſeek redreſs, does it follow that they implicitly re-echo a cauſeleſs complaint? or when redreſs is refuſed them, can it be pretended that they are well effected?

The miniſters of the unhappy Charles, told the ſame tales that are told now, and practiſed the ſame arts of deluſion. When the people were ready to tear the crown from his head, they perſuaded him that he was the idol of their hearts, that there was no diſcontent but among thoſe who endeavoured to open his eyes; and that he had no enemies, but thoſe who endeavoured to remove from his preſence, thoſe who were bringing him to the block. He was ſoothed with this fatal falſhood to his very dying hour, and he was weak enough to believe even upon the ſcaffold, that his affectionate people would not let him ſuffer.

But ſome of our miniſterial gentlemen inſiſt, that there are no grievances; others venture to deny that there are complaints. Thoſe who admit that there are complaints, but deny that there are grievances, ſay, that the rabble, the baſe-born, the ſcum of the earth, are always diſcontented, and eagerly faſten upon any thing that is held up before them, as a juſtification of their diſcontent; the others deny that even this rabble, this ſcum of the earth is diſcontented; they have travelled the country through, and they find no diſcontent any where: both repreſentations cannot be true; and it reſts with theſe immaculate gentlemen to determine, by which they will abide. It matters indeed not much what they pretend; it is manifeſt that ſuch counſel is given and ſuch meaſures purſued, as cannot fail to deſtroy that confidence and harmony which ſhould ever ſubſiſt between a prince and his people: military executions have been wantonly exerciſed and wickedly countenanced; murders have been abetted, and murderers protected, encouraged and rewarded: publick money has been ſhamefully ſquandered, and no account given of millions that have been miſapplied to the purpoſes of venality and corruption: obſolete and vexatious claims of the crown have been revived, with a view to influence the elections of Members to ſit in the Houſe; the majority of one branch of the legiſlature have arrogantly aſſumed the power of the whole, and daringly ſuperceded the law of the land by their reſolutions; the humble petitions of the people to their gracious Sovereign refuſed and diſcountenanced. The ſame baneful influence under which this country is governed, is extended to our fellow ſufferers in America; the conſtitutional rights of Engliſhmen are invaded, and money raiſed upon the ſubject without his conſent: whole legiſlative aſſemblies have been ſuſpended, for no other reaſon than their having aſſented to unalienable rights of their conſtituents; Britiſh ſubjects in America have been threatened to be ſeized and brought to England, for crimes ſuppoſed to have been committed there: menaces have been uſed to intimidate the legiſlature of our provinces, and extort a compliance with miniſterial requiſitions that are altogether arbitrary and unjuſt; their Admiralty Courts are ſupported in the exerciſe of an oppreſſive power, by which the property of the ſubject is put into the hands of Officers, who are intereſted in their condemnation; and now let me aſk the moſt hardy of the miniſterial hirelings, if there are no grievances.

"At a time when our taxes are higher than they have been at any former period, and trade every where declining, when our brethren in America are driven from the boſom of their mother country, to the arms of foreign nations whom their commerce will ſtrengthen and enrich, when in every part of our dominions, the beſt, the wiſeſt, and the moſt moderate men

are

are ready to forget their allegiance, theſe hardened profligates ſit unmoved, and would gravely perſuade us, that there are neither grievances, diſcontents, nor complaints! While the veſſel of ſtate is beaten by a ſtorm that threatens deſtruction, they are neither in the diſtreſs, nor ſenſible of the danger: they do nothing either for thoſe who trim the ſails, nor for him that holds the helm, but ſtand, like horned cattle in the hold, torpid, and inſenſible to all the horrors that ſurround them. Are theſe the men that are ſelected to carry on the government of a great nation? Look round, and you will find them all of a claſs.

Whom have they ſelected in theſe perilous times to ſooth the animoſity, and reconcile the differences that now unhappily ſubſiſt between our colonies and the mother country? I need not name the man; every body knows him as a projector, as one who by wild and chimerical ſchemes, has not only ſo embarraſſed his own affairs as to render his ſtay in this country impracticable, but brought irretrievable ruin upon many others. Theſe are ſervices which it was thought proper to reward; this is a character which adminiſtration determined to appropriate: the ſelf-baniſhment of this fugitive, therefore, was dignified with an honourable commiſſion, and he that could no longer live in his own country, was made governor of another; he who brought his own affairs as a private individual into irremediable confuſion is ſent in a publick character to ſuperintend thoſe of a numerous and commercial people. My worthy friend, Sir,* obtained leave to read as a ſample of this gentleman's abilities to execute his truſt, part of his ſpeech to the aſſembly of Virginia, I hope therefore that I ſhall be indulged in a like favour. "It adds greatly, "ſays the houſe of burgeſſes in Virginia," to our ſatisfaction and confidence "to hear from your Excellency, that his Majeſty's preſent adminiſtration, has at no time entertained a deſign of propoſing to parliament the laying any farther taxes upon America for the purpoſes of raiſing a revenue, and we will not ſuffer our preſent hopes, ariſing from the pleaſing proſpect your Lordſhip has ſo kindly opened and diſplayed to us, to be daſhed by the bitter reflection that any future adminiſtration will entertain a wiſh to depart from the plan which affords the ſincereſt and moſt permanent foundation of publick tranquility and happineſs: no, my Lord, we are ſure our moſt gracious Sovereign, under whatever changes may happen in his confidential ſervants, will remain immutable in the ways of truth and juſtice, and that he is incapable of deceiving his faithful ſubjects; and we eſteem your Lordſhips information, not only as warranted but even ſanctified by the royal word." In anſwer to this addreſs, ſays his Lordſhip, 'Your kind and affectionate addreſs heightens my *preſent*, and fills me with the moſt delightful expectations of my fully anſwering the purpoſes of my royal maſter. May the Almighty ſecure to me that moſt deſireable object, by directing your councils for the advantage and proſperity of all his majeſty's extenſive dominions, and may you continue a loyal, free and happy people, until time ſhall be no more!"

It is ſaid, ſir, that the children of this world are wiſer in their generation than the children of light; and if we judge of his lordſhip from his ſpeech upon this principle, I think we muſt certainly conclude, that he is not a child of this world: it is ſomewhat unfortunate, that the ſame ſpeech furniſhes equal evidence that he is not one of the children of light. The addreſs which in his lordſhip's opinion is both *kind* and *affectionate*, ſeems to have at leaſt

* Suppoſed to be Col. B—rré.

as much of the ſubtilty of the ſerpent, as the milkineſs of the dove: It expreſſes hope and confidence in a manner that imples fear and diſtruſt: His Lordſhip, however, whether by his ſimplicity or his prudence, has taken it literally: What *preſent* it was that this addreſs heightened, cannot eaſily be gueſſed, perhaps he might mean his appointments, a *preſent* from the Britiſh Miniſtry to Britiſh Merit.

But whatever ſenſe might be couched under this oraculer obſcurity, with reſpect to that which the addreſs *heightened*, there can be no doubt about what the addreſs *filled*, which is manifeſtly, no other than his Lordſhip himſelf; What it filled him with, is alſo expreſſed with great clearneſs, elegance, and preciſion; it *filled* him with expectations of *fully* anſwering the purpoſes of his royal maſter, which muſt, as he ſays, be delightful expectations. Devotion has unfortunately been the common veil of pernicious deſigns, and I am ſorry to ſay, that his Lordſhip's concluſion of this ſpeech with an ejaculation, as a parſon does his ſermon, puts me in mind of the wag in the play, who follows an honeſt gentleman with "God bleſs and "preſerve your honour's worſhip," while he is fily picking his pocket. I hope his Excellency will forgive me, but I ſhrewdly ſuſpect that he had it in commiſſion to make his American brethren ſlaves, while he was thus devoutly praying that they might be for ever free. I ſhall not now enquire into the right of Great Britain to tax her Colonies, "all that is lawful is not "expedient," and, I believe the inexpediency of taxing our Colonies, even ſuppoſing it to be lawful, is now evident to every man in the kingdom. If by the ſame folly and infatuation which produced the miſchief at firſt, it is now rendered irremediable, the grievance is not certainly the leſs, but the greater. It would be eaſy to ſhew that the tax upon America would have been inadequate to the purpoſe for which it was impoſed, if every ſhilling of it had been levied; and the experiment has abundantly convinced us that this nation has loſt, ſtill loſes, and muſt continue to loſe a much greater annual ſum than it would have amounted to by the non-exportation of goods that have already paid a duty for the purpoſes of a revenue to our Colonies in America, which would otherwiſe have been conſumed there.

The benefit of thoſe that are governed is the ultimate end of all government, and not any ſuppoſed dignity of the governing power. It is very eaſy to diſcover what meaſures would now tend moſt to the general advantage both of the Colonies and the Mother Country: And there can be no doubt but that theſe meaſures ought to be purſued, whatever mortification may enſue to the truſtees of public power, who either weakly or wickedly have betrayed their charge. If the right of taxation ſhould be waved, not to ſay given up, there is no reaſonable pretence that the Colonies will ſhake off their dependance: They will, even in that caſe, depend, at leaſt in their own eſtimation, upon Britiſh government, as much as any Britiſh ſubject on this ſide the water, and all they contend for is, that this dependance ſhall not be more. There can be no doubt, but that our Colonies think they do right in thoſe very particulars in which we affect to think they do wrong; they think they are ſtruggling for that liberty which we enjoy, while we charge them with an attempt to ſhake off the government to which we ſubmit. The queſtion is, in itſelf, doubtful; if that may be ſaid to be doubtful, about which ſome of the wiſeſt and beſt men in the kingdom, have formed oppoſite opinions; the conſequence of remitting the duties are well known, as well as the conſequences of continuing them; and I leave every diſintereſted and diſpaſſionate man in the kingdom, to determine which is moſt eligible.

Our grievances, Sir, are indiſputable, they are known to all Europe; and the eyes of all Europe are upon us this day, expecting that they ſhould not have been paſſed over in ſilence:

They

They have engaged their *converſation*, as well as our *feelings*, and when this hour of expected redreſs is at laſt arrived, how are we diſappointed! how are we mortified! Inſtead of being regarded as perſons capable of redreſſing publick grievances, or guardians of the liberties of our electors, we are *only* recommended to ſuppreſs an infection now raging among the horned cattle, as if the members of this hon. Houſe poſſeſſed only the qualification of *Cow Doctors*.

How ſhall we account for this ſtrange proceeding? Cannot we perceive that this is the echo of a venal adminiſtration, who are at once daring and feeble, and who being practiſed in corruption, have fitted themſelves for the worſt purpoſes; who have been ſo hackney'd in all that is wicked and mean, that they have loſt all ſenſe both of virtue and honour, and are reduced to the laſt alternative, an impudent perſeverance.

Lord B—rr—n defended the character of Lord B—tt—t, and concluded with ſaying, that he had not one enemy in America.

There were other Speakers on this debate, whoſe arguments were no leſs forcible than thoſe we have reported; but as our readers may think enough has already been ſaid ono ne debate, we ſhall endeavour to do juſtice to their merits on ſome future occaſion. The ſpeakers repreſented on this occaſion, are, Mr Ralph P--ne, Mr. D--w--w-ll, Mr. B--k--d, Sir Edw, H--ke, Lord Cl--re, Mr. C-nw-y, Attor. Gen. De G--y, Lord Geo. S--k--le, Mr. J--k--n, Mr. Sheriff T--wnſ--d, Mr. De G--y, Serj. Gl--n, Mr. O-ſ--w, Mr. ———, Mr. H-w -d, Mr. R-gby, Sir Geo. S-v--le, Mr. C--w--y, Lord N---h, Mr. D--ſ--n, Mr. B--ré, and Mr. Edm. B--ke.---Mr. Geo. G--nv--le's, and Mr. Sol. Gen. D--n-n--g's ſpeeches are omitted, becauſe imperfectly heard; and Sir William M--d--h's, becauſe in the news papers.

A Short, but full and plain Account of the Lord's Supper.

The Inſtitution explained.

I. CHRIST, at the end of the Paſchal Supper, took bread, gave thanks, [to God over it] brake it in pieces, and gave a piece to each of his diſciples, and ſaid, [in order to make his meaning known, theſe words] "Take, eat, this is my Body." That is, the Sign or Memorial of my Body, which will ſoon be broken for your benefit. "This do [after my death] in remembrance of me."

And he took the Cup, and gave thanks [to God over it] and gave it to his diſciples, ſaying, drink ye all of it [of the wine in it] in remembrance of my blood, which will ſoon be ſhed for your good," "This do, as often as ye drink of it [for this religious purpoſe] in remembrance of me," that is, of my death, till I come again in glory.

From the inſtitution St. *Paul* draws this obſervation:

"For as often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do ſhew the Lord's death till he come."

2. The end of the Lord's Supper is only *one*, namely, a religious remembrance of his death, which was a teſtimony to the truth of his doctrine, that he was the *Meſſiah*, and at the ſame time ſhowed an example of perfect ſincerity, obedience to the will of God, and benevolence to mankind.

3. The words in which we thank God over the elements, do not convey any thing to the elements, nor the elements to the receiver; * and as we now know our Saviour's meaning, there is no abſolute neceſſity for ſaying any words; but only for doing one thing, that another may be ſignified and remembered.

4. The Apoſtle infers from a religious *communion*, or joint-partaking of one bread in honour of Chriſt, that we Chriſtians do in effect declare ourſelves to be one body, or ſociety, diſtinct from the reſt of the world, and united in love and charity, for the carrying on the good of the whole. For we being many are one bread, or loaf, and one body; for we are partakers of that one bread."

5. This religious remembrance may be uſefully extended to the new covenant as confirmed, or proved, by Chriſt's blood, or death, and will lead all conſiderate perſons that accuſtom themſelves to it, to qualify themſelves by a right conduct for eternal happineſs.

6. The partaking of the Lord's ſupper is a poſitive duty; for it depends entirely on the revealed will of Chriſt, and is not a moral duty diſcoverable by reaſon from the fitneſs of things. However, Chriſt did not appoint this ordinance without reaſon, though without his

* See Notes of Eton, Hoadly, and Locke.

his appointment no reaſon appeared to oblige us to obſerve it.

As this is a poſitive duty, it is only a mean to an end: it is intended to lead us to the practice of virtue, without which it can be of no manner of uſe.

7. St. *Paul* tells the Corinthians, who behaved intemperately at the Lord's Supper, that he that performs this duty unworthily, or unſuitably to its end, *is guilty of the body and blood of Chriſt*; is guilty of abuſing the memorials of them, and therefore liable to puniſhment.

8. In order to prevent ſuch abuſe for the future, this is the Apoſtle's advice. "Let a man examine himſelf; try and approve himſelf to his own conſcience, ſo as to aſſure himſelf that he comes to the Lord's ſupper, with a diſpoſition ſuitable to it, [a diſpoſition to remember Chriſt and his death religiouſly] and behave at it, *ſo* [in ſuch a manner] as is ſuitable to its end, that is, religiouſly remember Chriſt and his death. A ſincere chriſtian needs no length of time to do this, and is equally obliged to live a good life, whether he receives the Lord's ſupper, or not.

9. He that receives the Lord's Supper unſuitably to the end for which it was appointed, eateth and drinketh damnation; that is, judgment, or temporal puniſhment to himſelf, *not diſcerning the Lord's body*; that is, not making a ſufficient difference between the bread, which is the memorial of his body, and a common meal, even intemperately taken. *For which cauſe* many of the Corinthians were by the providence of God, puniſhed with weakneſs, ſickneſs, and temporal death. And theſe worldly puniſhments, whether ordinary or miraculous, were intended for their good, to amend them here, that they might not be condemned hereafter.

10 As to *ſupernatural graces*, neither ſcripture nor reaſon give us the leaſt room to believe that any belong to this duty, and it is great ſuperſtition to uſe this holy rite as a charm to infuſe virtue, ſince it was intended only as a memento of a bleſſing received, and of our duty.

11 This holy rite is called the *Lord's Supper*, becauſe it was inſtituted at the end of the Paſchal Supper, which was commemorative of the ſacrifice of the lamb, and was the laſt ſupper Chriſt eat with his diſciples before his death.

12. The ill behaviour of the Corinthians at the very partaking of the Lord's Supper, was probably occaſioned by a preceding entertainment, called a *Love Feaſt*, at which by indulging their appetites too much, they rendered themſelves unfit to partake immediately afterwards of the Lord's Supper in a worthy manner; for which reaſon the Apoſtle perſuades them to lay by their Love Feaſt at their religious aſſemblies; to eat and drink for the common purpoſes of life at their own houſes; and not make the Lord's Supper a part of a common meal.

13. The Lord's Supper is not a *ſacrifice*; but a memorial of Chriſt's death, which is figratively called a ſacrifice, becauſe it anſwered all the rational purpoſes of the Jewiſh ſacrifices. Neither is it a *ſeal*, i. e. part of the Chriſtian covenant; for it is only the *blood*, or death, of Chriſt, that is called the *ſeal* of the covenant, and that too in a figurative ſenſe, becauſe his *death* was the ſtrongeſt proof he could give of his love to mankind.

Canterbury, July 17, 1770.

Mr URBAN,

I have been lately favoured by an inhabitant of this city, with the following account of an uncommon production from a cat. In her litter of kittens there was one, to the ſide of the neck of which was annexed the whole form and head of a rat; the two fore legs were thoſe of a cat, the hind ones thoſe of a rat; the vertebræ of the back, for above an inch, entirely raw, and void of any covering of ſkin. The reaſon aſſigned for this production is, that a few days before her bringing forth her young, ſhe had a ſmart rencounter with a rat of a very large ſize, and, in toſſing him over her back, he ſeized the cat on that part of the loin which appears to be void of ſkin.

Canterbury, July 7, 1770.

Mr URBAN,

IT has been remarked, that for ſome years paſt, the beginning of the Dog Days in the Oxford Almanack, hath been placed conſiderably earlier than in any of the other almanacks. It is not to be doubted but that the very ingenious and learned profeſſor, to whom, I have been informed, the regulation of that Almanack belongs, can give a very ſatisfactory account of the reaſons that induced him to make the abovementioned alteration. Many of your readers will think themſelves obliged to him for gratifying their curioſity in this particular; and to you for conveying to them this requeſt of theirs through the channel of your next Magazine. Yours, &c.

PHILOASTER

An Accurate Map of the SEAT OF WAR in the MEDITERRANEAN including the MOREA and ARCHIPELAGO.

Scales.

British & French Sea Leag.s 20 to a Deg.

5 10 15 20 25

British Miles 69 ½ to a Degree.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90

French Leagues 25 to a Deg.

5 10 15 20 25 30

Longit. East from Ferro.

Longit. East from London.

MACEDONIA
ROMANIA
ALBANIA
ARCHIPELAGO
ANATOLI
MOREA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
GULF OF CONTESSA
GULF OF SALONICA
GULF OF ARTA
GULF OF CORON
GULF OF COLOKITHIA
GULF OF ENGIA
GULF OF NAPOLI
GULF OF SAROS
SEA OF MARMORA
Str. of Dardanels
LEMNO or STALIMENE
MITILENE
SKYRO
NEGROPONT
SCIO
SMYRNA
ANDROS
TINE
MICONI
NAXIA
PARO
DELOS I.
PATHMOS
SAMOS I.
NICARIA I.
STANCO
MILO
ISLE OF CANDIA
CANDIA
SCARPANTO I.
CASO I.
RHODES I.
Gulf of Macri
Gulf of Scala-Nova
Gulf of Stanco

Salonik
Lepsti
Panomi
Kitro
Contessa
Embolior
Chrsopoli
Pondino
Old Cavale
Cavale
Lagos Pavari
Maronia
Misenia
Castro Saros
Marisa R.
Tasso Poulo
Tasso
Eno
Ibrigi
Magaroust
Ganos
Rodosto
Constantinople
Selivree
Heraclee
G. of Ismibou
Marmora
Peninsula of Cyzicus
Apakli
G. of Moudania
Moudania
Bursa
Hexamila
Gallipoli
Eſcana
Hierisos
G. of Monte Santo
Vatopedi
Iberon
Samothraki
Imbro
Pinaca
Nova Cassandria
Cassandra
Paillouri
Pelagnisi
Drepano
Scopelo
Skiatha
Monasti
Volo
G. of Volo
Larissa
Agio Strati
C. Baba or St.a Maria
Tenedo
Ruins of Alexandria-Troas
Asso
Gargara
Antandro
Adramytti
G. of Adramytti
Margaritin
Parga
Arta
Paxu
Azio
Voniza
Filoquia
Gulf of Arta
Leucadia or St.e Maure I.
Port Candelle
Megalo Nisi
Iotaco
Teaki
Cephalonia
Argostoli
Bocco
Scala
Chiarenza in Ruins
Cotichi
Cas. Tornese
Coraca
Belvedere
Zante
Zante
Alfeo or Roseo R.
Olympia
Strofadia or Strivali
Neo Costro
Napoli de Romania
Mesene
Nisi
Prodano
Old Navarino or Zonchio
Navarin
Modon
Coron
Sapienza
Caprera
Venetico
Matapan
Cerigo
Ti'ovo
Cerigotto I.
Cape Spada
Garabusa
Sordi
Spinalari
Canea
Almyron
Retimo
Laffonisi
Cas. Selino
C. Crio
Castel Sfaccia
Little Gozzi
Gozzi di Candia
Ruins of Gortina
Cas. Mirabel
Setia
C. St. Sidero
Leopetra
Gianissades
Spina-longa
Acroteri
Trapano
C. St. John
Paleo Castro
Ste Pelagia
Suda
Drepano
Milopotamo
Porto di Attali
C. Maleca
S. Theodoro
C. Saſoso
Stan Dia
Fratelli
Piana
Stazida
Placa
Christiana
Nimphi Poulo
St. John
Santorin
Polycandro
Fidulce
Nio
Kimoli
Sikino
Amorgo Poulo
Amorgo
Calmine
Chero
Siphanto
Antimilo
Falconera
Caravi
Napoli de Malvaſie
C. Malio or Sant Angelo
Serpho
Strongylos
Spetza
Ano Paro
Stenosa
Lerimo
Lero
Fermaco
Myndus
Bodroun
Kerama
Giva
Macry or Macary
Ruins of Gnidus
Pelorus I.
C. Macri or Luriſsi
Eſſeapide
Limoni
Rhodes
Karki
Camiro
St. Nicolo
Lindo
Serpent I.
Sta Catharina I.
Scarpanton
Iali
Nisari
Piſcopia
Nanphio
Stanpalia
Sigagik
Cortica
Vourla
New Caſtle
Ialangi
Erimah
Menimen
Nemourt
Guzel-hisar
Pokia-nova or Foilleri
Bergamo
Ialea
Sandarlic
G. of Sandarlic
Kara-bouroun or Cape Negro
Spalmadori
Ipsera
Anti Psera
Skyra Poulo
St. George
Skiffi
Egrip or Negropont
Talenta
Proscino
Larmena
Broio-castro
Kyno
Salona
Gulf of Salona
Nissa
Zeituni
Gulf of Zeitun
Londico
Sorci
Scangero
Saraquino
Devils Isle
la Jura or
Skiatha
Scopelo
Dromo
Pelagnisi
Paillouri
Cassandra
Gulf of Monte Santo
Vatopedi
Iberon
Samothraki
Imbro
Lemno or Stalimene
Gallipoli
Gulf of Saros
Hexamila
Eno
Ibrigi
Magaroust
Ganos
Rodosto
Constantinople
Selivree
Heraclee
Gulf of Ismibou
Marmora
Peninsula of Cyzicus
Apakli
Gulf of Moudania
Moudania
Bursa
Str. of Dardanels
Ruins of Alexandria-Troas
Tenedo
Asso
Gargara
Antandro
Adramytti
Gulf of Adramytti
Mitilene
Bergamo
Ialea
Sandarlic
Gulf of Sandarlic
Kara-bouroun or Cape Negro
Spalmadori
Nemourt
Guzel-hisar
Pokia-nova or Foilleri
Menimen
Smyrna
New Caſtle
Ialangi
Erimah
Sigagik
Vourla
Cortica
Scio
Scio
Venetico
Passig
Agio-tzoluc
Ruins of Ephesus
Scalanova
Changli
Palatsa
Yotan
Milet
Samos I.
The Aile
Nicaria I.
Tine
Miconi
Pathmos
Agathonisi
Nacri
Fermaco
Lero
Lipso
Lerimo
Stenosa
Delos I.
Paro
Ano Paro
Spetza
Strongylo
Naxia
Zinari
Iraclia
Amorgo
Calmine
Chero
Myndus
Bodroun
Kerama
Giva
Macry or Macary
Ruins of Gnidus
Pelorus I.
Gulf of Macri
C. Macri or Luriſsi
Eſſeapide
Limoni
Rhodes
Karki
Camiro
St. Nicolo
Lindo
Serpent I.
Sta Catharina I.
Scarpanton
Scarpanto I.
Caſo I.
Stazida
Piana
Fratelli
C. Saſoso
Stan Dia
Milopotamo
Porto di Attali
C. Maleca
S. Theodoro
C. Spada
Cerigotto I.
Cape Matapan
Ti'ovo
Cerigo
Gulf of Colokithia
Gulf of Coron
Sapienza
Caprera
Venetico
Modon
Navarin
Old Navarino or Zonchio
Prodano
Nisi
Mesene
Strofadia or Strivali
Neo Costro
Napoli de Romania
Alfeo or Roseo R.
Olympia
Argos
Molini
Tripolitza
Arcadia
Sparte
Mistra
Karvia
Monemvaſia
Caravi
Bela Poulo
Falconera
Strongylo
Siphanto
Antimilo
Nio
Kimoli
Sikino
Amorgo Poulo
Amorgo
Calmine
Chero
Stanco
C. Crio

As a bloody War is now raging between the Ruſſians and Turks in the Morea, a brief deſcription of that celebrated Country, with a Map of its coaſts and the adjacent Iſlands, muſt, at this time, be ſubjects of Curioſity, and therefore, are here inſerted.

THE peninſula of the Morea, (the ancient Peloponneſus,) now invaded by the Ruſſians, has on the north-eaſt, the iſthmus of Corinth, which join it to the main land of Greece; and, in its narroweſt place, is not above four or five miles over from one ſea to the other. On the north it has the Gulph of Corintho, (famous in Hiſtory for the victory gained there, Oct. 2. 1571, by the Venetian fleet, commanded by Don John of Auſtria, over the Turks; 30,000 Turks being killed, and 20,000 Chriſtian ſlaves ſet at Liberty;) on the north-weſt the Gulph of Patras; the Arcadian ſea on the ſouth-weſt; the ſea of Candia on the ſouth; the Ægean ſea on the eaſt; and the Gulph of Engia on the north-eaſt. It lies between 36 and 39 degrees of north latitude. Its preſent name is derived from *Morus*, a Mulberry-tree, in Greek, Μορεα, becauſe thoſe trees grow naturally there in great plenty.

After many Revolutions it became ſubject to the Emperor Manuel Comnenus, about the year 1150; who at his death, divided it among his ſeven ſons. Theſe Princes were called Deſpotes. Demetrius and Thomas, the brothers of Conſtantine Palæologus, were the laſt of theſe Deſpotes; for, in their time, the Turkiſh Sultan, Mahomet II. took the Morea, and expelled the Venetians that were there. The Turks kept it till 1687, when the Venetians retook it, under Gen. Moroſine, (whereby he obtained the title of Pelopenneſian,) and it was entirely reſigned to them by the Treaty of Carlowitz: But, in 1715, the Turks again made themſelves maſters of the whole Morea, and have kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince.

Patras, that was beſieged by the Ruſſians, and taken, and which has been ſince retaken and deſtroyed by the Turks, is ſituated on a hill, about a mile from the ſea, at the foot of a high mountain, with a valley between, ten miles from the mouth of the Gulph of Lepanto, towards the ſouth. It derives its name from one Patreus, who enlarged the city, it having been built by Emmelus, who learned from Triptolemus the art of building. The Turks had in this city ſix moſques; and the Jews four ſynagogues. The whole number of inhabitants was ſuppoſed to be four or five thouſand.

The city Corinth, now Corintho, or Coritho, is ſituated about two miles from the Gulph of Corintho, and ſix from that of Engia, the firſt of which is often called the Gulph of Lepanto, as the other is called Saronino. They are ſeparated from each other by an iſthmus, about five Engliſh miles over, though by the way of Corinth it is ſix, and has a village near it, called Hexamilla, from that very circumſtance. The Antients began to cut a canal acroſs the iſthmus, in order to form a communication between the two ſeas, but were prohibited by the Oracle to proceed. The Lacedemonians, however, built a wall from one ſhore to the other, the foundations of which are yet to be ſeen in ſeveral places, which the Venetians repaired while the country was in their poſſeſſion, but now it is deſtroyed.

The City Corinth is divided into the Low and High Town, which laſt is ſituated in or near a caſtle of great extent, and naturally ſtrong. It ſtands on a rock, the height of which is ſo great, and the precipices ſo ſteep, that only one part of it is acceſſible.

The gate next to the Lower Town is plated with iron, and the houſes ſtand thick within it, for ſeveral of the Lower Towns-people have houſes within the Caſtle, where they ſecure their beſt effects, and to which they retire on every new alarm, being frequently viſited by Turkiſh or Chriſtian Rovers. The ſecond gate has a tower on each ſide of it, and the wall is ſtrong, and about two miles in circumference; there are many houſes in it, but moſt of them are in a ruinous condition. This wall incloſes the two principal points of the rock, on one of which ſtands a tower, and, on the other, a ſmall moſque, from whence there is a moſt delightful proſpect; for on the right there is a view of the Gulph of Engia, and all its little iſlands; on the left the Gulph of Lepanto, as far as Salonia; and to the North one may ſee as far as Mount Parnaſſus, Helicon, and the other famous Mountains, ſo beautifully deſcribed by the antient Poets; in ſhort it has a proſpect forty miles round. About ten years ago, the ramparts were but weak, and the artillery unſerviceable, but of late the ramparts have been ſtrengthened, and cannon has been ſent from Marſeilles and Toulon, and properly diſpoſed by Spaniſh and French Engineers, who, before the war, the Turks had employed to fortify the place.

The plain of Corinth, towards Sicyon, is watered by two rivulets, is well cultivated, overspread with olive-yards and vineyards, and with many little villages scattered up and down. It abounds with excellent oil, good wine, and such plenty of corn, that it supplies the neighbouring countries, which are more mountainous and less fruitful.

From the Castle to the Lower Town there is a steep descent, but that of the town itself is easy and agreeable, and not above a mile from the sea. The buildings are not contiguous, there being in some places eight, ten, or twenty houses in a cluster, with orchards, gardens, and corn fields between the several hamlets, so that the town seems to be made up of a great number of distinct villages. The largest division of it is that where the market is kept, consisting of ninety or an hundred houses, which is also adorned with two Mosques, and a small church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, near which the Archbishop resides.

The number of Turks and Christians in Corinth is pretty nigh equal, but they are not reckoned to amount to above 6000, both in the Town and in the Castle. Under the walls of the Castle, towards the Town, is a little chapel hewn out of a rock, and dedicated to St. Paul, by whose ministry the City was first blessed with the light of the Gospel. However, Christianity seems to be at a very low ebb among the present Corinthians, no people being more grossly ignorant of the principles of their religion, which they are too frequently renouncing to embrace the Mahometan superstition.

Corinth was, for a long time, one of the most famous Cities of all Greece; for being advantageously situated between two seas, it carried on an extensive commerce, which greatly contributed to its wealth and power, insomuch that the Romans themselves became jealous of its grandeur. The Corinthians even insulted the Roman Deputies, which induced the Consul Mimmius, after a victory over the Achaeans, to enter Corinth with his army, and give it up to be plundered by the Soldiers. All the men who had not escaped the night before, were put to the sword, and the women and children were sold. After removing the statues, paintings, and rich moveables to Rome, he ordered the City to be set on fire. It burnt fiercely for several days, till it was entirely reduced to ashes: The walls were afterwards, by order of the Senate, demolished, and razed to the very foundation. However, it was rebuilt by Julius Cæsar, and again ruined by Alaric, King of the Goths. The other noble Cities of the Morea, so famous among the Antients, are in the same situation with Corinth, ruinous, degenerate, and deserted; and yet the very ruins of their temples and palaces are striking and instructive.

The Castles, called the Dardanelles, which defend the Strait that leads from the Archipelago to Constantinople, were built by Mahomet IV. in 1659. The waters that pass through this canal out of the Propontis, are as rapid as if they flowed beneath a bridge, and when the north wind blows, no ship can enter, but when it is south, there is scarce any current at all; so that the passage may be forced without much danger, the Castles being four miles asunder. The Turkish artillery, however monstrous it looks, will not much annoy the ships if they have a good wind, and go in a file. The port-holes of the cannon, belonging to these Castles, look like coach-house doors; but the cannon, which Tournefort says are the largest he ever saw, not being set on carriages, cannot fire above once: And who would dare to load them in the presence of ships of war, that would pour in such broadsides upon them, as would soon demolish the walls of the Castles, which are not terrassed, and bury beneath their ruins both guns and Gunners? The latest advises assure us, the Russian fleet have already passed these famous castles; but who would have believed, half a century ago, that those savages who now cover the ocean with their ships of war, could in so short a time have risen to such a height of grandeur? and who knows, but that the same people in a like period of time, may contend with the other maratime powers for the empire of the sea!

Mr. URBAN,

FAther Harduin's paradoxical conceit about the writings of the antients, * has been long known in the literary world. In the preface to his piece, *De Nummis Herodiadum*, Par. 1692, 4to, he condemns as spurious all the Greek writers, and all the Roman ones except *Cicero*, *Pliny*, *Virgil*'s Georgics, and *Horace*'s Satires and Epistles. In his Prolegomena † to a larger work intitled *Censura*

* See vol. iv. p. 240.

† These prolegomena saved from the wreck of Jesuitism, in which the larger work is

Censura Scriptorum Veterum, he substitutes *Plautus* for *Cicero*, adds *Virgil*'s Eclogues, and admits the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, and *Herodotus*'s History. It is from this last piece we learn the father's object in broaching this strange opinion: ——to establish popery on the ruins of universal learning, and reduce mankind to an implicit submission to the church of Rome and the holy father.—A bold stroke this, and worthy the society of which its author was a member; who seem to have been permitted to subsist only till they had rendered themselves ripe for destruction, by their avow'd attempts to subvert the foundation of morality and truth.

Father Harduin supposes all history, philosophy, science, and even divinity, *before the middle of the* XIV*th Century*, forged in the Abbies of Germany, France and Italy, by a set of Monks, who availed themselves of the taking of Constantinople by the French in 1203, its recovery by the Greeks 1261, and the expedition of St. Louis to the Holy Land, to make the world believe the writings of the Greeks and Romans were then first discovered, and brought into the west: whereas they had been compiling them in their cells, and burying them in their libraries †, for their successors to draw forth to light, and carry on the fraud for near two centuries, till the fortunate invention of printing gave free circulation to inquiry after truth.—What amazing learning must have centered in these men, that could produce in the compass of 300 years, systems of philosophy, bodies of history, codes of jurisprudence, which have been the groundwork of all succeeding improvements; and which we have always presumed the wit and wisdom of men employed ever since the creation to produce!

But how much more amazing is the *end* which the good father supposes this cabal, this *impia Factio*, *impius Cœtus*, as he calls them, proposed in all this forgery.——The propagation and establishment of ATHEISM, in opposition to the *true knowledge* taught by the *Catholic Church* and her most infallible head: to whom all authorities, not of Greece and Rome only, but the very fathers of the christian church themselves must bow. The *manus expurgatoria* of Father Harduin brands as spurious all these, to *the mellifluous Doctor* St. Bernard of Clairvaux, inclusive. Decrees of councils, bulls of Popes, the best founded claims of the Roman see, must yield to this new system, which allows none to be genuine, that cannot produce good evidence of their being made within these three last centuries. The papal authority must needs be at a low ebb, when its friends confess its frauds for full 500 years.—That writings establishing claims on the consciences or property of mankind may be forgeries, seems much more credible, than that a learned jesuit should advance such impeachments on the honesty and judgment of St. Peter's successors. That the antient historians, poets, orators, and philosophers should be forged to support atheism, or even to establish natural religion, or the christianity of the reformation (which in this pious catholic's opinion, are both but different names for atheism) is just as plausible, as that the latinity of all these counterfeit writers is the same; and alike different from that of *Pliny* and the elder writers. For if we admit his list of genuine writers, where shall we find another prose writer, besides his favourite naturalist, who himself has not escaped the charge of *atheism* from his admirer and editor ‡.

But though the position advanced by father Harduin wants no confutation, it may not be amiss to take notice what arguments he employs to establish it.—All the writings of the fathers and ecclesiastical historians are condemned in the lump, because the obvious fiction and spuriousness of some detached pieces have been exposed, and a few ill authenticated acts of councils have been obtruded on the public.—The older compositions of what are called *classical* historians, are discredited on account of the mutual agreement with one another, and their general disagreement with antient coins, whose genuineness has never been controverted. In the first instance, they are artfully compared with modern monkish chronicles; in the second, they are affirmed to have taken nothing but the *names* of persons from coins, and

is supposed to have perished, were published by Mr. Vaillant, 1766, in 8vo. with a sensible introduction by Mr. William Bowyer. The original MS. is lodged in the British Museum.

† Father Harduin sticks not to affirm there were no libraries before the XIVth Century, because there were no books till these forgers arose to make them. As the Jews had no books but the bible, so neither had the Christians before this period, p. 182.

‡ See the end of his preface to Pliny.

not

not a ſingle fact; it being demonſtrable that every fact related in hiſtory contradicts the repreſentation on || coins.—And ſo it may well, if we admit the reverend Father's method of interpreting coins!—When the groundwork of hiſtory was invented, fables, poems, and dramatic compoſitions followed to ſet it off and circulate it.—*Omnes autem eo concorditer ſpectant, ut adſtruant* αθεότητα, *nihilominus quam libri qui vocantur dogmatici* *. Next to coins, *Pliny* is the great fountain of intelligence to theſe miſerable forgers. Of all the authors quoted by him, none but the few before-mentioned are ſuppoſed to have come down to us. Of all the reſt, the Monks had only the bare names to work upon; and even theſe few have been rival'd by the Moderns:—*Virgil* by *Mambrune*, *Horace* by *Sarbief*, and *Seneca* the tragedian by *Malapert* †. The Latin pieces were forged before the Greek ‡, becauſe the earlier Latin writers cite but few Greek ones. This obſervation here applied to eccleſiaſtical writers, is equally levelled at the Claſſics: for the Fathers were the firſt books theſe raſcals begun with: the framing of the others followed as the amuſement of leiſure hours, after the great point, the eſtabliſhment of *atheiſm* and *hereſy* was obtained.

In thus decrying the wiſdom of the Antients, how melancholy a conformity do we obſerve between the aim of the *Jeſuits* and the *Methodiſts*, with this only difference, that the latter, leſs barefaced than the others, content themſelves with aſſerting it *uſeleſs*, and do not attempt to prove it *forged*.

D. H.

*** In anſwer to this correſpondent's wiſh, a life of Biſhop Secker has already been inſerted, ſee vol. xxxix. which ſeems to preclude an abridgment of that prefixed to his Sermons.

|| I cannot conceal from the reader two very curious inſtances: The coin of Gallienus, with IVNONI CONSERVATRICI AVGVSTI or AVGUSTÆ, and a flag, implied a jocular wiſh, that that goddeſs would prevent the Emperor from being cuckoided, and his wife from intending him that honour. Plin. Vol. II. 481. Another of Commodus, IOVI IVVENI, with the uſual figure of Jupiter, and not a ſerpent near him, means *IOvi VItali In Valetudine Viperarum Eſu Nutrienti Imperatorem.* I. 373.

* Proleg. p. 170.

† Ibid p. 180.

‡ Ibid p. 187.

Mr. URBAN,

AN anonymous correſpondent (whoſe ſignature is F. L.) is pleaſed in your *Magazine* for *May*, p. 210. to renew an affair, after two years ſilence, which would have been more for his credit to have buried in oblivion, in order to have a fling at me, and make me appear as abſurd as himſelf. He ſays, that "R. W. treated his remark as an abſurdity, becauſe there was but one "tranſlation of the bible in Welſh," &c. If Mr. F. L. inſtead of his *et cætera*, had been ſo candid as to add my aſſertion, that this one tranſlation is uſed and well underſtood by the inhabitants of N. and S. Wales, it would have ſhewn the abſurdity of his former aſſertion; for "*quæ conveniunt uni tertio, conveniunt inter ſe.*" In my remarks on F. L's letter [ſee Magazine for July 1768.] I thought I had convinced every impartial and competent judge, from matter of fact, that *Baretti*'s chimeras, and F. L's miſtakes built on his aſſertions, had no real foundation; ſo that I took no notice of the reply of the latter, leaving it to the public to decide the diſpute between us. Indeed, I am not fond of controverſy, nor do I pretend to be a critic in the Welch language, though my native tongue, having diſuſed it many years; however, as I am called upon a ſecond time, I will take the liberty to point out F. L's miſtakes from the beginning, and place them in one view before your readers. 1. He has aſſerted, after *Baretti*, that "there "is a ſmall nation to the North of *Vi*-"*cenza*, whoſe language, laws, and "manners have nothing in common "either with modern Italy or Ger-"many." This nation, it is well known, exiſts no where but in *Baretti*'s own brain. 2. "That the old Pro-"vençal language is now no more un-"derſtood by the modern inhabitants "of Provence:" this I have ſhewn to be contrary to matter of fact, though F. L. ſeems unwilling to believe it. 3. He propoſes that a *Briton*, a *Highlander*, or a *Welchman* would be a proper perſon to make an enquiry concerning the language of that Utopian nation; from which one would conclude that all three ſpoke one common language, or at leaſt underſtood one another; but this is far from being the caſe, as any one may be convinced by making the experiment, or by caſting his eye on the commendatory verſes prefixed to *Lhwyd's Archæologia Britannica*, notwithſtanding *Richards*'s Dictionary, which ſeems to be F. L's oracle.

oracle *. 4. He asserts that "the dialects of the modern N. and S. Wales are so *very different* in words and phrases, that many persons who understand the one are *ignorant* of the other." This is daily confuted by matter of fact, as any member of Jesus' College, Oxford, can inform him; not to mention the translation of the bible, which is equally understood in N. and S. Wales, though there are many obsolete words in it, which few persons understand in either the one or the other. 5. In his answer to my remarks [*Mag. August* 1763.] Mr. F. L. gives a specimen of Welch words, which he says have a very different signification in the two dialects; but unluckily, most if not all the words he inserts at the foot of the page, have precisely the same signification in the northern, as he has given them in the southern dialect, notwithstanding the pretended *contrast* between them, *e. g. g-wand* always signifies *scorn* or *derision* in North Wales, but never *praise*, unless it be such praise as some critics deserve for their wonderful discoveries. *Mae ef* in S. Wales *he is*, in N. Wales precisely the same, and not *where is he?* &c.

Mr. *Evans*'s collection I have not seen; but can assure F. L. that I understand *Taliesin*'s language better than I do Welch Poets of a much later date, though he is supposed to have written the S. Wales dialect. To give one instance in the following memorable stanza, where I find but one obsolete word, viz. NER, the rest being intelligible to any Welch-man.

Eu Ner a folant,
Eu hiaith a gadwant,
Eu tîr a gollant,
ond gwyllt Wallia.

i. e. Usq; laudabunt Dominum regnantem,
Usq; servabunt idioma linguæ,
Arvaq; amittent sua cuncta; præter
Wallica rura.

The learned Dr. *John Davies*, (from whose works I have quoted the above) who studied the Welch language for 30 years, and occasionally resided in the N. S. and middle region of Wales, declares the language to be one and the same in every part † of the principality; and the instances he gives of the variation of the dialect is so inconsiderable, that no language, ancient or modern, can be more uniform than the British. I shall set down his own words below, which I look upon as a sufficient confirmation of what I have advanced on this subject, especially as I find it verified by experience.

I am, &c.

July 10, 1770. not R. W. but RICHARD WYNNE.

Mr. URBAN.

THE ardor of some, and the indefatigable attention of many others of late, to various branches of Natural History must afford no small degree of pleasure to the sensible part of mankind. Whilst such different researches have given entertainment to different dispositions, enlarged the mind, and engaged and diverted it from unprofitable or dangerous pursuits, they have occasionally opened the way to the most useful improvements in every department of life, and afforded means of joining elegance with utility.

Whilst I view the Naturalist in this conspicuous character, I cannot but lament the want of a more general knowledge of a good antiseptic for animal substances. Owing to this ignorance it is, that many curious animals, and birds particularly, come to our hands in a very imperfect state, and many others from foreign parts entirely miscarry. I have seen in different cabinets in Europe the remains of elegant plumage fall victims to insects: some have received injury from another source, the wrong treatment when first collected.

This has induced me to enquire more minutely after a proper antiseptic substance for the preservation of small animals, &c. I have taken some pains to learn from M. Daubenton himself, keeper of the royal cabinet at Paris, all possible information. I have examined the late ingenious Mr. Leman's preparations, and made frequent enquiry for the same purpose among my acquaintance,

* That some *Irish* words agree with the Welch, is no proof that the languages are the same at present, whatever they may have been, any more than that the Persian and German languages are the same for a similar reason.

† *Addo insuper, quod nec in plures per tot secula, sed una semper manet, scilicet Lingua Britannica—Italica* [lingua] *in Genevensem, Longobardicam, Hetruscam, Romanam, Calabriensem, Siculum, &c. distrahitur; Britanna, post tot annorum curricula, gentisque clades, una semper manet.*

and

and I confeſs I do not know any thing more effectual than the following:

Black Pepper, Ginger; each one oz.
Camphire, Cloves, each half an oz.
Allum, one drachm.
Nitre.
Common Salt, each half a drachm.
Powder theſe and mix them.

The inteſtines of the animals are to be drawn, and the abdomen is to be filled with this antiſeptic mixture; or a layer of it, and a thin layer of tow, alternately, and then let the inciſion of the abdomen be ſowed up carefully. A little of the ſeaſoning might alſo be thruſt down the throat with a quill or ſcewer. In a few days the ſubject ſhould be placed in the poſition we deſign it to continue in, by the aſſiſtance of a wooden frame or box, or in large ſubjects, by means of wire carried thro' different parts of them, according to the intended poſitions. In about a month or ſix weeks they acquire a rigidity, and will after that ſpace remain ſo.

Something ſimilar to this I have tried a few years ago, and found it to withſtand even the inſects of the Weſt Indies; they are there very rapacious, but they ſeem to bear great antipathy to a preparation of theſe aromatics with camphire and the neutral ſalts.

I have, however, freely ſubmitted the foregoing obſervations to the trial and judgment of the curious Naturaliſt, and tho' I ſhould be happy in being the means of any uſeful information, I ſhould find no leſs pleaſure in adopting an improvement upon this plan, and one more likely to anſwer the purpoſes for which I have written the above.

London, June 29, 1770. I am, &c. HUMANUS.

Mr. URBAN.

YOUR correſpondent, who ſigns himſelf *Not the Editor of the Hueſiana*, ſeems to ſneer at my calling the ſleeping of the Swediſh ſwallows under water, a miracle of nature; but when he ſees the reaſons laid down in my laſt, and thoſe I have here advanced, he perhaps, may be of my opinion. I thank him for referring me to Derham's Phyſico-Theology; for tho' with pleaſure I had read that ingenious author, yet, being ſome years ſince, the paſſages pointed to had ſlipt my memory.

The teſtimonies there produced are ſufficient indeed, to convince any man, open to conviction, of the truth of the fact; eſpecially that of Doctor Colas, who was, (as he himſelf relates) an eye witneſs of ſwallows being ſo found in the lakes of the North; but neither Derham, nor any of his authors account for the phœnomenon. Nature carries on her proceſſes by ſtrange and various ways; and ſome ſhe has, into which the ſearching eye of curioſity pries in vain. In the ſummer, when theſe Swallows, which for the paſt winter have lain buried in the waters, are vigorous, and ſporting at large, was one of them to be caught, plunged into, and ſuffered to remain in the water but for an hour, it would, I ſuppoſe, be beyond the power of art to recal its life: Is it not a miracle then, that life either continues in, or returns to them, after lying four or five months therein?

Reſpiration is experienced to be eſſentially neceſſary to life; freſh air is the primary cauſe of, and the lungs the mechanical apparatus which perform that work: Now, if theſe Swallows, during their dormitory, or rather defunctive ſtate, do not at all reſpire, and that the lungs totally ceaſe their action; then it follows, that nothing but the metempſychoſis of Pythagoras, can account for their reviving. In which caſe, their ſouls, after thus having depoſited their bodies in the floods, tranſmigrate into thoſe of other creatures; and as they are fond of warmth, I make no doubt but that during the winter months they take up their habitations in the bodies of ladies favourite cats, lap-dogs, monkies, parrots, and ſinging-birds; and perhaps, in the ladies themſelves, (for it is obſervable that they are more garrulous in the winter than ſummer) where they lie ſecure from the cold till the next dawn of ſummer, when they again reſume their drowned bodies, and ſport anew in the airy fields. Thus their little fluttering ſouls delight to change their ſcenes of pleaſure, like that of Pythagoras, who declared, that in all his tranſmigrations, he never remembered to have more pleaſingly enjoyed himſelf, than when he animated the carcaſe of a frog, and that of one of his diſciples an humble-bee; and I am ſure that the ſoul of man is never more innocent than when it animates a tadpole. If the Swallows do reſpire in the aforementioned inactive ſtate, your correſpondent will do well to ſhew us in what manner they perform and preſerve it; by which he will greatly oblige his, and Sir,

Litchfield-Cloſe, July 11, 1770. Your's, &c. W. JACKSON.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN.

'TIS asserted by the Park-Keepers here, and spoken with some confidence, that if a Buck be shot at and killed, at the distance of thirty yards, the ball will not pass through his body, but be lodged in the skin on the opposite side; that, if he is killed at the distance of sixty or eighty yards, the ball will not only pass through both skins, but kill another Deer, or two, that may happen to stand in the proper direction. This, now, is contrary to all our received notions; for tho' the Poet says of Fame, *Viresque acquirit eundo*, the case is not so in regard of the bullet. For, according to common apprehension, the *momentum* of a ball is greatest at its leaving the muzzle of the piece, and in its progressive curvilinear motion to the *point blank*, is continually diminishing, by the resistance of the atmosphere; and at last, from the same cause, falls to the ground, at what is called its *random*. This is the theory, in short, of this operation, the discharge of a bullet from a gun. And indeed, if it were not so, and that the resistance of the *medium* did not unremittingly impede it, the ball would go on *in infinitum*. This, tho', is very inconsistent with the assertion of our Park-keepers, as stated above; and yet there is no disputing against facts. Wherefore, Mr. *Urban*, I beg leave to propose the two following questions to your correspondents.

First, one would be glad to know, whether the above is really fact; whether Park-keepers, that is in other parts of *England*, have made the same observation?

Secondly, Supposing the fact to be real, how is this wonderful phœnomenon to be accounted for, and resolved, upon the principles of the art of gunnery?

These two questions should be answered by different persons: The first is a fact, which should be incontestably established, before the solution of it is attempted: And as the season of killing Bucks is just commencing, Keepers, it is to be hoped, will be so obliging as to attend to it, and give us the satisfaction required. The second depends upon science; and some gentleman of the Artillery, expert in the theory of his art, will not deny us his assistance, we hope, in the resolution of this problem; especially, as it appears to be of importance, and to affect the present common notions and principles of the art of gunnery, and may be productive, perhaps, in its consequences, of some improvements in it; at least, in rectifying our vulgar errors and mistakes, in a now souseful art. I am, &c.

T. ROW.

Observations submitted to his Lordship the Bishop of Winchester.

My LORD,

HAD the Founder of Magdalen-college considered the fluctuating state of coin, and consequently of all sorts of provisions, he scarce would have drawn the disqualifying line according to the nominal value of money, but would more probably have established his disqualifications, according to the price of corn for the time being, as was afterwards done by that most excellent Statute of the 18th of Elizabeth, which Statute alone has preserved all Colleges from starving. As the disqualifying clause seems to be so tightly tied down to the nominal value of money, it is very equitable to take the value of the *Beneficium Ecclesiasticum*, which is to vacate a Fellowship, from the old *Liber Velorum*; but how this can be reconciled to the *Verus Valer Annuus*, is quite inconceivable to a man who is only endowed with plain common sense. Let us therefore consider, whether it be possible to reconcile the Founder's intention with the *Veram, Liberalem, & Grammaticalem Constructionem* of the Statute, now times and things are so vastly altered. According to Martin Folkes's tables, the weight of money, temp. Hen. VI. was to the value of money, temp. Geor. II. as is 1 to 1.55, therefore the *centum solid.* temp. Hen. VI. was equal in weight to 7l. 15s. temp. Geor. II. and the 20 marks, temp. Hen. VI. was equal to 20l. 13s 4d. temp. Geor. II. this is *secundùm veram constructionem*; but *secundùm literalem constructionem* 20 marks are no more than 13l. 6s. 8ds. But the difference of the value of provisions is much greater, and it seems to have been the intention of the Founder to maintain his Fellows with a decent subsistence, and to dismiss them when they should have acquired a moderate competency of their own. Temp. Hen. VI. wheat did not sell at so much as 5s. per quarter upon an average of their money; but temp. Geor. III. wheat sells at 40s. per quarter upon the average; so that twenty marks of their money, temp. Hen. VI. would purchase fifty-three quarters two bushels

and

and a half of wheat, and a little more. But it will require 106l. 13s. 2d ¼. of our money, temp. Geor. III. to purchase the same quantity of wheat; therefore, according to the intention of the founder, 106l. 13s. 2d. ¼. *bonâ fide*, is the value of a living which should vacate a Fellowship; and were his statutes to be considered in this light, every person who is, or ever was a Member of his College, would have a decent subsistence, and the succession would be much more regular and quick, and thereby a good and reasonable intention of the Founder would be answered, which certainly was, to bring up a number of fit and able men to serve their country in Church and State. It is very plain the Founder never designed to support his Fellows in Monastick idleness, by the sums fixed for vacating their Fellowships; for as 5l. of their money would purchase the same quantity of provisions, &c. as 40l. of ours, he could not look upon this as a sufficient maintenance for an idle man, who had had a liberal education, but as a comfortable addition to a person who had some other employment, which required men of education to supply. Hence I think it is plain, that the intention of the very worthy Founder of Magdalen College, was, to conduct his Fellows through a regular course of education in his College, to a comfortable subsistence, and no more, and then to leave them to make their way in the world. These observations upon a very important subject, are with great deference humbly submitted to your lordship's consideration.

Remarks on several Passages in Lord Bolingbroke's Works, particularly his Notion of a God. Continued from Page 151.

LORD Bolingbroke maintains, that "justice and goodness are of a "quite different kind and nature in God "than in man; and that it would be "rash and presumptuous to infer from "his moral attributes how he will act "in any given circumstance." This is no new doctrine. The same notion was advanced in a sermon preached at Christ's Church, Dublin, May 15, 1709, before the Earl of Wharton, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Irish House of Lords, by Dr. King, Archbishop of Dublin. He was driven to this wretched expedient by an attempt to reconcile divine prescience and predestination with the freedom of man's will; a point which always has, and always will puzzle the wisest heads. It should therefore be dropped, or at least never brought into the pulpit. But even this * difficulty is but as a thread of tow in the hands of that mighty Sampson, that all penetrating genius, Lord Bolingbroke, *quantum est sapere!* The sermon is called, *divine Predestination and fore-knowledge consistent with the freedom of man's will.* But, considering the tenor of the argument contained in it, it ought rather to have been entitled, *The Divine Fore-knowledge in a proper Sense, inconsistent with the freedom of Man's Will.* It is to be presumed, that the Archbishop did not see the absurd and dangerous consequences that must necessarily result from his hypothesis; but charity herself cannot make this concession in favour of Lord Bolingbroke. The Archbishop maintained, that "wisdom, as in us, is as different from what we call so in God, as light is from motion." Again, "there is as great a difference between wisdom, justice, and goodness, when attributed to God, and as they are in us, as between weighing in a balance and thinking; in truth, infinitely greater." Nay he says, "the best representations we can make of God, are infinitely short of truth." And lastly, that "justice and virtue are not to be understood to signify the same thing, when applied to God and to men."

If Lord Bolingbroke was consistent with himself, he must subscribe to what the Archbishop says of the wisdom of God, no less than to what he asserts of his justice and goodness.

It is allowed that the Scripture speaks analogically when it ascribes parts and passions to God, but it has been generally supposed, that, when it gives him such moral attributes, as wisdom, justice, and goodness, it was with design that we should take them to be really in God as they are in us, and of the same kind, only that he has them in the highest degree possible.

Our conceptions indeed of these attributes do not reach the full extent of them as they are in God; but yet so far as our conceptions go, they correspond with the justice, wisdom, and goodness of God.

Lord Bolingbroke politely calls Dr. Clarke "*a presumptuous Dogmatick:*" and, in another place, he styles him *an audacious and vain sophist:* But surely there never was a charge of this nature brought against any controversial writer

* Vol. v. p. 525.

with

with leſs foundation of truth and reaſon. Dr. Clarke writes like a gentleman and a ſcholar, and always treats his adverſary with decency and decorum. His words and addreſs are no leſs ſoft and winning than his reaſoning ſtrong and concluſive. And he never conceals the ſtrength of an argument which he oppoſes. All candid readers will do him the juſtice to own this. But it appears from this calumny (for ſuch it really is) how little we are acquainted with ourſelves, and how blind to our own failings: Since ſome of Lord Bolingbroke's friends frankly own that nobody can be more peremptory, or a greater dogmatiſt than he.

"Your *Pope* (ſays Lord Bolingbroke to his friend) pretends to make univerſal and infallible decrees in matters of religion; our *Doctor*, infallible demonſtrations: And both of them ſend every one to the devil, who does not believe in them, and in all caſes like them." Vol. v. 252.

The man, who, having read Dr. Clarke's works, could allow himſelf coolly and deliberately to utter ſuch a ſentence as this, might ſay any thing. Lord Bolingbroke ſeems to have been led into it by the affectation of a quaint antitheſis. After this, no credit can be given to his interpretation of any propoſition advanced by Dr. Clarke, without conſulting the original.

The truth of the caſe is, Dr. Clarke had demonſtrated, that the principles which Lord Bolingbroke eſpouſed, and attempted to vindicate, may be reſolved into downright Atheiſm. *Hinc ille lacrymæ.* This was a crime never to be forgiven him, and probably the chief ground of the outrageous treatment he has received from Lord Bolingbroke.

Lord Bolingbroke gives us the following juſt account of the doctrine taught by Jeſus Chriſt in the Goſpel: "The goſpel of Chriſt is one continued leſſon of the ſtricteſt morality, of juſtice, of benevolence, and of univerſal charity: he could have called for fire down from heaven, or for an army of deſtroying angels, to terrify thoſe who did not believe, or to exterminate ſuch as fell from the faith. But he breathed quite another ſpirit; and his inſtructions to his Apoſtles went no farther than to preach, to exhort, to reprove; and, where they could not prevail to have their doctrine received, to ſhake off the duſt of their feet.

"In caſes of the moſt enormous crimes, and even of apoſtacy, the Apoſtles exerciſed no other power than that of ſeparating ſuch ſinners from the communion of the faithful. They healed the lame; they cured the blind; and even raiſed the dead, to prove their miſſion. Moſes proved his miſſion by miracles likewiſe. But the miracles wrought by them, in the mild and beneficent ſpirit of Chriſtianity, tended to the good of mankind, whereas the miracles he wrought, in the fierce and cruel ſpirit of judaiſm, tended to the deſtruction of mankind." Vol. v. p. 187.

But how ſhall we reconcile Lord Bolingbroke's profeſſed belief of this excellent doctrine, with his employing his extraordinary talents in weakening our obligation to obey it! And this he has certainly done, by labouring to prove, that we have no ſufficient evidence to convince us of a future ſtate of retribution.

As to this article, let the reader but compare what that "*learned lunatic*" (as Lord Bolingbroke ſtyles him) Mr. Wollaſton has urged for the ſupport of it (in *the religion of nature delienated*, p. 193 to the end) with what Lord Bolingbroke has offered *againſt* it, and he may be ſafely truſted to judge for himſelf on which ſide the weight of evidence inclines.

Though his Lordſhip has laughed at ſome of Mr. Wollaſton's arguments, he has not attempted to anſwer them. The arguments ſtill remain in their full force, and truth and reaſon will not be browbeat, nor laughed out of countenance.

This Proteus-author gives, in another place, a very different account of the precepts delivered by Chriſt to his Diſciples from the Mount: "Conſidered as general duties, (ſays he), they are impracticable, inconſiſtent with natural inſtinct, as well as law, and quite deſtructive of ſociety."

Lord Bolingbroke's favourite whim, viz. the chimerical alliance between Atheiſts and Divines (with which we are ſurfeited in almoſt every page) is one of the idleſt romances that ever iſſued from a fanciful brain. For a clear refutation of his Lordſhip's plea for this pretended confederacy, and a conciſe diſcuſſion of this whole matter, the reader is referred to biſhop Warburton's *view*, &c. (before-mentioned) p. 24, 27. And from p. 105, to 143. the learned author has proved in the ſtrongeſt manner, that the works of the Great Creator exhibit to us ideas of his juſtice and goodneſs, no leſs clear and preciſe than of his wiſdom and power.

(*Gent. Mag.* July 1770.)

After

After he has unravelled and detected the ſophiſms of this aſſuming author, he enlivens his ſubject, and juſtly employs his happy talent of ridicule, in expoſing the petulance of a man, who, vaunting in his own ſuperior knowledge, looks down with contempt on the greateſt philoſophers and divines, inveighs againſt all the clergy without diſtinction, and ſingles out ſome of the brighteſt ornaments of that reſpectable order as objects of his ſpleen and rancour.

Some worthy and ingenious perſons (who were the friends of Lord Bolingbroke) ſay, that they who declare their abhorrence of his principles, are no better in their lives and converſations, than thoſe who eſpouſe them.

Allowing this to be true, it may ſtill be right to confute his principles, to ſhew their abſurd conſequences and dangerous tendency. It is to be feared that paſſion and appetite will generally prevail among the bulk of mankind, even againſt conviction; but if men once come to be wicked upon principle, what hope remains that they can ever be reclaimed?

But on the other hand, though paſſion may for a while get the better of principle, there is an elaſtic power in conſcience which will at length awaken the ſoul, and reſtore the native tone of virtue.

Lord Bolingbroke employed the latter part of his life in labouring to ſubvert the principles of natural as well as revealed religion. He has left no other ground or motive for the practice of virtue, than the profit or pleaſure ariſing from it in this world; which, as experience ſhews, are too feeble encouragements under ſevere trials. Rewards or puniſhments, from the ſupreme legiſlator in another life, adapted to our behaviour in this, have no place in his ſyſtem. No one can be ſo blind as not to ſee that diſſolute manners, and the indulging of paſſion and appetite, muſt be the natural conſequence of ſuch licentious doctrine.

"I will crayon out a picture in imi-
"tation of thoſe Cleanthes uſed to draw,
"when he diſputed againſt the partizans
"of Odupty. Let all good chriſtians,
"to denote their goodneſs and the juſtice
"of God, be fat and jolly, like canons
"in the Lutrin. Let them be ſeated
"on thrones with diadems on their
"heads, ſceptres in their hands, and
"purple robes on their ſhoulders. Let
"the virtues, like ſo many Cupids in
"Albano's pictures, run about the
"landſcape, buſy in the ſervice of their
"maſters. Let juſtice lead the wicked,
"like ſlaves, with retorted arms and
"downcaſt eyes, to their footſtools.
"Let temperance ſerve pyramids of Or-
"tolans and brimmers of tokay on their
"tables. Let moderation offer, and
"they receive ſacks filled with gold
"and ſilver, and baſkets full of dia-
"monds and rubies. In the midſt and
"front of the piece, let the great Lama
"of the *Eaſt* be placed on a higher
"throne than the reſt, if it be ſent to
"ſome Tartarean temple: his younger
"brother of the *Weſt*, if it be ſent to St.
"Peter's church at Rome: His Grace
"of Canterbury, or any other Lord of
"London, if it be ſent to St. Paul's; and
"Luther, or Calvin, if it be ſent to
"any other religious aſſembly in theſe
"parts of the world." Vol. V. p. 402.

REMARK.

If Mr. Addiſon's obſervation be juſt, that "all legitimate wit muſt be found-
"ed on truth," this picture, though drawn with great ſpirit, will not bear to be examined by her piercing light: For the joys which the chriſtian religion promiſes, are of a pure and refined nature, not ſenſual; and ſhe is no more reſponſible for the miſconduct of ſome of her profeſſors, whether clergy or laity, than natural religion is reſponſible for the life and converſation of Lord Bolingbroke. [*To be continued.*]

*** *Some important Caſes reſpecting the Liberty of the Preſs and the Privilege of Juries, having come before the Court of K. B. to be argued during the Courſe of the preſent Month; a ſummary of the Arguments on theſe ſubjects muſt be of uſe to be referred to, when the Common News-papers from whence they are taken, are not to be purchaſed.*

A full REPORT *of the Speeches of the Counſel in the Caſe of the* KING *and* WOODFALL; *together with what has already dropt from the Judges upon that Cauſe.*

SINCE the verdict of the Jury in this cauſe, two motions have been made, which were now brought to receive the deciſion of the Court. The firſt was upon the part of the Crown, *Why the Verdict ſhould not be entered up according to the legal Import of the Words*; * the other, *Why the Defendant ſhould not be diſcharged from any Judgment on this Verdict.* Mr. Serjeant Glynn, of Counſel with the Defendant, firſt obſerved ſlightly, upon the abſurd motion for

* The motion was thus worded in ſpecial direction of Lord Mansfield; who in theſe courts is always in council for the crown.

amend-

amendment, that was made on the side of the Crown, which, if carried, would still require itself to be amended, or leave the matter as much at large as ever; since the clerk must be thereby reduced to make another application to the Court, to be informed, what that legal import is: After this, he proceeded in the following manner, taking up the argument upon both the motions united:

'My Lords,

'This is an information for a *seditious* printing and publishing of a paper 'signed *Junius*: The Jury have found Mr. Woodfall guilty of printing and publishing *only*.

'(1.) I shall first contend, that this 'is an Acquittal. The charge brought 'before the Jury is grounded upon the 'Defendant's evil and seditious design in 'publishing. The Jury find the pub-'lishing only. This then is not con-'victing him of the charge, which is, 'the seditious intention. It is first ne-'cessary to prove upon the trial the fact 'of publication; next the construction 'put upon the paper in the information. 'These are the points which are to be 'given in charge to the Jury; and the 'Jury must be convinced of both. By 'the general word of Guilty, the Jury 'find the whole charge to be true. They 'have not done so. They have not 'found the fact of publication *merely*; 'but they have added negative words, 'to exclude every thing else. To what 'the Jury do not say, there is by law a 'negative †. But here the Jury have 'themselves taken care, that their si-'lence shall not be misinterpreted. Had 'they been silent, whether the paper 'was a libel or not, and not referred it 'to the opinion of the Court, their si-'lence must have acquitted; but here 'they have used the word *only*, expres-'ly to exclude every idea of a crime.

'Juries may be justly said to nega-'tive every thing they do not find in a 'question of civil property, much more 'must they be said to do so now, where 'the criminal motive makes the offence 'they have in charge. I do not say, 'that a strict and literal proof must be 'brought of every part of the informa-'tion; but I do say, that criminal in-'tention is of the essence of a crime, 'and must enter into every idea of guilt. 'Of this criminal intention the Jury are 'the Judges: and if they exclude that, 'the Defendant is acquitted.

'To support a general verdict of guil-'ty, it must appear that the Jury believ-'ed the papers libellous. Whether li-'bellous or not, depends only upon the 'construction put in the information. 'This construction they have excluded; 'therefore, though they have not said 'in as many words, that the paper is not 'a libel, they have negatived the *libel-'ling* construction, and said as much 'in consequence by legal inference. 'Where the subject-matter before the Ju-'ry are not mere *legal words*, or words 'of *legal import*, it is in my opinion the 'province of a Jury to find, whether 'they are criminal or not. Juries are 'Judges both of law and fact; I mean 'as far as the former is involved in the 'latter. The Jury therefore had a right 'to consider the paper charged as a li-'bel before them. They might take it 'upon them if they pleased, or they 'might resort to the Judge for advice. 'Here they have, by their word of ex-'clusion, gone as far as to determine, 'that there is no guilt in the paper; 'whether they have determined wrong 'or right is another question.

'They may, no doubt, determine 'generally; and where they so deter-'mine against the clear proof of the fact 'and letter of the law, (both of which 'constitute the crime) they determine at 'the peril of their conscience. Yet a 'matter may be clearly libellous, and a 'man not incur guilt by the mere pub-'lication. As in the case of a friendly 'admonition from a Father upon a sup-'posed misconduct of his Son; or of 'giving testimony in a court of Justice; 'the same of giving the character of a 'servant, and other cases that might be 'mentioned. Here the intention be-'comes material, and properly inquira-'ble by a Jury; though this is not ca-'pable of direct proof, it is, however, 'to be discovered by inference, of which 'the Jury are the Judges.

'2. Upon the second head, I am to 'contend, that if the verdict is uncer-'tain or insufficient, there must be a new 'Jury summoned to try the cause afresh. 'If I am not authorized to say, that 'the verdict amounts to an acquittal; I 'am sure, they are as little authorized 'on the other side to say, that it a-'mounts to a conviction. If the for-'mer interpretation is not satisfactory, 'the latter certainly cannot be so. If 'some other sense is given to the word 'only than what I have put upon it, the 'whole becomes doubt and ambiguity; 'and a new trial must be had by ano-

'ther

†. So determined by all the Judges in the Exchequer Chamber Withers v. Lord Jersey.

'ther Jury. This cannot be taken o-
'therwise than as *a general* verdict; and
'in general verdicts nothing is left to
'inference or intendment *. You must
'have the understanding of another man,
'hear with other's ears, and see with
'another's eyes, before you can know
'what a Jury meant, upon what they
'have not expreſt.' There is in the
'books the plaineſt caſe, where a direct
'inference muſt unavoidably be made
'from the finding of the Jury; and yet
'that not being expreſt, the verdict was
'rejected as inſufficient.

'The Jury had found the damages to
'the Plaintiff, in the Defendant's not
'keeping his promiſe, and yet, not hav-
'ing found directly, that he made ſuch
'promiſe, the verdict was ſet aſide †.
'If then we ſuppoſe the other ſide right
'in ſaying, that the Jury have found
'ſufficiently to bring the Guilt of the
'Defendant before the Court; it is at
'leaſt ſaying ſo, without knowing what
'the Jury meant, as to the conſtruction
'put upon the libel. Let them model it
'as they will, they cannot make it a
'general verdict of Guilty, without
'leaving their ſenſe upon the conſtruc-
'tion unknown, which muſt neceſſarily
'be included in every verdict of guilty.

'But let what arguments there will
'be made for this new-modelling the
'verdict of the Jury, there is one ſupe-
'rior to all the reſt againſt it; which is,
'that the Defendant, would be thereby
'precluded from taking the ſenſe of a
'ſuperior Court of Review upon the
'verdict, as at preſent formed. If the
'Defendant is found guilty, why is not
'the Judgment entered as it is found,
'and the ſentence of the Court paſſed
'upon him? It will then appear, by
'writ of error to the Lords, what this
'verdict was, by which he is ſaid to be
'convicted. But if this new-modelling
'takes place, he will be for-ever
'deprived of this advantage ‖; which
'indeed is the only reaſon I can
'ſuggeſt to myſelf for the attempt that
'is made to obtain it. For if it is a
'general verdict of Guilty, I ſay again,
'it need not be entered otherwiſe than
'it is found. No caſe can be produced
'where the words of a general verdict
'have been altered to make room for
'other words. They would indeed be
'words different from the meaning of the
'Jury: In ſhort, if it is not a verdict
'of conviction, your Lordſhips will not
'alter it, to make it ſo; and if it is, let
'it, as it muſt, be entered in the words
'wherein it is found.'

Mr. Lee, on the ſame ſide.

'It is an abſurd and impoſſible idea,
'that the Jury ſhould convict that man
'of a libel, whom they meant to acquit
'of a crime; and this meaning is plain-
'ly demonſtrated by the word of exclu-
'ſion, which they have introduced into
'their verdict. The Jury will never
'be ſaid to have found ſuch a verdict,
'as ſhews their intention to find him
'guilty of the charge laid in the infor-
'mation. They meant, no doubt, to
'have found him the Printer and Pub-
'liſher of the paper, as it appeared in
'the Public Advertiſer, and not as coup-
'led with all thoſe heavy charges and
'innuendoes, as deſcribed in the infor-
'mation. There are ſtrong caſes in the
'law to prove, that a partial finding is
'inſufficient. Where a man was charg-
'ed with an intruſion into a houſe and
'lands, and the Jury only found the
'intruſion into the lands, the verdict
'was declared to be wholly void *.
'But in this caſe, let the finding of the
'Jury be what it will, it is impoſſible
'for the Court to alter it; for it is moſt
'deciſively laid down, in books of the
'greateſt authority, that the court can-
'not amend a general verdict in a cri-
'minal matter †.'

On the part of the Crown.

Mr. Thurloe, Solicitor-General.

'I know no rule, or cauſe in law, by
'which the ſilence of a jury upon any
'fact, that ſhould be made a part of their
'verdict, muſt be conſtrued to imply
'the acquittal of the Defendant. On
'the contrary, there is an authority in
'the law upon the very caſe of a libel,
'where a partial finding of the Jury was
'ſufficient. A charge was brought for
'the writing, collecting, and printing
'a libel upon the King: The Jury
'found the Defendant guilty *only* of the
'printing; and this verdict was allow-
'ed to be good upon the iſſue ‖. Where-
'ever the Jury ſhall have omitted a
'matter *of fact*, the Court will not *in-
'tend* that fact; neither will they con-
'clude

* Vaughan, 75. Roll's Abr. 693. Barry and Philips.

† Yelverton, 57. Shellys.

‖ Becauſe the Alteration will not appear upon the Record; and by ſome ſtrange Conſtitution in the Juriſprudence of this Country, no Court of Review can take Notice of the Miſconduct of Judges in making ſuch Alterations.

* Leonard, 296.

† Salk. 47. 55. Cro. J. 210.

‖ Lord Raym. 414. 12 Mod. and Salkeld.

'clude the Defendant innocent, becauſe the Jury have not ſaid that he is ſo; but they will then order a new Jury to come and try the cauſe again.

'If it is ſaid that the Jury meant to exclude a concluſion of law, that were monſtrous. To ſay that the Jury found the fact of publiſhing the paper, as charged in the information, but that they denied the interpretation of the law upon it, were bringing them wholly out of their province; for they are only judges of fact, and with the law they have nothing to do. If the Jury are ſaid to have found the publication of ſome other paper, than that as charged in the information, it is ſaying they have found a fact, which they are not charged to enquire into. This were making them to have done more abſurdly than they have; and what they have manifeſtly no right to do. Their words muſt neceſſarily be referred to ſomething; but why ſubſtitute a ſubject out of the information? For if they have found that the Defendant *only* printed and publiſhed the libel charged in the information, they have found what will ever be enough to convict. The Jury cannot prevent the judgement of law from paſſing upon the facts, which men are found to have committed.

'The Jury are to inquire into a fact as charged in the information; and the ſhort anſwer they gave in the words of *guilty* or *not guilty*, muſt be referred to that particular charge; otherwiſe they ſay nothing.

'It is not neceſſary for me to contend, that any *facts* ſhall be ſupplied by *innuendo* in the finding of a Jury; but if the Jury meant to exclude a concluſion of law, I dare ſay your Lordſhips will not attend to it; for when a Jury has found ſufficient facts to ſupport ſome verdict in the cauſe, they cannot go further, and find a wrong concluſion of law. When the Jury have found ſufficient matter of fact, your Lordſhips will ſupply the matter of law; as was determined in the caſe of Lord Paget; where, in the queſtion of a fraudulent conveyance, the Jury having found ſufficient ſpecial matter, the Court inferred the concluſion of law, that the conveyance was fraudulent, though the Jury had not expreſsly found the fraud *. However, in this caſe, the Jury have expreſsly found ſome guilt; and it is now become the province of this court, to ſay what that guilt amounts to."

Mr. Morton.

'The ſubject for the Jury to have inquired into, was the application of this libel, to the perſon, upon whom it is charged in the information, to have been made. I confeſs that the matter here charged, would not be libellous if it affected any body elſe than the King. The Jury have found the fact of printing and publiſhing *only*; and that was the *only* thing they had to find. For what is the crime charged? It is the printing and publiſhing the matter and things contained in the information. Upon which the Jury ſeem to have ſaid, that he is *only* guilty of printing and publiſhing the paper *charged in the information* (for that is all we have to add); and this is the ſame as if they had found him guilty generally."

Mr. Wallace.

'The verdict is full, and requires no intendment. The charge is for printing and publiſhing a libel; the Defendant ſays he is not guilty of the charge: The Jury being aſked, they ſay he is guilty; that is, *only* of printing and publiſhing; which is the ſame thing as finding him guilty generally.

'It would have been material if the Jury had excluded in this verdict the alluſions made from the paper in queſtion to the libel in the information. As to the objection, that they have not found the intention, that will avail as little now as it did before in the caſe of the King and Brere. It was objected there alſo, that the Jury had only found part of the charge, and that ſo much as they had found did not infer any illegal act; for that there are caſes in which it may be lawful to write a libel, as for a clerk drawing an indictment, or a ſtudent taking notes in court: But the Chief Juſtice ſaid, their finding ſuch a fact in the caſe of an information muſt neceſſarily infer a crime."

Mr. Dunning

'Verdicts are not to be entered in any caſe in the preciſe words the Jury give them; nor are they ſo. Something is always to be added. Had the word *only*, been omitted, there is no doubt the verdict in this caſe would have been competent; for the clerk would have added, *the matters charged in the* 'informa-

* Moore 194. Dyer 362.

'*information.* Let thoſe words be ſtill added, and the inſertion of the word '*only* will make no difference.

'All the books agree, that the Jury '*may*, in theſe inſtances, take the law and fact together, and give a general verdict. This I know has been diſputed; but whether diſputable or not, is another matter. However, it has not yet been inſiſted, that Juries *ought* to take this upon them; nor will I intimate my own opinion upon it.

'In this caſe at leaſt the Jury have not taken upon them to decide the law. They have ſaid that the Defendant is guilty of printing and publiſhing a certain paper; but whether there is any guilt in that, or what degree of guilt, they do not chuſe to determine; they leave that to others; for their own part they beg to be excuſed. It being then at beſt a matter of diſpute, whether a Jury ſhould decide upon the law or not, and as they have not done ſo expreſsly here, why ſhould they, by inference, be concluded to have done ſo, in determining the paper not to be a libel, upon thoſe perils to which they will be thereby ſubjected!

'As to the objection, that the Alteration will not appear upon the record, when removed by error into another court; this goes no further than in every other caſe, when the Court or Clerk add words to the general finding of Juries. Beſides, this is a matter of fact, whether the Jury have found the Defendant guilty, or not, and no matter of fact is ſubject to any reviſal by error. Upon the whole, I am ſatisfied, that the meaning of the Jury was to find the fact; and whether libel or no, to leave to the determination of the court.'

Mr. Walker.

'As to the objection, that the Jury have not found the intention, it is manifeſt, that if the Jury find the fact, they muſt find the deſign with which it is done; for the Defendant is a Free-Agent, and therefore anſwerable for the legal conſequences of his own act.'

Mr. Serjeant Glynn in reply.

'It ſeems to be allowed, by all the Counſel for the proſecution, that the verdict, as it ſtands at preſent, requires ſome kind of amendment; without which no Judgment can be given upon it. I beg leave to ſay, if ſuch words were to be added, as the Gentlemen on the other ſide would wiſh to annex to the words found; ſuch addition would flatly contradict the obvious ſpirit and meaning, as well as letter of the text, and make the whole ſuch a jumble of contradiction and nonſenſe, that no judgment could poſſibly be given upon it. Mr. Dunning ſays, no verdict can be ever entered in the meer words of the Jury, without adding ſomething. I confeſs it: But what is that ſomething, and who makes the addition? To the bare words 'Guilty' or 'Not Guilty' is added, 'of the matters and things charged in 'the information' in ſuch formal words as paraphraſe the clear indiſputable finding of the Jury, without, in the ſmalleſt degree, impairing, amplifying, or altering their ſenſe. This entry or addition is made by the clerk; and ſuch an addition, ſhould the clerk neglect to make it, the Court will afterwards ſupply, as a mere clerical omiſſion. But it is one thing to correct the miſtakes of the officer or *clerk*, and another to ſupply the intentional omiſſion of the *Jury*. When the Jury bring in a common verdict, the Clerk enters it in the common form; but the Clerk has no right to expunge, or eraſe, or alter the words of the Jury, when they have not found them in the common way; and I affirm, that the Court has no more power to ſupply ſuch an omiſſion of the Jury than the Clerk. The verdict of the Jury is not at all altered or impeached by ſupplying clerical defects; but in this caſe, the ſenſe of the Jury, not of the Clerk, the verdict itſelf would be materially and eſſentially affected and changed by the alteration propoſed to be made by the Court.

'It has been ſaid too, that the Jury meant to find the fact ſpecially, or to bring in a ſpecial verdict; but they certainly have not found a ſpecial verdict, nor is it a fair inference from the words that they meant to do ſo. It is well known, that in a ſpecial verdict all the facts muſt be found, and it muſt conclude with deſiring the advice and opinion of the Court upon the whole: Is this verdict ſo circumſtanced? Do the Jury here aſk any queſtion of the Court, or crave its aſſiſtance to guide them *? But if it were a ſpecial verdict, the Court could only determine upon what was expreſsly found, and not upon intendments and conſtructions of their own raiſing. However, we beg leave to inſiſt, that this was meant as a general verdict, and that the Jury

* Non tali auxilio.

'underſtood

'underſtood it to be a verdict of Acquittal; for in a general verdict, they decide upon the whole of the caſe, and upon what they are ſilent they acquit the Defendant; by ſaying nothing of the paper, therefore, they find it no libel. Were I to admit the criminality of the paper to be a queſtion of law, it is ſurely ſuch a queſtion as is comprized in the iſſue which the Jury have in their province to try, and which they muſt neceſſarily take into their conſideration when they give a general verdict. Whatever they have not decided upon, they have certainly negatived. Had they meant to eaſe their own minds as to law, they would have done it in no other way, than by finding ſpecially. This is the ſame caſe as that of Elizabeth Canning, and of Penn and Mead. There the Jury uſed the word *Guilty*, and yet excluded the crime. Let us ſuppoſe, for argument ſake, that the Jury had thought, there was ſome degree of guilt in what they ſaid, and yet negatived all the crime by ſome ſubſequent word: The verdict would then have been contradictory, and repugnant to itſelf, and there muſt have been a new trial. Printing and Publiſhing are not the only things given in charge to the Jury; the conſtruction is likewiſe in their charge; and by uſing the word *only*, they have excluded this part of that charge.

'The counſel for the Crown have confounded the caſes of general with thoſe of ſpecial verdicts. Mackenzie's caſe was a ſpecial verdict. The concluſion there, that the blow was felonious, was apparent, from the facts, which were found. The caſe of the King and Brere was very diſtinguiſhable from the preſent; nor is there any caſe, where, in a general verdict the Jury can be ſuppoſed to refer any matters to the Court. They have found, as their general verdict, that the Defendant is guilty of nothing more than of *printing* and *publiſhing*; and by the word *only*, applied to theſe acts, they have qualified and reſtrained that uſe of the word *Guilty*.—They have found the Defendant guilty only of a part of the charge; and for the addition or alteration which is now wanted to be made to this finding, the caſe becomes quite new and ſingular; becauſe there is no inſtance of a verdict having been entered contrary to the finding of a Jury, excepting in mere clerical miſtakes. To ſay that the entry ought to be guilty generally, becauſe, if the Jury had not ſo intended, they would have brought in their verdict Not Guilty, would be at beſt putting a ſenſe upon doubtful words, which, if any explanation were neceſſary, ought to have been explained at the time the verdict was given; but it comes too late to be admitted now. If a meaning muſt be put by the Court upon theſe words, the moſt obvious one is that of Acquittal. If we are to go out of words for a meaning, reſort to the affidavits of the Jurymen. If there is no meaning in them, it is an inſufficient verdict, and there muſt be a new trial. But if the verdict appears ever ſo unmeaning to your Lordſhips, you cannot now amend it, becauſe you have nothing to amend it by; as has ſometimes been done by notes taken at the trial, to correct the miſpriſon of the Clerk. Nor can you now give a contradiction to the Jury by ſaying they meant to find the whole, when they declare they mean ſomething ſhort of it. If it is a good and ſufficient verdict, it *need* not be altered at all; if there is any thing more than clerical defects in it, it *ought* not to be altered. In the one caſe we are intitled to an Acquittal; in the other, to a new Trial.'

Lord M—ſi—d's *Speech on giving his Charge to the Jury.*

'Though the Court will not yet determine whether the affidavit of any of the jury may be read in this cauſe, yet I have permitted one to be read a little *by way of ſtating it*;* and I there find, that the application of the innuendoes is not denied; only the *criminal conſtruction* put upon the paper in the information. To have denied the one would have been very material; with the other they have nothing to do. In that caſe, there would be no proof to them of the paper, as charged in the information. But if the jury find, that the defendant publiſhed at all, they find the paper, as charged in the information, for that is their only enquiry. I take it from the affidavit, which has been ſtated, that it does not appear, whether the jury meant to ſay, that the paper is no libel; if they had the leaſt doubt, whether the innuendoes were properly ſupplied, there ſhould be a new trial. I did not leave it to the jury, whether

* This was the Affidavit of William Sibley, Baker.

'the

'the paper was innocent or not. I never do. I ſummed up to them, as I 'always have done in ſimilar caſes, 'that if they were not ſatisfied of the 'fact of publication, or had a doubt 'of the application of any of the words 'in the information to the blanks in the 'letter, they muſt acquit the defendant. 'But I told them alſo, that whether the 'paper was criminal or innocent, was 'to them a ſubject of indifference; be'cauſe, if innocent, judgment would 'be arreſted in this court. Here the ju'ry did not mean to find the malice of 'the defendant, becauſe it was not with'in their inquiry; nor did they mean 'to exclude it, becauſe it was not with'in their power to exclude a legal de'duction.

'There may be ſomething of a diſ'tinction in the books about amending a 'verdict in civil and in a criminal caſe. 'But it is a miſtake; and there is nothing 'in it. In the caſe of Gibſon for forgery, 'all the judges were of opinion, that where 'the officer had drawn up the verdict 'CONTRARY to the finding of the jury, 'it might be amended ‡. There is a 'caſe of this ſort in the year books, as 'early as the 3d of Richard III. I for'get the page, as I ſpeak only from the 'memory of my reading. This is the 'only way of altering a *verdict* either 'in a criminal or a civil caſe. There 'is, indeed, a ſound diſtinction, which 'holds in the *pleadings*; for thoſe can'not be amended in criminal matters.

'Whatever may be the inclination of 'my opinion in this caſe, it is too late 'to have any effects from it in this term; 'therefore let it ſtand over to the next.

Judge Aſton.

'The jury are elected, tried and ſworn, 'to determine concerning the matters 'contained in the informations, there'fore if they find any fact of publicati'on; they muſt find, not the ſimple 'fact of publiſhing that *Public Adver'tiſer* ſold at the defendant's houſe, but 'that very libel charged in the informa'tion.

"The Court will adviſe."

A diſpaſſionate Account *of the* Pleadings *at* Guildhall, *on the Information againſt the Printer of the* London Evening Poſt, *for republiſhing* JUNIUS's Letter *to the* KING.

AFTER the information had been opened and read, Mr. *Thurloe* addreſſed himſelf to the jury, and ſaid, That he though the matter in queſtion ſo plain, that it would be impoſſible for them, either to miſtake or doubt the proof, that would be laid before them, or the concluſion that would be drawn from it: that he had not met with any man, either in or out of the profeſſion of the law, who doubted of the paper in queſtion being a libel. That he believed no council on the other ſide had on the former tryals reſpecting this paper, pretended it was a legal and innocent production; but, inſtead of that, they had run into general and looſe declamations about the liberty of the preſs, which were in no degree applicable to the preſent caſe. That the preſent complaint was that this liberty had been abuſed in the groſſeſt manner, and turned into licentiouſneſs. That thoſe, who were for aſſerting ſuch a liberty to one man, as had been exerciſed in this caſe, ſtruck at the liberty of every other member of ſociety, and that the laws were calculated to aſſert the liberty of ſociety in general, and the free enjoyment to every man of his perſon, property, and good name. That he maintained the paper in queſtion, to contain ſuch things as the publiſher deſerved puniſhment for. That his Majeſty was therein reviled from his very birth; that he was ſaid to have been perverted in his education, and ſo corrupted in his heart, as to neglect a proper attention to his duty, and to abandon himſelf to the exerciſe of private and particular reſentment againſt a perſon, deſcribed to be of the moſt frivolous and contemptible character, in order to enhance the impropriety of his Majeſty's conduct, and that this production, in its concluſion, threatened his Majeſty with another revolution, in the ſtile of a manifeſto. He ſaid, if this manner of treating the King paſſed unpuniſhed, he ſhould think there would ſoon be an end of government; but he was convinced no one of his antagoniſts would deny, that if a perſon ſhould write of a common Juſtice of Peace, that being moved by perſonal reſentment, he had acted contrary to his duty, ſuch perſon would be clearly puniſhable for it as a libel.

He remarked alſo the injurious treatment of the Houſe of Commons, and of his Majeſty's miniſters and ſervants, eſpecially the *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.* He then went through a great many particular charges and aſſertions in the paper in queſtion, ſhewing the malevolence of their deſigns, the criminality of their

‡ This was a ſpecial verdict, and only made agreeable to the fact.

dreſſed

their expreſſions, and the dangerouſneſs of their tendency.

Two witneſſes were then called, one of whom proved buying the paper in queſtion, at Mr. *Miller*'s, and the other his being the printer of it. After which Mr. Serjeant *Glynn* roſe up for the Defendant, and ſaid:

"That his learned friend, Mr. *Thurloe*, began by aſſerting that no lawyer, no citizen, would ſeriouſly avow the legality and innocence of the production in queſtion.: That he denied it:—That he had before entered on the defence of this paper ſeriouſly, and upon reflection; and that he now appeared to avow and defend the publication. That he had made no objection to the taleſmen who were added to thoſe of the Special Jury, who attended to try this iſſue, as he could not believe any Jury would convict the defendant: that he had not in the former trial gone into a defence of the paſſages in this letter, becauſe the council for the crown had not before entered into a particular diſcuſſion of them; and that he thought it would on the preſent occaſion have been the beſt way to leave the conſideration of the paper to the Jury, without any comments by council.

"He ſaid, he agreed with Mr. *Thurloe*, that no practice was more pernicious and dangerous, than that of aſperſing private, or miſrepreſenting public characters; but that he could not help looking to the fountain from which ſuch aſperſions and abuſe flowed, and conſidering in how ſhameful a manner miniſterial hirelings had abuſed the greateſt and moſt reſpectable characters, who had left them to the contempt they deſerved, and never brought them before a jury.

"He ſaid, he was at a loſs to ſee how the writer in queſtion could be ſtiled mercenary: That he ſaw the greateſt diſtinction between a mercenary writer, and a perſon who, moved by ardent zeal for his King and Country, whom he thinks in danger, gives thoſe alarms which are ſalutary, and thoſe notices which are neceſſary; and whom, therefore, he muſt conſider as ſo far from obnoxious to condemnation, that he acts the part of a good ſubject, and is juſtifiable in his conduct.

"That he knew himſelf addreſſing a jury who were ſenſible all depended upon them, and who did not want to be informed of their line of juriſdiction; that line which muſt be inviolable, and which, if broke in upon, would be the deſtruction of juries: That they were to determine on the matter before them, let it comprehend what it would: That the defendant, *Miller*, was charged with publiſhing a malicious and ſeditious paper, with a criminal intention; that this criminality was alledged in the information, which would not be good without it, and that the jury muſt receive ſatisfaction, and have conviction in their own minds about it, or otherwiſe they muſt acquit the defendant: That he would not cavil about nice diſtinctions, but muſt inſiſt that the principal matter before them was, whether there was a bad intention in the publiſher, without a belief of which they could not find him guilty of the information. For he ſaid, in the caſe of an indictment for perjury, where a perſon is charged with having ſworn what was not *true*, *wilfully* and *corruptly*, if a jury were to find the perſon to have ſworn *falſely* but not *wilfully* and *corruptly*, ſuch a verdict would be an acquittal. He repeated, that they muſt be convinced of a ſeditious meaning and intention, to convict the defendant; and ſaid, that his learned friend, Mr. *Thurloe*, knowing *that*, had entered into a particular diſcuſſion of many parts of the paper, as to his remarks upon which they would judge.

"He ſaid, the paper in queſtion contained nothing perſonal againſt the King, but treated the meaſures of adminiſtration with the freedom he hoped ever to ſee them treated with, and never to ſee diſcouraged by juries: That if an end was put to ſuch free diſcuſſions, this nation would ſoon be reduced to the ſtate of thoſe where murmurs are never heard till outrages break out, and would loſe the great happineſs and ſecurity it has always derived, from a free animadverſion in the meaſures of adminiſtration.

He ſaid, "The jury were conſtitutional judges of the *whole* matter; and if they ſaw no ſeditious deſign in the publication, he truſted they would, by an explicit verdict, find the defendant Not Guilty. That he would not trouble them with nice diſtinctions, whether they could impute any criminality to the defendant, becauſe a paper had been ſold by his ſervant, the contents of which there had been no evidence of his knowledge of, becauſe he doubted not the defendant was very ſafe in their hands. That they were to decide whether he was guilty of the offence in manner, and form, as the information ſtated; and if they neglected to take the *whole* matter into

(*Gent. Mag.* July, 1770.)

into their conſideration, they would give an example dangerous to the ſecurity derived from juries, and that he left the matter with them, in the higheſt expectations from their juſtice and integrity.

The Serjeant re-conſidered moſt of thoſe paſſages in the letter which Mr. *Thurloe* had animadverted upon; and endeavoured therefrom to prove his poſition, that no perſonal inſult was offered to the King, but that they only contained a free diſcuſſion of the meaſures of adminiſtration.

Mr. *Davenport* ſpoke with good ſenſe and perſpicuity on the ſame ſide with the *Serjeant*, but chiefly inſiſted on the odious nature of informations, which he ſeemed to conſider as ſtate engines employed to torture thoſe who made ſo free with miniſters, and their meaſures, as to be offenſive to them, tho' beneficial to the public.

Mr. *Thurloe* then ſaid, it was his duty to reply, leaſt he ſhould be thought to betray the truſt repoſed in him, tho' he thought the whole matter before the jury lay level to the moſt common underſtanding. That the jury had been told they muſt be convinced of a malicious and ſeditious deſign in the publiſher: That the ſubſtantial accuſation againſt him, worded as it might, was, that he had publiſhed that againſt another, which was injurious to him; and that this offence was inhanced by the dignity of the party againſt whom the publication was level'd. As to what had been ſaid, reſpecting the mode of proſecution by information, he ſaid it was filed by an officer to whom all ages had given that power, which had for the good of the conſtitution been formerly confirmed to him, and eſtabliſhed by ſtatute *ſince* the revolution: tho' juries are now told of its being oppreſſive and injurious. That the Attorney-General was bound in duty and in honour, not to file an information, but in caſes where it ought to be done, and that this truſt never had been abuſed by the preſent poſſeſſor of that high office, who was a man of great knowledge and unimpeached honour.

He ſaid, Mr. *Serjeant* had maintained this paper to be *no Libel*, becauſe it did not go to the perſon of the King: That he was glad to join iſſue with the Serjeant on that point, and agreed, that if there were no paſſages injurious to the King, the publiſher was not criminal.—But that it was the moſt direct mockery to ſay the virtues of the King are acknowledged in the outſet, when ſuch direct contradictions follow.---That if the jury could imagine the King was not meant in thoſe various expreſſions of inſult and contempt, which had been pointed out to them, they muſt acquit the defendant; but if they were ſatisfied he was, what availed this pretended compliment to his virtues, but to add to the injuriouſneſs of his treatment.---He told the jury, they were the refuge of Liberty----The reſort of thoſe, who thought themſelves wronged; and that if they ſhould be prevailed upon by falſe gloſſes and inſinuations to withhold that juſtice which was ſought at their hands, there would ſoon be an end of every thing which the laws thought worthy of protection. That he was ſure every one of them would think a man who robbed them of their money, leſs injurious to them than one who hung them out in a libel to public contempt and deriſion, and that he did not doubt they would, on the preſent occaſion, do that juſtice which was aſked of them, by finding the defendant Guilty. That he joined with the *Serjeant* in deſiring them not to derogate from their authority, the nobleſt exerciſe of which was in doing that which is right.

Lord *Mansfield* ſummed up the whole, by addreſſing himſelf to the jury to the following effect:

"*Gentlemen of the Jury.*

"I have the ſatisfaction to know, that if I ſhould be miſtaken in the direction I am about to give you, as to your duty on the preſent occaſion, it will not be final and concluſive; but it is under the full conviction of my own mind that I am warranted by the uniform practice of paſt ages, and by the law of the land that I inform you, that the queſtion for your determination is, whether the defendant printed and publiſhed a paper of ſuch tenor and meaning as is charged by the information? If the tenor had been wrong, the proſecution would at once have fallen to the ground, but that is not objected to, nor is any meaning ſuggeſted by the defendant different to that ſupplied by the filling up the blanks in the information. If you find the defendant Not Guilty, you find he did not print and publiſh as ſet forth; if you find him guilty, you find that he did print and publiſh a paper of the tenor and meaning ſet forth in the indictment. Your verdict finally eſtabliſhes that fact, but you do not by that verdict find whether that production was legal or illegal; for ſhould the defendant be found guilty, he may arreſt the judgment, by inſiſting there is nothing illegal in this paper.

per, and may carry this matter before the higheſt court of judicature in this kingdom: Nor do you find by that verdict that he did it with any degree of malice or guilt, more than appears from the face of the publication. Nothing can be more various than the manner of publication, which may be attended with the higheſt degree of guilt, or with circumſtances that make it a venial matter. It is certain all the epithets of *malicious*, *ſeditious*, &c. given in the information, are inferrences in law, and, it is admitted, that it is needleſs to give any proof about them.---The defendant after conviction my be heard to extenuate his offence, on his own affidavit, as was lately admitted in the caſe of one of the perſons convicted of publiſhing the letter before you; which is a proof that the criminality of the fact is not determined by the jury. If you don't believe that the tenor and meaning of this paper are rightly ſet forth in the information: or, if you diſbelieve the evidence given to bring the publication home to the defendant, you muſt acquit him; but if you are ſatisfied in thoſe points, you muſt find him guilty. If you chuſe to *determine* the *point of law*, you ſhould be very ſure for your conſciences ſake, that your determination *is* law; but if the *law* was, in every caſe, to be determined by *juries*, we ſhould be in a miſerable condition, as nothing could be more uncertain, from the different opinions of mankind."

After this the jury withdrew, and brought in the verdict Not Guilty.——

Copy of a Paper ſold by the Popiſh Clergy, in Ireland, [on account of the Jubilee,] *at* one Guinea *each, by permiſſion, and approved of by the Pope, the Original being ſigned by him.*

H
I † S

HOLY JUBILEE, 1770.

THIS revelation was made by the mouth of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, to thoſe three Saints, viz. St. Elizabeth, St. Clare, and St. Bridget, they being deſirous to know ſomething in particular of the bleſſed Paſſion of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt.

Firſt, I received thirty cuffs: 2dly, when I was apprehended in the garden, I received forty blows: 3dly, I, journeying to Annas's Houſe, got ſeven falls: 4thly, they gave me 444 blows of whips upon my ſhoulders: 5thly, they raiſed me up from the ground by the hair of the head 330 times: 6thly, they gave me 30 blows againſt my teeth: 7thly, I have breathed 8888 ſighs: 8thly, they drew me by my beard 35 times: 9thly, I received one mortal wound at the foot of the croſs: 10th, 666 blows they gave me, when I was bound to the pillar of ſtone: 11th, they ſet a crown of thorns upon my head: 12th, they have ſpitted at me 63 times: 13th, the ſoldiers gave me 88 blows of whips: 14th, they gave me gall and vinegar to drink: 15th, when I hanged on the croſs, I received five mortal wounds. All men or women that will ſay ſeven Paters, ſeven Aves, and a creed, daily, in honour of the bleſſed Paſſion of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, for the ſpace of 15 years, they ſhall obtain five graces: 1ſt, they ſhall receive plenary indulgence and remiſſion of their ſins; 2dly, they will not ſuffer the pains of Purgatory; 3dly, if it happen that they die before 15 years be ended, they ſhall obtain grace as well as if they had ſuffered martyrdom; 4thly, in point of death, I will not come myſelf alone to receive his own ſoul, but alſo his parents, if they be in purgatory; finally, I will convert them into everlaſting bliſs.

This revelation hath thoſe virtues, that whoſoever ſhall carry it about him, ſhall be free from his enemies, neither will he die of any ſudden death; and if there be any woman with child, that carries this revelation about her, ſhe ſhall feel no pain in child-birth; and in whatever part of the houſe this revelation ſhall lie, it ſhall not be infected with any contagious diſeaſe, or any other evil; and whoſoever ſhall carry it about him, the glorious Virgin Mary will ſhew herſelf to him forty days before his death.

H
I † S

Here the Pariſh Prieſt ſigns his name.

HUETIANA, *continued from p.* 254.

CIII.

Love is a bodily diſtemper, and may be cured by the help of Medicine.

LOVE is not only a paſſion of the ſoul, like hatred and envy, but it is alſo a diſtemper of the body, like a fever. It is in the blood and in the ſpirits, which are fired and agitated in an extraordinary manner, and it may be treated methodically by the rules of medicine, in order to cure it. I am of opinion that the cure may be wrought by profuſe ſweats and copious bleedings, which carrying off with the moiſture thoſe inflamed ſpirits, may clear the blood, calm its emotion,

emotion, and re eſtabliſh it in its natural ſtate. This is not a mere conjecture; it is a notion founded on experience. A great * Prince, within our memory, who was paſſionately enamoured with a lady of great merit, was obliged to repair to the army. During his abſence, his paſſion was cheriſhed by recollection, and by a very frequent and regular correſpondence by letters, till the end of the campaign, when a dangerous illneſs reduced him to the laſt extremity. Remedies were proportioned to the diſorder, and the moſt efficacious means that medicine preſcribes were put in practice. He recovered his health, but without recovering his love, which ſuch great evacuations had carried away without his knowledge. For perſuading himſelf that he was ſtill in love, but being ſo only in idea, he found himſelf frigid and diſpaſſionate to her whom he thought he ſtill loved. The ſame thing happened to an intimate friend of mine, who having been cured of a long and ſtubborn fever, by a kind of criſis which conſiſted of ſweat, found himſelf at the ſame time cured of a troubleſome and inconvenient paſſion, with which he had been long tormented; ſo that, after his cure, attempting to renew the ſame train of gallantry, he no longer perceived his former ardors, and was aſtoniſhed to find in himſelf only indifference and languor inſtead of his wonted vivacity and tenderneſs. †

CIV.

It was not the general *opinion of the Ancients, that the torrid zone was uninhabitable.*

We have now exploded the notion of the antients, on the ſtate of the torrid zone, which they believed uninhabitable, on account of its extream heat,

Quarum quæ media eſt, non eſt habitabilis æſtu.

At preſent we know the contrary, and t has been found that in the whole extent of the torrid zone, one may live commodiouſly and ſafely, the heats being moderate, and the earth fruitful. However, all the ancients were not guilty of this miſtake, and Strabo, B. II. atteſts, that Eratoſthenes and Polybius celebrated writers, believed that the torrid zone was temperate. Indeed the argument, which induced Polybius to be of this opinion, is ridiculous. He imagined, that that part of the earth which is beneath the equator was higher than all the reſt, becauſe in a globe hung on an axis which paſſes through its two poles, the middle part ſeems raiſed the higheſt; and that the clouds which were driven from the north to the ſouth by the Eteſian winds, meeting theſe raiſed regions, and there being ſtopped, diſſolve into rains which attemper the heat. But he ſhould have conſidered, that in every globe all the parts of the ſurface being at an equal diſtance from the center, are of an equal height. †

Polybius too has been guilty of another miſtake, which moſt of the Ancients alſo have committed, when in enquiring the cauſe of the overflowing of the Nile, they aſcribe it to thoſe clouds driven from the north to the ſouth by the Eteſian winds. At preſent, we know that the ſun, when it is vertical, has ſo much power in all the Torrid Zone, that it ſtrongly attracts the vapours of the earth, and that they melt into rain. So that that ſeaſon, which ought, one would think, to be the moſt ſultry, and to pro-

* The Prince of Condé. See his life. Vol. xxxviii.

† The good Biſhop ſeems not thoroughly to have conſidered love. It is ſometimes the *effect* of a diſeaſe. Sydenham has noted *immoderate love*, as a ſymptom of *Hypochondriacs*; cure that diſeaſe, and the love dependant upon it will ceaſe of courſe. See Sydenham, 8vo. edit. p. 414.

† Notwithſtanding what is here advanced by our author, modern diſcoveries have proved that the figure of the earth is really juſt what Polybius ſuppoſed it to be, tho' in his ſolution of it he was miſtaken; and very remarkable it is, that this ſagacious writer ſhould thus have ſuppoſed what the theory of Newton, and the late obſervations of French mathematicians in different parts of the earth, have demonſtrated, viz. that the figure of the earth is ſpheroidical; *i. e.* that the parts under the Equator are farther removed from the center than thoſe under the Poles, that the force of gravity with which they are attracted to the center, diminiſhed by their centrifugal force, may be ſufficient to keep thoſe parts in a balance with thoſe that lie under the Poles, ſo that upon the ſuppoſition of all the parts of the earth having the ſame degrees of denſity, the earth's ſurface at the Equator muſt be above 17 miles more diſtant from the center than at the Poles. In conſequence of this ſpheroidical figure of the earth, pendulums of the ſame length move quicker towards the Poles where the gravity is ſtrongeſt, than towards the Equator where they are leſs impelled to the center. And experiments moſt carefully made, ſhow the earth to be raiſed in the middle between the Poles as much as Sir Iſaac found it by his computation. *Newton Princ. L. III. Prop.* 19, 20.

duce

duce a ſcorching ſummer, forms, on the contrary, a kind of rainy winter which refreſhes the air and occaſions the overflowing of the rivers. Eratoſthenes, however, muſt have changed his opinion on this ſubject; for Heraclides, in his Allegories of Homer, quotes the deſcription of the Zones which he gives in verſe, where he ſpeaks of the Torrid Zone, as of a dry, ſandy region, always ſcorched by the rays of the ſun.

CV.

Explanation of the tenth Epigram of Catullus.

One may perceive with what precipitation Joſeph Scaliger diſcuſſed literary enquiries by his explanation of the tenth Epigram of Catullus. This poet, juſt returned from accompanying the Prætor to Bithynia, who went thither to take the command, mentioned in company the ſtate of that province, and the little which he had made of the voyage on account of the ſelfiſhneſs and ill nature of the Prætor. A Lady who was preſent anſwered him thus:

At certe tamen, inquiit, *quod illic*
Natum dicitur eſſe, comparaſti
Ad lecticam homines.

Scaliger, inſtead of theſe words, *Natum dicitur eſſe*, pretends that we ſhould read *Natum dicitur ære*. And on this *ære* he diſplays a great deal of uſeleſs erudition, and not at all to the purpoſe. He pretends, that he who accompanied the proconſuls into the provinces, made two kinds of advantage; the one proceeding from the employment which they held in the province; the other from their own induſtry; and that this laſt was ſtyled *æs natum* ‡ He applies this interpretation to the paſſages in Catullus, and thus paraphraſes the Lady's words: "If you have gained nothing by the exerciſe of your office, at leaſt, you have made profit enough by your ſagacity and induſtry, and have acquired enough of that money which is called *æs natum* to be able to hire eight bearers to carry your litter." This expoſition ſo highly gratified Scaliger's critical vanity, that he has repeated it in his notes on Manilius, book iii. ver. 127. This is ſeeking for a myſtery where there is none, and perplexing a paſſage inſtead of explaining it; and this had no need of explanation, being ſufficiently clear. This lady ſays to Catullus, "How little profit ſoever you may have drawn from Bithynia, at leaſt you have brought from thence ſome litter carriers, as the firſt invention and uſe of them came from that country." *Lecticarum uſum primi dicuntur inveniſſe Bithyni.* Theſe are the words of the ſcholiaſt on Juvenal, Sat. i. ver. 121. and to confirm it, he adds this paſſage from Cicero: *Nam una haud mos eſt Bithyniæ regibus vehi lecticâ, id eſt, octophora.* This is taken from his fifth oration againſt Verres. Juvenal (Sat. ix. ver. 142.) ſpeaks again in this manner of the litters in his time:—

Et duo fortes.
De grege Mœſorum, qui me cervice locata.
Securum jubeant clamoſo inſiſtere Circo.

And when the cares of Rome to pleaſure yield,
Two Mœſian ſlaves ſhould bear me to the field, &c. HARVEY.

Thus ſome litter-carriers came from Mœſia, from whence are deſcended the Myſians of Aſia, adjoining to Bithynia. I formerly made this obſervation in my notes on Manilius, in the year 1679, and then of all the commentators on Catullus whom I had ſeen, who are very numerous, no one had given the true meaning of that paſſage, eaſy as it is. Five years after, there appeared a commentary of Iſaac Voſſius on the ſame poet, in which he explained the true ſenſe of it. But what he ſays of the origin of litters, which he ſuppoſes to have come from the Indies, does not agree with what Catullus ſays of them here, as he attributes the invention of them to the Bithynians. This diſagreement may however be reconciled, by ſaying that the paſſages of Catullus, Cicero, and the Scholiaſt on Juvenal, did not mean litters in general, but only thoſe which were carried by eight men, and which were called *Octophora*.

CVI.

Braſil *wood was not ſo called from the province of that name, but the province from the wood.*

I was one day in company with ſome learned men, where the diſcourſe happened to turn on the original of the name of Braſil wood, and no one doubted its being

‡ Our modern Nabobs would probably conſtrue this *private trade*, this being one kind of emolument, which, like the Romans, our Engliſh Pro-conſuls receive in the provinces, beſides the profits that attend their public employments. *Lectica* alſo would by them be tranſlated *Palanquin*, a mode of luxury which the Aſiatics ſeem to have derived from the Bithynians, tho' they have not yet imported them and their ſwarthy bearers into Europe.

being ſo called from the province of that name where it abounds. When I oppoſed this ſentiment, and maintained, on the contrary, that the wood does not derive its name from the province, but the province from the wood, I was treated as a conceited perſon, full of the ſpirit of contradiction, and as one who took pleaſure in diſtinguiſhing himſelf by the novelty of his opinions. I replied, that my opinion, though it might ſeem new, was nevertheleſs the truth of the fact; that I deſired no favour, but hoped they would do me juſtice; that I had Barros, a Portugueſe writer, for my voucher, who, in his collection, Decad. 1. b. 5. ch. 2. ſays expreſſly, that "the country of Braſil derives its name from the wood ſo called;" that to this authority, I had alſo a much ſtronger to add, and which puts the matter beyond all diſpute, viz. that of the Rabbi David Kimchi, who in his commentary on the Book of Chronicles, and in his treatiſe on the Roots of Words, ſays, that "the Wood called in ſcripture *Algummim*, is the ſame that we call *Braſil*:" from whence it follows, that Braſil-wood was ſo named at the time of that Rabbi, which was long before the diſcovery of the country of Braſil.

CVII.

What is the cauſe why ſome diſtempers are contagious, and others not ſo?

Neither naturaliſts nor phyſicians inform us what is the cauſe that renders ſome diſtempers contagious, rather than many others that are not ſo. The gout, the ſtone, the falling-ſickneſs, the apoplexy, are not communicated by ſociety: on the contrary, the plague, the dyſentery, the bloody flux, both kinds of poxes, are eaſily ſpread, and make great havock by their contagion. From whence ariſes this difference which produces ſuch terrible effects? I think I have diſcovered one cauſe of it, which, though little apparent, does not however ſeem to me the leſs probable. It may be ſaid, in general, that all contagious diſeaſes produce worms contained in ſome impoſthumes, carbuncles, or puſtules, without or within the body, ſome more and ſome leſs, and of different kinds. I will not here enquire into the cauſe of the production of theſe worms, but the effect is common, conſtant, and often viſible. Now we know that this ſort of worms, by a revolution that is natural to them, is changed into ſmall flies. This is done in a very little time, and in infinite numbers. And as ſoon as theſe inſects can make uſe of their wings, they immediately ſpring forth, and they fly away. Then ſpreading themſelves on all ſides, and entering into the bodies of men by reſpiration, they carry thither the poiſon that bred them, and communicate the corruption out of which they iſſued.* From hence it happens, that † fires kindled in different places are often ſucceſsfully made uſe of in great contagions, by which the air is thought to be purged. It is indeed purged, but not in the manner commonly imagined, by rarefying it, and altering its conſtitution; but by conſuming theſe winged inſects with which the air is filled, who being attracted by the brightneſs of the fire, burn themſelves in the flames, as moths do in a candle. A quite contrary cauſe may produce the ſame effects, I mean the froſt, which kills and deſtroys theſe flies, if not totally, at leaſt the greateſt part of them: For ſometimes their numbers are ſo great, that many eſcape the rigour of the cold, and ſtill cheriſh the contagion; as it happened in the *black peſtilence*, which laid waſte Denmark, and the neighbouring countries, ſome years ago.

[*To be continued.*]

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR correſpondent Mr. Rouſe, vol. xxxix. p. 126. has either made ſome miſtake in his tranſcript of the title page of the book in Mr. White's Catalogue, which he ſuppoſes to have been printed before that art is ſaid to have been invented, or the title itſelf is faulty, and if it be ſo in one inſtance, it may in another.—For *anno milleſimo quadrageſimo primo* certainly make 1041 (from *quadraginta*, forty) not 1401, as Mr. Rouſe tranſlates it, and as it is afterwards expreſſed in figures. As then it ſhould have been *quadringenteſimo primo*, from *quadringenti*, four hundred. I am therefore inclined to think that the word *quadringenteſimo* has been omitted, which will fix the date of this book at 1441.

In the ſame vol. p. 485. the Duke

* According to this theory, how can we account for many contagious diſtempers, as the ſmall-pox, meazles, &c. being never communicated more than once? *See Dr. Hodges's account of the plague.*

† Inſtead of being ſalutary, this experiment proved extremely fatal in the plague of London, 1665, for with the abovementioned view, great fires being kindled one night in all the principal ſtreets, it appeared that more perſons died that night than in any other.

of

of Cumberland is said to have landed at Dover, Sept. 2, from his tour through Denmark and Germany, though it is certain he never was there; by mistake, I suppose, for the Duke of Gloucester; and the same mistake is copied in the Index. CRITO.

A new REMEDY *for the* STONE.

THE Drops. Take of fixt vegetable alkali, and pure clean quick lime, of each a pound; mix, and put them into a glazed vessel; pour on them a pint and a half of water; let them stand seven or eight days, stirring them daily with an iron or glass rod; then add a pint more of water; and, when continued a day or two longer, pour off the clear liquor into a bottle for use.

Take a well fed pullet, of eight or ten months old, boil it in three pints of water, to three half pints, with a few common pot-herbs, but no salt; when cool, skim off all the fat. To half a pint of this decoction, add twelve of the above drops; divide it into two equal portions; take one at ten in the morning, the other at eight in the evening, increasing two drops to each dose daily, till the number amounts to fifty or sixty; some can bear sixty or seventy, or more; others not forty. Hence the best rule is, to be guided by the sickness and loathing produced, which, if any way considerable, the dose must be diminished to what the patient can bear with ease and safety.

As this medicine acts very slowly and gradually, the long use of it is apt to produce weakness in the stomach and intestines, and, sometimes, of the whole system, by which means the medicine will lose its effect; to prevent this, it will be necessary, an hour before each dose, to take one dram of simarouba root, in fine powder.

In this manner the patient must go on for six or seven weeks, at which time he must leave off the medicine for eight or ten days; and, during this recess, let him take a wine glass of the following tincture:—On two ounces of Peruvian bark, in powder, pour a quart of red port; let them stand forty-eight hours in a warm place, and often shook; decant the wine, and pour on the residuum a pint of water, which, after standing twenty-four hours, filtre, and add to the wine.

A strict observance of this regimen, I have known perfectly to cure some, and greatly relieve others, when a long continuance of the alkali alone, has weakened the stomach so much, that it has been obliged to be left off, even when it promised to be of service; but by this method every evil is endeavoured to be guarded against; here, particular attention is paid to the impending weakness, as well as to the effects of the medicine, which, like most others, in long application, will destroy their own action on the body, the system being as it were habituated to them.

See Mr. Blackerie's *investigation of Dr.* CLUTIC's *medicine for the same distemper.* Vol. xxxv. p. 56.

Translation of a letter from the K. of P—— to his Royal Highness Prince Charles, after his escape from Scotland: found among a gentleman's papers of the first rank, after his decease this present year.

Much beloved Cousin,

I Can no longer, my dear Prince, deny myself the satisfaction of congratulating you on your safe arrival in France; and though the connection with the reigning family did not permit me to rejoice too openly at the progress of your arms, I can assure you, on the word of a K—, I was sincerely touched at your misfortunes, and under the deepest apprehensions for the safety of your person. All Europe was astonished at the greatness of your enterprize; for though Alexander and other heroes have conquered kingdoms with inferior armies, you are the only one who ever engaged in such an attempt without any. Voltaire, who, of all Poets, is best able to write, is, above all men, indebted to your Highness, for having at length furnished him with a subject worthy of his pen, which has all the requisites of an epick poem, except an happier event. However, though fortune was your foe, G— B—, and not your Highness, are the only losers by it, as the difficulties you have undergone have only served to discover those talents and virtues which have gained you the admiration of all mankind, and even the esteem of those amongst your enemies in whom every spark of virtue is not totally extinct.

"The Princess, who has all the curiosity of her sex, is desirous of seeing the features of a hero of whom she has heard so much; so that your Highness has it in your power to oblige both her and me, in sending us your picture by the Count D—, who is on his return to Berlin: and be assured, I shall esteem it the most valuable acquisition I ever made.

"You

" You are frequently the ſubject of my converſation with Marſhal K—th, whom I have had the good fortune to engage in my ſervice; and, beſides his conſummate knowledge in military affairs, he is poſſeſſed of a thouſand amiable qualities; yet nothing endears him ſo much to me, as his entertaining the ſame ſentiments that I do with regard to your Royal Highneſs.

" Were my ſituation different from what it is, I ſhould give you more."

P——m, Jan. 12, 1747.

Letter ſent by a Committee of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights to the Hon. the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of South Carolina.

To the Hon. the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of South Carolina.

" *Gentlemen,*

" WE are directed by the ſociety, Supporters of the Bill of Rights, to tranſmit to you their thanks for the very honourable teſtimony you have at once given of your own ſentiments, and of your approbation of their conduct.

" The ſame ſpirit of union and mutual aſſiſtance, which dictated your vote in our favour, animates this ſociety. We ſhall ever conſider the rights of all our fellow-ſubjects throughout the Britiſh Empire in England, Scotland, Ireland, and America, as ſtones of one arch on which the happineſs and ſecurity of the whole are founded. Such would have been our principle of action, if the ſyſtem of deſpotiſm, which has been adopted, had been more artfully conducted; and we ſhould as readily have aſſociated in the defence of your rights as our own, had they been ſeparately attacked.

" But providence has mercifully allotted to depraved hearts weak underſtandings: the attack has been made by the ſame men, at the ſame time, on both together, and will ſerve only to draw us cloſer in one great band of mutual friendſhip and ſupport.

" Whilſt the Norman troops of the firſt William kept the Engliſh in ſubjection, his Engliſh ſoldiers were employed to ſecure the obedience of the Normans. This management has been too often repeated now to ſucceed.

" There was a time when Scotland, though then a ſeparate and divided nation, could avoid the ſnare, and refuſed, even under their own Stuarts, to enſlave their ancient enemies. The chains which England and Scotland diſdained to forge for each other, England and America ſhall never conſent to furniſh.

" Property is the natural right of mankind; the connection between taxation and repreſentation is its neceſſary conſequence. This connection is now broken, and taxes are attempted to be levied both on England and America, by men who are not their reſpective repreſentatives. Our cauſe is one—our enemies the ſame. We truſt our conſtancy and conduct will not differ. Demands which are made without authority ſhould be heard without obedience.

" In this, and in every other conſtitutional ſtruggle on either ſide of the Atlantic, we wiſh to be united with you, and are as ready to give, as to receive aſſiſtance.

" We deſire you, Gentlemen, to be perſuaded, that, under all our domeſtic grievances and apprehenſions, the freedom of America is our particular attention; and theſe your public act, and ſolemn engagement, afford us a pleaſing preſage, and confirm our hopes, that when luxury, miſrule, and corruption ſhall at length, in ſpite of all reſiſtance, have deſtroyed this noble conſtitution here, our poſterity will not, like your gallant anceſtors, be driven to an inhoſpitable ſhore, but will find a welcome refuge, where they may ſtill enjoy the rights of Engliſhmen amongſt their fellow-ſubjects, the deſcendants and brothers of Engliſhmen.

" We are, Gentlemen,
With the greateſt reſpect,
Your moſt obedient ſervants, and
Affectionate fellow-ſubjects,

" Signed, John Glynn, *Chairman.*
Richard Oliver, } *Treaſurers.*
John Trevanion, }
Robert Bernard, }
Joſeph Mawbey, } *Committee.*
Js. Townſend, }
John Sawbridge, }

[For ſigning the above letter, it has been ſaid, that the Chairman ought to be h—g'd.]

An APOLOGY *for the* LICENTIOUSNESS *of the* PRESS.

MUCH has been ſaid by able writers in favour of the liberty of the preſs: but its licentiouſneſs in perſonal abuſe has been hitherto given up as totally indefenſible. Good men among ourſelves continually lament it, and foreigners reproach us with it as the great blemiſh of our government and nation. Therefore, to eaſe our own minds a little on this head, and leſſen as much as I may the *apparent* foundation

tion for ſuch reproaches, I ſhall endeavour to ſhew that the evil, though an evil indeed, is not ſo great as it is commonly ſuppoſed to be.

1. In the firſt place, many of the abuſive papers and pamplets, with which our preſſes ſwarm, are not in fact ſatires on the perſons at whom they ſeem to be pointed. For when the reflections are *evidently* undeſerved, falſe, and groundleſs, they recoile upon the author, and are really ſatires on himſelf: every reader looks through the outward appearance of words and ſentences, and perceives the writer ſaying clearly, *I am a falſe witneſs*; *I am a liar*; *my heart is full of malice, and to gratify that malice I wiſh to do what miſchief I can to the reputation of my neighbour*; *and I am fool enough to imagine I am now ſatirizing him.* As ſuch a writer deſerves all this, it is not ſo much amiſs that he ſhould be allowed thus to expoſe himſelf.

2. Many of theſe abuſive papers and pamphlets are not ſo much *evils* as the *puniſhments* of evil, and merely *retributive* juſtice.—You ſee, it may be, a *Pitt* or a *Wilkes*, a *Rigby* or a *Norton*, ſcurrilouſly treated. Do not be grieved. Remember what ſharp knives they carry about them, and with what mercileſs invective they are wont to cut up their adverſaries.—You ſee, perhaps, a whole miniſtry abuſed man by man, charged with wicked views they never had, with baſe motives that never biaſſed them, and with horrid crimes they never committed. Your goodheartedneſs is offended at this apparent injuſtice. But make yourſelf eaſy. It is only now *their turn* to receive what they formerly gave liberally to their predeceſſors in office, when they were themſelves the oppoſition.—You ſee a whole oppoſition, jointly and ſeverally abuſed as factious, traitorous, rebellious, &c. Do not be concerned at this; for when their leaders were in power, they treated all oppoſitions in the ſame manner. In ſhort, when our parties and partizans tear one anothers characters with the utmoſt rage and violence, an honeſt man may ſay of them, as one did when he ſaw two known bully-boxers fighting and belabouring each other: *Pray do not part them*; *they both deſerve it all*; *none of the blows are amiſs but thoſe that fall aſide.*

3. The moſt dangerous of defamation is that which is whiſpered about privately, wherever the laws, fully executed, inflict ſevere penalties on publiſhing it. For a ſcandal in this way goes on increaſing in a geometrical proportion, till that which was at firſt but a peccadillo, is magnified to a crime of the moſt enormous ſize; while all the defects, obſerved from time to time in the firſt invention, are ſupplied, and every improbability leſſened by new invented circumſtances, till the whole becomes a regular conſiſtent tale, to the truth of which no reaſonable man can refuſe his aſſent. But with us, a ſcandal in its infancy gets into the papers; that fixes its ſize, and it cannot afterwards well grow bigger. It appears with all its original defects, incongruities, and improbabilities, and that prevents its gaining credit.

4. A *whiſpered* ſcandal may never come to your knowledge, and yet do you great miſchief, as (not having heard of it) you are not upon your guard againſt it, and take no ſteps to prevent its ill effects, or efface the impreſſion it is making to your diſadvantage. But a ſcandal *printed*, lies before you, and though the author is anonymous, and you cannot call him perſonally to account, you have a fair opportunity of anſwering and refuting his falſehoods, and thereby in ſome degree ſecuring your own reputation.

5. Many pieces intended for *ſatires*, are, in the eye of an intelligent reader, abſolute *panegyricks*. For when much malice appears in a writer, and a great deſire to defame, and yet all he ſays amounts to little, 'tis a ſure ſign, that the character he aims to deſtroy is not really very bad. I do not perſonally know either the D. of *G——n*, Lord *R———m*, Sir Joſ. M——*y*, or Mr. Sheriff *T———d*; but when I ſee the whole herd of party ſcriblers on both ſides, brimful of venom, repeating the ſame tedious tale in various forms for years together, that one has kept a miſtreſs and running horſes; another is no orator, and is ſkilled in the culture of turnips; a third draws part of his income from hogs; and a fourth hops upon one leg: I am apt to conclude thoſe characters do not afford much matter for detraction; I honour the perſons ſuch writers would have me deſpiſe, and I deſpiſe the impotent malice of ſuch writers.

6 All thoſe ſatirical papers that paſs between the ſcribblers themſelves, in perſonal abuſe of one another, ought to be deducted from the ſuppoſed evil of the Preſs-licentiouſneſs. Their mutual laſhings may tend to their mutual reformation: for a ſatyriſt never feels for another's

ther's character till his own has been abuſed. If they are not reformed, they deſerve to be ſtill farther puniſhed in the ſame manner; and where is the harm, if theſe aſſaſſins of reputation employ their poiſoned pens in murdering that of each other? As *Swift* ſaid of the duelliſts, what hurt is it to civil ſociety, that bullies and bravoes ſhould have a way of their own of cutting one another's throats?

Thus, I hope, I have in ſome degree ſhewn what I undertook to ſhew, that this evil among us, is not, on the whole, of ſuch magnitude as ſome repreſent it: and (ſince the *licentiouſneſs* of the preſs cannot be cured without endangering its *liberty*) I hope we may learn, from theſe conſiderations, to bear it with leſs murmuring, and be thankful it is no worſe.

PAUL.

A ſummary of the Trial *in the Court of* K—B—, *July* 5, 1770; *wherein The* Rt. Hon. Ld. GROSVENOR *was Plaintiff, and His* R. H. the D— of C—. *Defendant, for unneceſſary communication between the Defendant and the Plaintiff's Wife; the Damages for which were laid at* 100,000 £.

MR. Wedderburn who opened the cauſe, particularly inſiſted on the defendant's rank, as an aggravation of his crime. He inſtanced ſeveral caſes to ſupport his argument, and then methodically ſtated the facts. He ſet forth, that his R. H. in his excurſions to Towceſter in Northamptonſhire, Coventry, Marford Hill, Whitchurch in Shropſhire, Cheſter, and St. Alban's, in order to meet Lady G——r, aſſumed, at different times, the names of 'Squire Morgan, 'Squire Jones, the Farmer, &c. that he ſometimes appeared as a young 'ſquire diſordered in his ſenſes, and uſed to be called at the inns the Fool, particularly at Whitchurch, where a noiſe being heard in paſſing from one room to the other, it was diſregarded by the people of the houſe; who ſaid, it was only the Fool: and that he had taken down with him one *Getting* his ſervant, who went by the name of Truſty, for the purpoſe of carrying on his intrigue with the greater ſecurity: that they had witneſſes to prove, that Lady G——r was ſeveral times carried to the back door of the D. of C's houſe in the Park, where ſhe went in, and ſtaid for ſome time. That the D. had traced her from place to place, and from inn to inn; and that his cuſtom was, to chalk the door of the room where he lay, that her ladyſhip might know where to chuſe her chamber in the ſame inn. That at St. Alban's, the door being broke open, diſcovered the D. ſitting with his *waiſtcoat looſe*, and the lady with her Dreſden unbuttoned, and her *breaſts wholly bare and expoſed*; that previous to his calling witneſſes to prove this, and many other important facts, he read to the court ſeveral letters written by Lady G—— to the D. of C. and from the D. of C. to her ladyſhip. Theſe were ſuch, he ſaid, as could only paſs between perſons who had laid aſide all reſerve. He then referred in ſupport of this aſſertion, to the paſſage where the Duke mentions, with ſuch tranſport, the incident *of the dear little Couch* * and ſaid that this circumſtance, as it would be ſupported by the evidence, would leave very little doubt in the minds of the court, of Lord Groſvenor's diſhonor being compleat, and obſerved, that the *ſeeming ſimplicity* of the ſtile, was alſo a convincing argument of their guilt. He then acquainted the Court how Lord G. diſcovered this epiſtolary Correſpondence.

His lordſhip meeting with one of his ſervants, near Cheſter, going with a letter from his lady to put into the poſt, ſtopt him to go upon another errand, taking the letter, and ſaying he would put it in himſelf: he then had the curioſity to open it, which he found to be the firſt letter from Lady G—— to his R. H. when, after having taken a copy of it, he put it into the poſt, and intercepted all the reſt.

After Mr. Wedderburn had read the letters, He entered into obſervations on their contents. And, as the words *mutual feelings* were mentioned in one of

* In one of the D's letters, which he wrote to Lady G. from on board the Venus in the Channel, he tells her ladyſhip, "I got to ſupper about 9 o'clock but I could not eat, and ſo got to bed about 10——I then prayed for you, *my deareſt love*, *kiſſed your deareſt little hair*, and laye down and dreamt of you; had you on the dear little *couch* ten thouſand times in my arms, kiſſing you, and telling you how much I loved and adored you, and you ſeemed pleaſed; but, alas, when I awoke I found it all deluſion!—The inference which the council would draw from hence, ſeems ill founded. In this open communication of ſentiment, between lovers, had any thing more than is expreſt ever paſt, it is without a doubt, that it would not, on this fair occaſion, have been concealed.

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her Ladyſhip's letters, he aſked, what mutual feelings ſhould paſs between a married woman and any other perſon but her huſband? He further ſaid, "That it would be given the Jury in evidence that his R——— H——— had aſſumed the fictious name of *Morgan*; a country 'ſquire, not very *ſound* in his *underſtanding*; that he had taken down a ſervant with him for the purpoſe of facilitating this amour." He therefore aſked, "What pain of mind it muſt coſt his R—— H—— for one of his elevated ſtation to aſſociate himſelf for ſeveral days with his own ſervant, paſs under a fictious name, and forego all thoſe honours and diſtinctions uſually paid to his rank, if he had not this diſhonourable ſcheme in purſuit?"

After finiſhing theſe obſervations, he concluded by informing the Jury, "That they had two principle objects for their obſervation. The firſt was the very great quality of the defendant, and the ſecond the irreparable injury ſuſtained by the plaintiff. As to the former, he ſaid, they had it now in their power to convince his R. H. and through him, every man of rank in the kingdom, that the laws of England in the hands of a Britiſh Jury, are ſuperior to all ſituations and connections. And as to the latter, that no given ſum could be a recompence for the loſs of every thing dear to a Britiſh Peer; and that the damages, though they might appear high, yet, as no other puniſhment could be inflicted, he hoped no part of them would be remitted. "And now, gentlemen, continued the learned and eloquent Counſel, I ſhall leave you in poſſeſſion of theſe ſentiments, and only direct one thing more to your conſideration; which is, that you have now before you the chaſtity and honour of the ſex, the ſanctity of marriage, and the cuſtody of Britiſh morals, and that your determination will ſeverely operate in each of theſe.

The witneſſes were then called, the firſt of whom was,

The Rev. Mr. Taylor, chaplain to Ld. G. who proved the marriage of Lord G. with Lady G. on the 19th of July, 1764, and that they always, till this unfortunate affair, lived in mutual affection.

Elizabeth Sutton,] Servant to the Counteſs of Dunhoff—knew Lady G—ſaid that in May 1769, the Counteſs being out of town, Lady G. came frequently in the evening about ſeven or eight o'clock, and that a gentleman, whom ſhe called her brother, met her there; that they always went up ſtairs and ſat upon the couch in the drawing room; that they never came together, nor went together; that they never ſtaid later than ten or eleven o'clock; that one evening, as the gentleman was going away, the huſband of this witneſs happening to be in the hall, aſked her if ſhe knew who the gentleman was, ſhe told him Lady G's. brother; that he anſwered, "No, you fool, that he is not, I am ſure, for that gentleman is the D. of C."—She ſaid that the couch did remain and continue in the drawing-room at all the ſeveral times of their coming. On being *croſs-examined*, ſhe ſaid, that Lady G. always came in her own coach, and attended by her own ſervants:—That until the huſband of this witneſs gave her cauſe to think otherwiſe, ſhe always verily believed that the gentleman was Lady G's brother.—That ſhe never obſerved the door to be locked, when ſhe went up at any time, when they were there.

Samuel Sutton,] Huſband to the laſt witneſs, confirmed his wife's evidence.

John Bourne, poſtilion to the Counteſs of Dunhoff, had lived with her three years and a quarter.—Remembered to have ſeen the D. of C. at his lady's houſe; that he was aſked by his H. to carry a letter to Lady G. and not to tell his own lady of it.—He was to take the letter as if it was from the Counteſs of Dunhoff—which he accordingly did, and the Duke gave him half a guinea for his trouble.

Thomas Denniſon, Lady G's footman, remembered that in the month of May, 1769, his Lady was at Craven-hill, near Paddington, and came from thence frequently to the Counteſs of Dunhoff's.—That he had often attended Lady Groſvenor to St. James's Palace; that he had ſeen her go acroſs the court-yard, into the Park, and go in at the D. of C's back door in the Park, attended by the Counteſs of Dunhoff, and that upon theſe occaſions, which were generally at about nine or ten o'clock in the evening, it was Lady Groſvenor's cuſtom to diſcharge the coach, and order it to come again in juſt two hours after; after which ſhe returned through the Park the ſame way to her coach: that this happened four or five times.—That about the latter end of September, 1769, he had attended Lady G. to Kenſington-gardens, where the D. of C. had frequently met her.—That in the month of October, he attended his Lady into Cheſhire. That after his

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Lady's arrival there, he obſerved ſhe walked out in very dirty weather, and in very dirty fields; that he remembered going once to deliver a meſſage to her, and ſaw her with a man, ſitting down or lying down, he could not tell which; that upon ſeeing him, ſhe ſuddenly got up and ran towards him: and that he verily believed the man to be the D. of Cumberland; the man ſeemed to ſkulk behind a tree. That on the 21ſt of December laſt he attended his Lady at St. Alban's, where ſhe was that day on her return to London; that about eleven at night, being a-bed, he was called up by Stevens, the butler, who told him there was a man lock'd up with their Lady, and that he was to break open the door, which he did accordingly effect with an iron poker; that when the door was broke open, he ſaw the D. of C. ſtanding in the middle of the room, dreſt; that Lady G. flew to the oppoſite door, which led to another room; that the D. was buttoning his waiſtcoat, which had been open.—That Lady G's neck was naked; that the D. ſtood very much confuſed; that as ſoon as he had got into another room, he ſaid, Take notice, I was not in Lady G's room; to which Stevens made anſwer, No, you are not now, but you was this minute; to which the D. replied, he would take his Bible oath he was not in my Lady's room. This witneſs obſerved the bed to be very much tumbled, but not the bolſter.

On being *croſs examined*, ſaid, that when he attended his Lady to Kenſington-gardens, Lady Carolina Vernon was uſually with her.

Edward Bennet, another of Lady G's footmen, confirmed the evidence of the laſt witneſs, as to the croſſing the Park to the D. of C's, and alſo as to the St. Alban's affair, with this addition, that he put his ear to the key-hole of the door, and could plainly diſtinguiſh two voices, whiſpering to each other, upon which Stevens and this witneſs broke the door open.

Robert Gedding, porter to the D. of C. ſaid, that he *had* ſeen Lady G; acknowledged that he did attend the D. of C. to St. Alban's in October, 1769; that they lay at St. Alban's, and went forward next day through Stony-Stratford, lay at Towceſter next night; *remembered that he chalked the Duke's chamber door*, and ſaid it was his uſual cuſtom to do ſo; ſaid that the D. was dreſſed plain like a country farmer, and this witneſs in the ſame manner, and paſſed for ſuch kind of people; that at Barnhill, a family went by, whom they found afterwards to have been Lord G's. They then went to Cheſter, and from thence to Eden-hall, where his R. H. went to viſit Lady G. and repeated his viſits frequently. That his R. H. never went into Lord G's houſe at all, nor even into the garden, except on the firſt day, but always ſaw her on the outſide of the garden rails: that they lay on the Monday at Marford-heath, ſaw Lady G. on Tueſday, lay that night again at Marford-heath, and returned to London the next day; that the occaſion of their ſudden return was, this witneſs thought that his R. H. was known at Marford-heath, and therefore adviſed him by all means to return to town immediately. Said poſitively that his R. H. did not at any time go into the houſe of Lord G. remembered that he received a parcel undirected from Lady G. in the month of December, in anſwer to a ſimilar parcel which he carried down to her from the D. of C.

He being *croſs examined* ſaid, that until their arrival at Barnhill he did not in truth know that the D's journey at all related to Lady G. declared that at every viſit the D. made to Lady G. this witneſs was preſent, and in ſight the whole time; that at St. Alban's, on the 21ſt of December, he obſerved a man in a blue coat boring holes in the door of Lady G's bed-chamber, and acquainted the Duke with it. That at the time of breaking open the door, the witneſs was in bed but got up directly; that when he came into the bedchamber, my Lady was gone, and the Duke was not there, that the condition the bed was in was if *one* perſon had been *ſitting* upon it, and no more; merely the preſſure of *ſitting* upon it, and no more.

Sarah Richardſon, lived ſervant at Whitchurch in October laſt, at the Red-lion-inn; that Lady G. came there one day in that month with her ſervants; that ſhe deſired to ſee the chambers, which this witneſs ſhewed her; that ſhe was ſhewn one of the beſt rooms in the houſe, which ſhe did not like; that ſhe afterwards went thro' the reſt of the rooms, and made choice of the worſt; that ſome of the windows were broke; that ſhe remembered two gentlemen were there, who were, as ſhe has ſince diſcovered, the D. of C. and Mr. Gedding; that the D. paſſed for a 'ſquire, one 'ſquire Morgan, who was a little fooliſh, and rambled about under the care of the other gentleman, who went by the name

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of Farmer Truſty; that ſhe remembered the young 'ſquire's chamber door had a chalk mark upon it; and ſhe likewiſe remembered the room Lady G. made choice of, was in the ſame paſſage, and nearly oppoſite to the young 'ſquire's chamber.

That Lady G. went to bed about nine, and that about twelve, this witneſs being in bed heard a ruſtling of cloaths in the paſſage, and a door open and ſhut again; ſhe got out of bed, and would have gone down, but recollecting that it might perhaps be the fool, and that he might do her a miſchief, ſhe thought it moſt prudent to go to bed again, which ſhe accordingly did. That when the witneſs made the young 'ſquire's bed the next morning, it was moſt exceedingly tumbled and there *were, ſhe did not know how many pins in the bed.* That ſhe obſerved nothing particular in Lady G's bed.

John Jones, Said that he kept the inn on Marford Hill; that the D. of C. came there in the month of October laſt, and ſtayed ſeveral nights. That he went by the name of farmer Jones; and had another perſon with him called farmer Truſty.

Matthew Stevens, butler to Lord G. was at St. Alban's, at the White Heart inn, on the 21ſt of December laſt, attending his lady and family to Cheſhire; ſaid that they came in about half paſt five o'clock; that upon arriving there, he made enquiry and found there were two gentlemen in the houſe, one of whom he had ſtrong reaſons to believe was the D. of C. That in the evening he took an opportunity to bore two holes in the door of the bed-chamber his lady had made choice of, and ſtopped them with paper; that he then went down, attended his lady at ſupper, and carried in a diſh of meat to the table; that his lady retired to her chamber before nine o'clock; that having fetched his brother John Stevens, who kept the Wool-pack, he ſoon after went up and took the papers from the holes in the door, and applying his ear, very plainly heard two voices, one of which he knew to be Lady G's, he could not however diſtinguiſh any words. That John Andrews, the groom, bringing him word the D. had ordered a chaiſe to be ready at two in the morning, he determined to loſe no time, and therefore reſolved to break the door open immediately, and he did ſo with an iron poker. That the door broke at the hinges, and not at the lock; and the firſt object he ſaw was Lady G. endeavouring to eſcape into the next room: in doing ſo, ſhe fell down; that this witneſs aſſiſted her in getting up. That her Ladyſhip then ſaid, "I ſuppoſe you have done a very fine thing now." That this witneſs anſwered her, "My Lady, I am ſincerely ſorry for the occaſion." To which ſhe ſaid. "I am ſure you are." That the Duke got into the next room, and then ſaid, "take notice I am not in Lady G's room; to which this witneſs made anſwer, "no, you are not now, but you was this minute;" to which the Duke replied, that he would take his bible oath he was not in my lady's room." That the D. was aſked by this witneſs who he was? To which he made no anſwer. That this witneſs called in the reſt of the ſervants, who all declared they knew him to be the D. of C. upon which the D. was told that his perſon was very ſecure, and that he might go wherever he pleaſed. That the bed was very much tumbled, as much as a bed could be. That the ſheets were exceedingly tumbled, and a dent on the farther ſide of the bed, like the impreſſion of a head.

Several other witneſſes were called on, in ſucceſſion; who all corroborated the diſcovery at St. Alban's, which ſeemed the principal point aimed at by the plaintiff's council.

The council for the defendant, after the plaintiff's council had finiſhed their arguments, and the evidence on the behalf of the plaintiff was gone through, declared that laying the damages at one hundred thouſand pounds was exceſſive and immoderate The plaintiff's council anſwered the objection, by giving ſeveral inſtances where damages to that amount had been obtained for offences which were not of ſo heinous a nature as criminal converſation with a neighbour's wife; and the propriety of laying the damages at that ſum was argued, becauſe it was an injury done to an inferior; which circumſtance, alone, greatly aggravated the offence.

Mr. Dunning alſo inſiſted, that the proof which had been made was far from being poſitive, nay, that it was not even circumſtantial; and that if it were admitted upon this occaſion, it would open a door for many artifices that might be practiſed upon the unwary, by artful women in combination with their huſbands. After expatiating upon the impropriety and danger of allowing ſuch proofs, which he did with great energy, he then produced ſeveral exculpatory witneſſes, among whom was the miſtreſs

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of the White-hart-inn, at St. Alban's, who said, that upon her coming into Lady G's room, the bed appeared to her as if it had been sat upon, but did not appear at all as if it had been lain upon; that Lady G. appeared much in the same dress as when she came in; that her head dress did not appear at all disordered.

Several of the servants confirmed her evidence.

Mr. *Skinner*, spoke next and supported his brother Dunning's arguments very forcibly. Allowing for argument's sake, that her ladyship might have been guilty, he said, he had several witnesses to prove that his lordship was the first violator of the rights of marriage.

These witnesses being sworn, they were called upon to prove that his lordship had connexions with them; when, by Lord Mansfield's direction, the leading questions only being put, these ladies all acknowledged that his Lordship had intimate connexions with them.

These witnesses being examined, the counsel for the plaintiff made the reply, and in one part particularly created a great laugh, in observing, "That however aggravating the circumstances were otherwise, they could not charge his R. H. with intriguing merely for the sake of intrigue, as the *incoherency* of his letters, plainly proved him to be really a lover."

Lord Mansfield began about half an hour after six, and with his usual clearness, summed up the proof with the utmost strictness and impartiality. and concluded with saying, "That the jury were to consider the damages received, and give adequate recompence to the party injured, and not give a sum as a punishment upon the person who committed that injury, as in that case, it would become rather a fine, which would be incroaching on the power of the court, in whose breast the inflicting fines alone depends."

His Lordship's speech continued till fifteen minutes before eight, when the jury were inclosed till ten minutes before ten, and then set off in carriages for Bloomsbury-square, where they gave their verdict for the plaintiff, TEN THOUSAND POUNDS damages.

*** *Among the Letters that have been published on this occasion, it were injustice to conceal that of Miss Vernon, one of the Maids of Honour, to her Sister, which tho' it may be wanting in Correctness of Language, is yet replete with Sentiment, and is a proof of the effects of Virtue, when directed by natural good Sense.*

St. James's, Dec 15th 1769

"*My Dear Sister*

I Received your Letter last Wednesday. I think by the date I ought to have had it sooner, but however I am sorry to say that it comes time enough for any pleasure I had in receiving it. I am only sorry it did not come sooner, that I might have answer'd it before now; but the reason that hindered me from answering it before this, I had company with me on Wednesday and Thursday and the going to Court and the play hurried me so much that I had not half a minute to breath; but I take the first opportunity of writing to you. Indeed, my Dear, I thought I never should have reason to say I had not pleasure in hearing from you, but the *Cause* not only angered me extreamly, but gave me a shock which I can not easily recover. As to myself I am hardly sensible of what I write, as I can not explain what I have suffered within this little while, and was plunged into the deepest Affliction when I received yours. I was shocked for two reasons; the one was I had always flattered myself that your affection for me was too great ever to be got the better of by any blind passion, and that the doing me any essential hurt wou'd have the same effect on you as it wou'd on me in that case, viz. make you miserable; but I am wretched to find that a passion for a certain person wrongly intitled to it has so much got the better of you that the loss of your own reputation, *of mine*, and of both our happinesses are to you of no consequence, and cou'd my simple advice be of any service to you, I wou'd implore you on my knees, nay serve you as a slave night and day, that you wou'd for ever banish from your thoughts them whom you stile your friend; for I know that if you don't do that, the rest of your Life is destined to be wretched; not only the bitter pangs of the whole world being against you, but you must be banished from all your Relations who dearly love you, by reason of this (in the first place I will begin with Mrs. Hill) as you are sensible of Mr Hill's disposition, you may be sure that if the world don't cease their shocking descriptions of your proceedings, he will not suffer his wife to be seen in your Company, as he will give this for reason, that altho' he believes you to be *virtuous*,

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yet as *nobody* else thinks it, that it will be equally disadvantageous to Mrs. H. to be seen in intimacy with you; and as to myself, Mama will take care to keep me from ever having a sight of you. Indeed if the scale was already turned with regard to your Conduct, I believe, I shall never be so much with you as I have been; and as you must be sensible how much I love you, you must know that this to me is a dreadful Affliction not to be described. You will, may be, think I make the worst of things; but I assure you, so far from it, I make the best. Mama, I find, is really miserable about this——She and *me* have been at Variance for some time; she was on Wednesday Morning with Miss Keck, and told her every thing. I have wrote a letter to her to-day, and hope that will be the occasion of a reconciliation, as it is necessary to keep well with her now, or god knows I shall then have no Chance. I find the Queen and Princess of Wales have heard me censured in this curs'd affair, and speak with anger about me. I have this moment been hearing a story now about town, that you and I in the Summer walked in Kensington Gardens, attended by the D. of C. and that he brought an officer with him; that you and I parted company; he walked one way with You, and the Officer and I another. But, what is worse, I have enclosed a paragraph * that was in the News Papers to Day, from which you will learn how scandalously you are talked of; it frights me to Death. As to what you inclosed in your last, I have got it for you when you come to Town, for I acquainted your friend long ago, that if any thing came of either side for me to convey *I would burn it.* I am watch'd every time I stir, and think how necessary it is for me to put a stop to this misery. You talk of Trusty! who is as well known as yourself. In short, I have things to tell you when I see you, that will make you, if you have a grain of discretion, miserable. I *frankly* tell you, *absolutely* let me never hear any thing more concerning your Friend. As to my being your *Bearer* any longer I will not. I wish very much for your coming to Town, as that is the only thing to appease the wicked world, the seeing you and your Lord living amicably together,

Believe me in haste,
with the greatest affection,
Your sincere but most wretched Sister."

Add to the above Letter in favour of Miss Vernon, that this does not seem to be the first check which she had given to Lady G. for in a Letter from Lady G. in answer to one of hers, she says—My Dear, I am very low spirited, I wish I could fly over to you, and talk every thing over; for I would not have you run any risk for me for the world. If I had had an idea of it I would not have ever asked you, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

AS the Comet which we lately saw in its approach to the sun, is no longer visible, and is not expected to appear again, and as from the unfavourableness of the weather, it was little noticed, (though the rapidity of its apparent motion was very remarkable) a short account of it may be agreeable to some of your readers.

From Monsieur Messier's letter (*see occurrences*) it appears, that its motion from the 16th to the 21st of June, was not a degree and half; from that time to Mr. Dunn's observations on the 27th, it was only fourteen degrees; but in the six following days its velocity was so surprisingly increased, as to pass over 133 degrees in that space of time; and from its apparent size and brightness increasing in the same sudden proportion, it should seem that it passed very near the earth. Dr. Long * tells us, that from observations made on a number of Comets, "the greatest apparent velocity any where mentioned, is that of the Comet in 1472, observed by Regio-Montanus to have gone through 40 degrees of a great circle in 24 hours;" but this last seems rather to exceed even that, for it moved 42 degres in the same time, viz. from Saturday June 30, to Sunday-night July 1; which, supposing it no farther from us than the planet Venus at her nearest approach, amounts to near twenty millions of miles.

Before I could get any instrument to take its place on Saturday evening, the clouds robbed me of the sight of it, but the stars I saw near it, M. Messier's, Mr. Dunn's, and my own subsequent observations, instrumentally taken, confirm me in the opinion I had of its situation

* This was the *first Article* that publicly appeared in the prints, which, tho' not true, every where spread the Alarm. See Vol. xxxix. p.

* Long's Astronomy, vol. ii. p. 550.

tuation that night. For thoſe who would ſee its apparent courſe, on the celeſtial globe, the following obſervations will be a guide:

	R. Aſc.	S. Decl.
Between June 15 and 16, M. Meſſiers	272° 57′	—15° 45′
June 27, ½ paſt 11 at night, Mr. Dunn	275° 0	— 3° 0
		N. Decl.
June 30, at half paſt ten my own	280° 0	—35° 45′
July 1, Ditto at ditto	311° 40	—75° 0
Between 3d and 4th, at ½ paſt 12 Canterbury,	86° 0	—49 0

July 19, 1770. JAMES SIX.

Mr. URBAN,

I Cannot but think it no ſmall reflection on our aſtronomers royal, that, notwithſtanding the noble obſervatories and inſtruments at Greenwich and Richmond, both the late Comets ſhould have been firſt announced to us by foreigners: the laſt in particular, (at leaſt, as far as we know) ſeems only to be obſerved by M. Meſſier, in France; and Meſſ. Dunn and Six, in England. * If any other Gentlemen have obſerved it, as ſome extraordinary circumſtances attended it, it is hoped they will communicate their obſervations. But in ſuch obſervatories as the two abovementioned, the ſtarry heaven's ſhould every night be ſcrutinized, at leaſt with the naked eye, and no Comets be ſuffered to appear and diſappear, no new worlds to be lighted up, or extinguiſhed, without our knowlege. In ſhort, all lovers of this ſcience muſt lament, that every intelligence of this kind ſhould of late years, have been conveyed to us by the French; and that contrary to the laudable practice of their predeceſſors, our aſtronomers cannot be ſtyled obſervers.

CRITO.

* Our correſpondent has overlooked our learned friend Dr. Bevis, who obſerved it as early as either of the two he has mentioned. See Lloyds Chronicle, June 29.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for the Month of *July*, 1769.

July 1769	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N to W S W little	29 9	58	a very fine warm day.
2	W N W ditto	29 9	62	Ditto.
3	Ditto	30	63	a fine day, ſome few clouds, ſun very hot.
4	S S E little	30	64	a very bright hot day.
5	E ditto	30	66	Ditto.
6	E N E freſh	30	67	a very bright hot day.
7	E to S W ditto	29 9	67	Ditto, a few flying clouds.
8	W S W ditto	29 7½	67	flying clouds in the morning, very wet aftern.
9	N ditto	29 7	62	chiefly cloudy, cool wind.
10	N to W little	29 9	60	many flying clouds, but a fine pleaſant day.
11	W S W ditto	29 9	63	a fine pleaſant day.
12	Ditto freſh	29 9	65	Ditto.
13	Ditto	29 9	67	a very bright hot day.
14	Ditto	29 8½	64	Ditto.
15	N E freſh	29 9	66	very gloomy hot day.
16	E to S W Ditto	29 7	67	ſultry, ſome little thunder.
17	S W ditto	29 7	66	a very fine day, cooler.
18	Ditto	29 7	65	heavy morning, cloudy afternoon.
19	Ditto	29 8	63	a very fine pleaſant day.
20	Ditto	29 8	64	Ditto.
21	W S W little	29 8	65	cloudy day, rainy evening.
22	W N W ditto	29 7½	64	a cloſe, cloudy, hot day.
23	N W ditto	29 7	64	cloudy with heavy rains, thund. lightn. fine even.
24	Ditto	29 8½	63	a very bright fine day.
25	Ditto	29 9	66	Ditto.
26	Ditto	30	64	Ditto.
27	W freſh	29 8½	63	many heavy rains, a coarſe day.
28	Ditto ſtrong	29 7½	63	Ditto.
29	W N W ditto	29 7½	63	chiefly cloudy, ſome trifling ſhowers.
30	Ditto freſh	29 6½	62	a pleaſant grey day.
31	N N E little	29 6½	62	rain early, dull morning, fine afternoon.

19. *Critical Observations on the Writings of the most celebrated original Geniuses in Poetry, being a Sequel to the Essay on Original Genius; by William Duff*, A. M.

OF the Essay on Original Genius, to which these Observations are a sequel, our readers will find an ample account in our volume for the year 1767, pag. 309.

The author says, in his preface, That though many of the most distinguished beauties of poetry have, *in one form or another*, been pointed out and illustrated by preceding writers; yet there is still scope for a *diversity* of criticism, both in the arrangement of the plan, and the selection of the passages: The passages, however, which he has selected, he supposes to be familiar to those who are conversant with the subject, so that the *diversity* of his book is reduced to the illustrations of the passages, which he says are sufficiently different from the illustrations of other writers.

Having, as he says, considered the principal *ingredients* of Genius in his former work, he proceeds to shew, "that the distinguishing properties of original Genius in poetry, are found in the compositions of the most eminent poets, both ancient and modern." It may perhaps, to common understandings, appear unnecessary to shew, that in the works of original genius, the properties of original genius appear: or that, if there has been any such thing as original poetic genius in the world, it must be found among the most eminent poets: to our author, however, this is so far from appearing unnecessary to be done, that he has written an octavo book to do it.

The distinguishing characters of original Genius, he says, are Invention, Description, and irregular Greatness, Wildness, and Enthusiasm: and by these distinguishing characters, he says, no more than three *compleat* original geniuses will be found to have arisen in the world; Homer, Ossian, and Shakespear.

As to Homer, he says, that "living among a people but little civilized, and among whom the arts and sciences had as yet made but small progress, he had no model on which he could form himself except that of Nature, which lay open to his view." This, however, is very questionable, for attempts have not been wanting to trace the knowledge of almost every art and science in Homer's works; but supposing it to be true, it is presumed that the genius of Homer, as a power or faculty of his mind, would have been just the same if he had lived now, as it was in an earlier age, and if so, the age in which he lived had nothing to do with the originality of his genius, whatever opportunity it might afford for the exertion of it.

What the author means by *compleat* original genius, is not easy to ascertain; if the distinguishing characteristics of original genius are invention, description, and irregular greatness, it is to be presumed, that wherever there are invention, description, and irregular greatness, there is original genius; and surely this author will not deny these to all but Homer, Ossian, and Shakespear. If he means by a *compleat* original genius, a genius in which all these characteristicks appear in the highest degree, he has not maintained his position, for tho' he has endeavoured to shew that they appear in Homer, Ossian, and Shakespear, which perhaps none will deny, yet he has drawn no parallel to shew their inferiority in others, considering the times and circumstances in which they wrote.

The author considers invention as consisting of four distinct species; the invention of *Incidents*, of *Characters*, of *Imagery*, and *Sentiment*: In the invention of incidents he supposes Homer to excell all mankind, consequently Ossian and Shakespear; but he has formed no argument to prove that his power to invent was greater; supposing that not to have been the case, his works might have been equally superior in this particular, to subsequent productions: the advantage of his time should certainly be distinguished from the force of his mind. Original invention in the time of Homer might be possible to a force of genius equal to ten, and impossible now to a force of genius equal to twenty, if what this author says is true, "that learning and critical knowledge prevent a poet from becoming an original author, by filling his mind with events and sentiments from the observation, experience, and productions of others." This writer has always confounded original invention, with power to invent.

He observes, that Homer, to give an air of importance to the fable of the Iliad, has constructed it so as to interest the gods, not only in the general catastrophe, but in every particular incident that might either hasten or retard it; that it was well invented to make the calamities of Greece the effect of Thetis's importunate addresses to Jupiter, and that many other things are excellent, which

which all the world have long acknowledged to excel.

He wonders that his countryman Mr Wilkie, the author of the Epigoniad, ſhould ſay he could as ſoon believe that Prometheus made a man of clay, as that Homer invented all the incidents of the Iliad; and his reaſon is curious. "*I am* perſuaded, ſays he, that by far the greateſt part of the incidents, both in the Iliad and the Odyſſey, are the invention of the poet; and *I have* not the leaſt doubt that the imagination of Homer could have ſupplied them all, or at leaſt others equally proper, and that it would have ſupplied him with ſuch if he had not found the ground work of the Iliad in the traditionary records of his own country, and eſtabliſhed in general credit." Thus we ſee, that the cauſe of his wonder at Mr. Wilkie's ſuppoſing Homer not to have invented the incidents of the Iliad, is no other than his own opinion that Homer could have invented them if he did not. He ſhould certainly have given ſome reaſons for his own opinion, before he had expreſſed his wonder at the contrary opinion of another.

During the courſe of what this author ſuppoſes to be an argument to prove that Homer *invented* his *characters*, he ſays, that a regard to *hiſtorical* or *traditionary* evidence, probably *obliged* him to draw Hector as he has done; thus, tho' a "wiſe woman buildeth her houſe, a fooliſh one pulleth it down with her hands." But though he ſuppoſes Homer's regard to hiſtory or tradition to be ſo great, as that he would not degrade the character of Hector, though it was abſolutely neceſſary to the perfection of his fable, yet he obſerves, that after having drawn the character, he renders it utterly *inconſiſtent*, by repreſenting the hero as running away from Achilles, and ſuffering himſelf to be chaſed like a poltroon round the walls of the city; a fictitious incident, which is ſo far from being neceſſary, that it is abſurd; and ſo Homer, though he would not violate an hiſtorical or traditional fact to perfect his fable, has yet violated the indubitable truth of nature to deform it. Hence certainly ariſes the ſtrongeſt preſumption that his characters were invented, and his fictitious incidents happy.

The author proceeds to give ſome well known inſtances of the ſublimity of Homer's invention, of his *imagery*, and *ſentiment*. As an inſtance of ſublime ſentiment which can never be too much admired, he mentions Ajax's requeſt to Jupiter, that, if he muſt die, he may not die in the dark. When the Grecian army was inveloped in ſudden and thick darkneſs, Ajax cries out,

Lord of earth and air,
O king! O father! hear my humble pray'r;
Diſpel this cloud, the light of heav'n reſtore;
Give me to ſee, and Ajax aſks no more.
If we muſt periſh, we thy will obey;
But let us periſh in the face of day.

If our readers do not ſee all the ſublimity that is admired in this petition to periſh by day-light, we cannot help it.

He next produces ſome inſtances of Homer's power in deſcription: but of what he calls the *irregular greatneſs*, the *wildneſs* and *enthuſiaſm*, he produces none, for he ſays, a certain *divine ardour* reigns through the whole: but are *irregular greatneſs*, *wildneſs*, and *divine ardour*, ſynonimous terms?

The ſecond ſection contains an examination of Oſſian; and in order to prove the ſtrength of his genius in *invention*, the author proceeds, very gravely, to ſhew that, with reſpect to his incidents, he did not invent at all. The poems of Oſſian, ſays he, are in the main hiſtorical, *not* fictitious; he has painted pourtraits, but his likeneſſes are advantageouſly heightened. But tho' Oſſian did not invent incidents, our author ſays that doubtleſs he could have invented them. When this author is accounting for Homer's ſuperiority, which he ſays conſiſts chiefly in the *invention of incidents*, he mentions the advantage of his living in a *rude and early age*: When he is apologizing for the want of invention of incidents in Oſſian, he ſays, it muſt be acknowledged that, for the invention of incidents, *cultivated life* affords ſuperiour advantages.

The author then labours hard to ſhew that, except in thoſe particulars in which time and country gave the advantage to Homer, Oſſian is his ſuperior. He expatiates on the force of his genius in the invention of what is called the Machinery of a poem, the ſupernatural characters. But in Oſſian theſe conſiſt wholly of ghoſts, and it may be remarked, that his ghoſts are drawn exactly after phenomena that in Oſſian's country are very common, local miſts ſettling upon a hill, which appear of various forms, and gradually vaniſh. The ghoſt of Trenmor appears to Oſcar *upon a hill*, his ſteed is a *cloud*, his robe a *miſt*, his ſword a *fading meteor*, and his face *dark* and *without form*: The ghoſt of Fillan is repreſented as bending in a grey *ridge*

of

of smoke, and as being *alternately rolled* together by the blast, and *recovering its form*. So little has the invention of Ossian added to the natural appearance of vapours and meteors in the description of his ghosts, that he has represented them as vanishing *slowly* and *by parts*; one is said to vanish *slowly*, like *the mist* on a sunny hill; of another we are told that it retired in *mist*, and that its limbs *of smoke* vanished *gradually*; if he had had a bolder and more creative imagination, he would, like Shakespeare, have represented the evanescence of his ghost as instantaneous, which is more aweful and striking, and more congruous to our ideas of spirit.

The author proceeds to tell us, that the imagery of Ossian was the effect of the natural *exuberance* and *effervescence* of a *plastic* imagination; and cites several passages to shew his eminence in the other distinguishing characteristics of original genius, for which we have not room.

Of Shakespear this author says, in his third section, that he also is defective in the invention of incidents; but that he holds his rank in virtue of his invention of supernatural characters. Having in his apology for Ossian, asserted, that his power of invention was necessarily circumscribed by his sphere of observation, he now subverts that principle entirely, by observing that Shakespear has invented a character, Caliban, of which neither *history* nor *tradition*, nor *the most extensive acquaintance with human life*, could have afforded him *the least glimmering*. Either it is not true that invention is necessarily circumscribed by the sphere of observation, or that Shakespear invented a character of which observation could have given him no glimmering. The author adduces many instances of Shakespear's superiority in this kind of invention from the Tempest, Macbeth, and Midsummer Night's Dream; and of his excellence of imagery, description, and sentiment, which have long before been sufficiently known and admired.

The author proceeds to consider the merits of Spencer, Milton, Arioste, and Tasso, but for his observations on these writers we must refer our readers to his work.

In the 8th and last section, he considers the effect of Genius on the temper and character, and the advantages and disadvantages attending the possession of it.

He seems to suppose, that to be a man of genius, is to be destitute of common decency and common sense: his manners, he says, appear ridiculous to some, and disagreeable to others; his company is seldom courted but by those who suppose they derive credit from his acquaintance; he is unfit for entering, with any degree of order or relish, into those amusements or occupations which engross the attention of great part of mankind, which promote social intercourse, and form those bands of attachment which render men necessary and agreeable to each other.

This strange description can be considered only as a test of our author's ability in the *invention of character*, which, according to him, is one of the *ingredients* of genius. What sort of men Homer and Ossian were, he cannot pretend to know; but Shakespear, whom he has classed with them, was by no means the singular, awkward, unsocial being, which he represents the man of genius to be: He entered into the business and pleasures of life, which promote social intercourse, and form agreeable attachments. The same appears to have been true of Spencer, and of Milton, who was once in a public employment; Pope was remarkable for elegance of life, and politeness of manners; and there is scarcely a genius, of whose life we know the particulars, that appears to have been distinguished by unpleasing and unsocial singularity of manners.

This author, who deals much in the marvellous, tells us, that "the *usual* attendant on genius is a *chearful* and *sanguine temper*," but that "its *constant* attendant is a *melancholy disposition*:" and he endeavours to obviate the inconsistency of these positions by a third, which is equally inconsistent with both; that "a genius is *sometimes chearful*, and *sometimes sad*." So that his *usual* disposition is one thing, his *constant* disposition is another, and neither of these is either constant or usual, each prevailing in its turn.

Upon the whole, this author concludes that it is better to be without genius than to have it; upon which we sincerely congratulate him, and bid him adieu. X.

20. *A Journey from* London *to* Genoa, *through* England, Portugal, Spain, *and* France. *By Joseph Beretti, in* 4 *Vols.* 8vo. *Price* 16*s.*

"Mr. Baretti's abilities as a writer, are well known, we have therefore nothing

thing to do, but to give an account of his preſent work; this however, muſt be done chiefly by making extracts; but even with reſpect to extracts, we are under ſome difficulty, for entertaining particulars are ſo numerous, that it is not eaſy to ſelect.

"The Author juſtly obſerves, in his preface, that the accounts of Spain hitherto publiſhed in the Engliſh language, are very imperfect. There is indeed, ſcarce any account of the interior parts of the country, except what is called, "A Lady's Travels into Spain," ſaid to have been written by the Counteſs de Annois, the celebrated Author of of the Fairy Tales: This was ſuggeſted to the Author by his moſt revered friend, Dr. Samuel Johnſon, when he ſet out for his firſt journey into Spain, who exhorted him to write daily, and with all poſſible minuteneſs, and pointed out the topics that would moſt intereſt and delight; our extracts, therefore, will be made chiefly from the account of Spain.

The Reader will at leaſt be led into a new country, and will be able to judge how far the Author has executed his purpoſe; "I have ſpared no pains, ſays he, to carry my Reader, in ſome meaſure along with me, to make him ſee what I ſaw, hear what I heard, feel what I felt, and even think and fancy, whatever I thought and fancied myſelf."

Many other objects of more immediate curioſity, which are alſo of a temporary and tranſcient kind, have obliged us to refer our readers to the next, and ſome ſubſequent Magazine, for the pleaſure which we ſhall not fail to give them from this work. X.

21. *Reflections on the Engliſh Language, in the nature of Vaugelas's reflections on the French, being a detection of many improper Expreſſions uſed in Converſation, and many others to be found in Authors.* Bell, *price* 2*s.*

"Among other expreſſions not generally known to be improper, are the following.

As follow is uſed for *as follows.*

"Some good Writers (amon others, *Addiſon*) expreſs themſelves in this manner, *The Articles were as follow.*——*The Circumſtances of the Affair are as follow*——*The Conditions of the Agreement are as follow.*

"I conceive this expreſſion to be wrong, and that *as follows* ought to be here uſed, and not as follow. What deceives theſe writers is, that the preceding ſubſtantive is in the plural number. But this ſubſtantive is by no means a nominative caſe to *follow* or *follows*. Neither is there any intervening pronuon between this ſubſtantive and this verb, that is relative to the former, and ſerves as a nominative to the latter. If the verb *follow* or *follows*, have any nominative, it is the pronoun *it*, which is ſuppoſed, and is here unrelative, as in many other caſes: In theſe, for inſtance; *it is very hot weather,—it is cold.*

"The ſenſe then is, *The Articles were as it here follows.*——*The Circumſtances of the Affair are as it here follows.*——*The Conditions of the Agreement are as it here follows.* Conſequently *follows* ought to be uſed, and not *follow*. Indeed, if the word *ſuch* preceded the *as*, *follow* would be right, and not follows; becauſe *ſuch as* would be equivalent to *theſe which.*

Ago and *Since*, ought not to be uſed together.

It is not above two Months ago ſince he left the Univerſity.—It is three Years ago ſince his Father died.—Theſe expreſſions don't make ſenſe; the word *ſince* being equivalent to *ago that.*

"The proper expreſſions are, *it is not above two Months ago that he left the Univerſity.*——*It is not above two Months ſince he left the Univerſity; It is three Years ago that his Father died.*—*It is three Years ſince his Father died.*

"The word *demean* is uſed by all the lower people, as well as by great numbers of their betters, to ſignify *debaſe* or *leſſen.* It is alſo found in the ſame ſenſe in bad writers. *Richardſon* often preſents his readers with it in his Hiſtory of *Pamela.* I have met with it once or twice in *Swift*; and it once occurs in my Lord *Bolingbroke*'s *Oldcaſtle*'s *Remarks upon Engliſh Hiſtory.* To *demean* ſignifies *to behave, to comport*, and not *to debaſe* or *leſſen.*

"What cauſes the miſtake in ſo many perſons is the ſyllable *mean.* The word *mean* ſignifying *low* and *contemptible*; and the word *meanneſs*, *lowneſs*; they imagine from thence, that *to demean* muſt ſignify *to make contemptible* or *caſt a meanneſs upon.*

"*There* is frequently put for *thither*, *here* for *hither*, and *where* for *whither*, We ſhould ſay, go *thither*, and not go *there*; come *hither*, and not come *here*; *whither* are you going, and not *where* are you going.

Famous and *infamous*, are oppoſite only in *ſound*; it is improper therefore to ſay, "he was *famous* or rather *infa-*

mous

mous for his cruelty." *Famous* signifies *renowned, much known*; but *infamous* does not signify *obscure* or *unknown*: it is true however that *infamous* signifies *of evil report*, but as *famous* does not signify *of good report*; neither in this sense is infamy the opposite of fame.

Adverbs and participles are often improperly disjoined: some have said, and some have written *so ill a going horse*, instead of *so ill going a horse*.

It is common with writers to put a note of interrogation where they only make mention of a question's being asked, without employing the very words which form the question. Examples. *I saw your aunt the other day, who enquired when I heard from you last?——I visited your sister yesterday. She asked me when I thought you would be in town?* This is wrong. There ought to be no note of interrogation, since there is no question.

The verbs *fly, flee, flow*, and *overflow*, are often ill conjugated. The preterperfect tense of the first of these verbs when it signifies *to move the wings*, is *flew—The bird flew away*.

With the Auxiliaries, *flown* is to be used. *The bird is flown away—They would have flown away--Having flown—Being flown*, &c.

To fly is likewise frequently used, to signify *to flee*; which latter word is too much neglected. And, since even our best authors do not scruple to employ it instead of *flee*, it must be owned to have that signification; tho' I cannot help thinking it's being used in such a sense is a deformity in the language. When it signifies *To flee*, the preterperfect tense is *fled—He fled away*: But the participle present is *flying*, as when it signifies *to move with wings.—The army is flying;*

With the auxiliaries *fled* is to be used. *—They are fled—He had fled—Having fled—Being fled*, &c.

As to the verb *to flee*, the preterperfect tense is here likewise *fled*, which is also to be used with the auxiliaries. For instance, *We fled away—They are fled--They would have fled—Having fled—Being fled*--&c.

The preterperfect of *flow* is *flowed--The tide flowed with a strong current: Flowed* is likewise to be used with the auxiliaries --*Has flow'd--- Having flow'd.*

Many people use *flown* with the auxiliaries, and would say *the river has flown but weakly of late*. But this is not English. Neither is the word *overflown* to be admitted, though very frequently used. The proper word is *overflowed---The river has overflowed its banks.---The grounds are overflowed.*

The verbs to *set* and to *sit*, are continually confounded in more than one tense, and give occasion to innumerable instances of false English. Even people of good education mis employ them.

The first of them, which has several different significations, does not change in any of the tenses, let the signification of the word be what it will. We say, *what time do you set out?—He set out yesterday for Bath—I shall set somebody to watch them.*

Set is likewise used with the auxiliaries. *A dog was set at me—He is now set about it in good earnest—He has set down his load—I ought to have set the trees some time ago—They being so violently set against each other, there is no probability of a reconciliation.*

As to the verb *to sit*, it's preterperfect is *sat*, which is also used with the auxiliaries. *He sat down—When we had sat there some time, we removed—Having sat with us about an hour, they left us.*

This verb is sometimes used not as the neuter, but as the verb active, with an accusative case following it. *I'll sit me down—She sat her down—They sat themselves down.*

But it is to be observed that the verb is active, and governs an accusative case only when we speak of persons seating *themselves*, and not in mentioning their causing *others* to sit. Therefore such expressions as these—*I'll sit you down—He sat her down—They sat us down*—is not proper.

To seat is a regular verb. *Seated*, which is the preterperfect, is used with the auxiliaries. *He seated himself—When we had seated ourselves—She was seated—They being seated.*

Who and *whom* are often used improperly, one for the other; Mr. Lock, in one of his letters to Mr. Molyneux says, "if you were here, you would find three or four *whom* you would say passed their afternoons agreeably." But instead of *whom*, he should have written *who*; for the pronoun is not in the accusative case and governed by the verb *say*, but it is the nominative to the word *passed*: Pope, in the Dunciad, says of Fleet-ditch, that it is the

"King of ditches, than *whom* no sluice of mud
"With deeper sable blots the silver flood."

this sounds better than *who no sluice*, but it is false grammar.

[*To be continued.*] X.

An Ode for the Year 1770.

LO! I, on eaſy chair reclin'd,
My fire before, my bed behind;
With body ſound as body can be,
Secure from *Rock* and *Lucy Danby*;
Without or purſe, or yearly rent,
Or India ſtock—Lo! I'm content.
And ſee! behind yon door two ſhelves appear,
One fill'd with books, and one with Burton beer,
Say then, neglectful of my muſe and reed,
Shall I be mov'd?——*Not I, indeed.*

No birth-day ode, no ball-room ſong,
Begrims my ſoul, belies my tongue;
No *borrow'd thouſands* me perplex,
No *unaccounted millions* vex:
No *Harpax* guards my door, and d—ns my ſoul,
No London Livery *covet* what I *ſtole.*
Say then, neglectful of my reed,
Shall I be mov'd?—*Not I, indeed.*

What is't to me, at *Ruſſel*'s ſhrine
That R—g—y daily bends—— for wine;
That *Dunk* repos'd in B——y's bow'rs,
Enjoys his ſyllabub and whores:
That G—*v*—*lle* tir'd of Patriot pay,
Rails at the helm he fain would ſway,
And ſwears the *Inn*'s are graceleſs *blacks*,
For why—G. G—v—lle can't go ſnacks.
For this neglectful of my eaſe and reed,
Shall I be mov'd?——*Not I, indeed.*

Let *G—ſv—r*, d—ning all his ſtars
For want of ſkill in Venus' wars,
Exchange his * *Harriet* for his horſe
And ſeek Newmarket's deſp'rate courſe;
While *Hal*, with royal vacant face,
At home fills up but half his place,
And pays of pounds five hundred ſcore,
For romping with a noble w——re:
(Such be the fate of all, whoſe *hounds*
Beat up for game in others *grounds!*)
But ſtill, neglectful of my muſe and reed,
Shall I be mov'd?——*Not I, indeed.*

What is't to me that *L—gh—ne* dreams,
On flow'ry fields, near ſilver ſtreams;
That J—n—n *ſe ertificklly*
Knows *tergiverſibility*,
And, fond of penſion more that praiſe,
Whate'er he ſaid before, unſays;
That *B—ck—r—ff*, the friend of no man,
And *Naſo*, friend to ev'ry—woman,
Have all their proſpects and their views,
A whore, a guinea, or a muſe?
For this, neglectful of my eaſe and reed,
Shall I be mov'd?—*Not I, inde d.*

HOLLMINIAN.

* The name of his Lady.

PROLOGUE *to the* LAME LOVER.

Written and Spoken by Mr. GENTLEMAN.

PRologues, like cards of compliment we find,
Moſt as unmeaning, as politely kind;
To beg a favour, or to plead excuſe,
Of both appears to be the gen'ral uſe.
Shall my words, tipt with flattery, prepare
A kind exertion of your tend'reſt care?
Shall I preſent our Author to your ſight,
All pale and trembling for his fate this night?
Shall I ſollicit the moſt pow'rful arms
To aid his cauſe—The force of beauty's charms?
Or tell each Critic, his approving taſte
Muſt give the ſterling ſtamp, wherever plac'd?
This might be done—But ſo to ſeek applauſe
Argues a conſcious weakneſs in the cauſe.
No; let the Muſe in ſimple truth appear,
Reaſon and Nature are the Judges here:
If by their ſtrict and ſelf-deſcribing laws,
The ſev'ral characters to-night ſhe draws;
If from the whole a finiſh'd piece is made,
On the true principles of light and ſhade:
Struck with the harmony of juſt deſign,
Your eyes, your ears——your hearts, will all combine
To grant applauſe. But if a Dauber's hand,
Groſs diſproportion marks in motly band,
If the group'd figures falſe connexions ſhew,
And glaring colours, without meaning, glow,
Your wounded feelings, turn'd a different way
Will juſtly damn—th' abortion of a play.

As Farquhar has obſerv'd, our Engliſh law,
Like a fair ſpreading oak, the Muſe ſhould draw
By ſmiling Equity and Wiſdom made,
For honeſty to thrive beneath its ſhade;
Yet from its boughs ſome reptiles ſhelter find,
Dead to each nobler feeling of the mind;
Who thrive, alas! too well, and never ceaſe
To prey on Juſtice, Property, and Peace.

At ſuch to-night, with other legal game,
Our vent'rous Author takes ſatyric aim;
And brings, he hopes, originals to view,
Nor pilfers from th' Old Magpie, nor the New
To Candour, then, he'll chearfully ſubmit;
She reigns in boxes, galleries, and pit.

An Epithalamium on the Marriage of Philando and Eugenia.

Tranſlated from the Latin of a Youth of Fifteen By Mr. H. B. *Fellow of St. John's College* Oxford.

THY happy nuptials claim my virgin lays
And force me to attempt untrodden ways;
A warmth unuſual does my boſom fire,
And with an unknown love of verſe inſpire;
Thither, ye Muſes, to aſſiſt me move,
But chiefly Erato, the Muſe of Love.
For thee her Cyprian iſle did Venus quit,
And joyful choſe with thee a ſoft retreat.
But why do I delay ſo long to tell,
How in thy breaſt all lovely virtues dwell?
None better knows the bounds of right and wrong,
Has wit more ſprightly, join'd with ſenſe ſtrong.
In you, what grace and majeſty appear;
Tully reviv'd, whene'er you ſpeak, we hear!
What others moſt with ſtudious labour gain,
By conſtant habit, and aſſiduous pain;
To you, its favourite, indulgent heav'n
Has freely, and with liberal bounty giv'n.
Nor leſs perfections does thy conſort ſhare,
The faireſt Nymph, where all the nymphs are fair;

So beauteous she, that all description's faint,
All simile too low, her charms to paint.
The rose, the light'ning, and the new-fall'n snow,
Her lips, her eyes, her neck, but rudely show:
Aurora's hand, the Cyprian goddess' face,
And Cynthia's shape her lovely person grace.
In just proportion mix'd, her cheeks disclose,
The Lilly's whiteness, and the blushing rose.
The Persian, seeing her, would hail the day,
And to a brighter Sun his homage pay.
Her brilliant wit no less distinguish'd shines,
Which *decency* in proper bounds confines;
'Tis never whet to wound an absent friend,
But still delights the worthy to commend:
No subtle venom with her praise is join'd,
It speaks the native dictates of her mind.
Meekness, good-will, and tenderness of soul,
Compleat her character, and crown the whole.
But, hold! what wondrous transport fills my breast!
How happy both! O how supremely blest!
No more remains, our wishes to employ,
But that they long the present bliss enjoy:
Thy favours, Hymen, on this marriage shed,
And bless with constant peace the genial bed:
A happy offspring thou, Lucina, give;
And Venus' fav'rites let 'em ever live.
Nor let old age impair their future bliss,
But with their years, their passion still encrease;
And, as with joy their happy moments flow,
He more belov'd, and the more lovely grow.

CLEANTHES *on Resignation.*

DUC me, Parens, celsique Dominator Poli,
Quocunque placuit, nulla pavendi mora est.
Assum impiger: Fac nolle, comitabor gemens;
Malusque patiar, quod pati licuit bono.
Ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt.

PARAPHRASED.

O sovereign Ruler of the skies,
Propitious parent of mankind,
With *thine*, *my* ready will complies,
In closest bands of union join'd.

Thy wise commands shall ever please
My captive heart: I'll walk the way
Trac'd out by thy supreme decrees,
And chearfu ly the pow'r obey.

But if such heights I cannot gain,
At least I'll *sighing* follow thee,
And suffer as an evil man,
What I *might* suffer virtuously.

Those that with due submission tread,
In paths ordained by nature's law,
The fates content themselves to *lead*,
But with constraint the stubborn *draw*.

To those Gentlemen in LONDON *who, from a just sense of the honour due to real merit, have generously contributed to raise a monument to the memory of that inimitable Genius Dr.* Jonathan Swift, *Dean of St. Patrick's*, Dublin.

INdignant JOVE, displeas'd to find
The noblest talents of the mind,
Learning, and Wit, and Taste, and Sense,
The choicest gifts he could dispense;
Deep sunk, in this degen'rate age,
In politics and party rage;
Sent, from the clouds, the nimble God,
The Usher of his magic rod,
To let old ORPHEUS know, that Men
He chang'd from Brutes, are Brutes again;
Through base neglect had quite abus'd
Those sky-born Arts he once infus'd.
To *Twickenham*'s bow'r the courtier flew,
Where *Orpheus* with his lyre withdrew,
And with him brought the tuneful NINE,
To breathe, on POPE, their notes divine;——
Charm'd with the soft ambrosial air,
They found a *Helicon* and *Pindus* there.
Arriv'd, the Sire of song he found
High seated on a rising ground:
SWIFT and POPE on either side,
Ierne's glory, *Albion*'s pride:
Majestic MILTON shot a ray
Of brighter light than *Joshua*'s day;
And DRYDEN's quick invention wrought
In fancy's ease, and strength of thought.
The Thracian Bard the message heard,
And shook his venerable beard;
Then looking at the sacred train,
He griev'd to find their labours vain;
Their virtuous rules, in numbers sweet
Convey'd, quite trampled under feet.
The Muses HOUYHNHNM list'ning stood,
And curst the vile, detested brood,
The YAHOO-Race; that horrid band
By *Lemuel* found in *Houyhnhnm* land:
His wings he flutter'd, furl'd his mane,
And pranc'd and paw'd, with rank disdain.
His sprightly warmth the MUSES prais'd,
And thus to heav'n their voices rais'd:
Great JOVE! who rulest all, incline
To make men's natures CABALINE;
Or form them, by thy plastic force,
At least like *Centaurs*, man and horse.
While *Vandals* of his native soil,
Forgot the *Draper*'s gen'rous toil,
In *Britain*'s Sons alone we see,
That men are such as men should be.
Their noble ardour clearly shows
What worth, from innate virtue, flows.
The laurel-crown, our special gift
We fix'd, for life, on matchless SWIFT:
But they perpetuate the wreathe,
And bid it flourish after death.

MICHAEL CLANCY, M. D.

Durrow, in Ireland, June 9, 1770.

FEMALE CHARACTERS.

Veluti in speculo.

THE chief in pride, CARDILLA first appears;
A slave to play, tho' wrinkled o'er with years;
Dupe to a reigning passion for quadrille,
Her heart exults at sight of dear spadille;
Those eyes which scarce within their orbits roll,
Beam a faint ray when Fortune gives a vole;
Eager and restless she the game pursues,
And each successive day the task renews:

Let

Let old CARDILLA, ere too late attend
The short, but needful counsel of a friend—
Pack up your cards—the shuffling pastime leave——
A few lifts more convey you to the grave.
Quite different scenes MATRONA's thoughts engage.
Scenes that adorn, support, and gladden age;
In Wisdom's paths with calm delight she treads,
And o'er distress the tear of pity sheds;
Nor only sheds a tear—her hand supplies
The orphan's wants, and wipes the widow's eyes:
Unfeigned virtue all her actions guides,
Glows in her heart, and o'er her steps presides;
Meek and resign'd, with fortitude she bears
The pains of Nature and the load of years,
Looks back with pleasure on each well-spent day,
And forward to the tomb without dismay.

PRATELLA's favourite weapon is, her Tongue,
Oil'd like a bone, and like a ballance hung;
Once put in motion quick vibrations keeps,
And scarcely is at rest ev'n while she sleeps—
Did Wit or Wisdom her harangues inspire,
We then could hear with patience, and admire;
But what her pert loquacious tongue employs,
Is Folly, Fashion, Scandal, Trash and Noise:
Envy and Spleen reign jointly in her breast,
Of all the softer passions dispossest;
Envy depreciates every generous deed,
And makes ev'n Virtue, like a victim bleed,
While Spleen beholds, with telescopic eyes,
The smallest faults, and swells them into vice,
In heighten'd colours ev'ry foible draws,
And holds from modest Worth its just applause——
Go, look at home in calm Reflection's glass,
And on yourself an honest censure pass!
A sov'reign cure, PRATELLA, there you'll find,
To heal a venom'd tongue, and ranc'rous mind.

Not such MODESTA: When she deigns to speak,
Truth guides her tongue, and beauty warms her cheek;
The native music of her voice imparts
Grace to her words, and pleasure to our hearts:
The wisest maxims of the hoary sage
(With care collected from the Stoic page)
Enrich her mind, and give her language weight
In friendly converse, or in learn'd debate;
Her speech no love of scandal e'er betrays,
MODESTA's silent when she cannot praise:
When Wit and Mirth their lively charms display,
Her genius sparkles, and her soul is gay;
No prudish frown upon her face appears,
And in her conduct no coquetish airs;
Courteous to all, unconscious of offence,
She shines the first in Virtue, Truth and Sense.

Young, brisk and bold, VANETTA flaunts away,
And would be thought the gayest of the gay;
Yet summer-flies receive more gaudy hues
From Sol's warm radiance, and Aurora's dews:
Full she displays, in every public place,
Her pride of heart, and impudence of face;
She mimicks Wit, while Folly mimicks her,
And hard to say which mimic to prefer:
Like Milton's Death, she "grins a ghastly smile,"
Much too forbidding ever to beguile,
And yet VANETTA deems herself lov'd charms
Of power to draw the wealthiest to her arms.
Grant that success her fondest wishes crowns!
Not Hymen's raptures will unbend her frowns.
To church she goes, with most affected zeal,
Not to confess her faults, but to conceal;
Thoughtless of Heav'n, she hurries thro' her pray'rs,
Eyes her dear self, and then around her stares:
But if, perchance, on Pride the Parson treats,
She drops her Bible, flirts her fan, and frets;
So the gall'd jade is seen to wince and start,
If you but gently touch the tender part.

Unlike VANETTA is that charming maid,
Whose beauty needs no fashionable aid,
AMANDA nam'd—to low, but honest birth,
Her modest mein and solid sense give worth;
She leaves to those, whom fickle Fancy bred,
The rainbow ribbon, and the HIGH RAIS'D HEAD:
In this lov'd nymph are beauteously combin'd
The decent dress and well instructed mind;
The church she visits, but without parade,
And there her vows religiously are paid;
She fears no censure when the Priest declaims,
Whose life is virtuous, and sincere her aims:
AMANDA's feet in pious paths have trod,
Which lead to honour, safety, peace, and GOD.
VANETTA, view this lovely picture well,
And strive, in all that's good, AMANDA to excel!

The QUEEN *of the* MAY.

Sung by Mr. Vernon *at* Vauxhall, *and set to Music by* Mr. *Fisher.*

Supposed to be written by M. TOMSON.

THE hedges were green, and the roses were blown,
The lasses were making of hay,
When *William* was wed, and the flocking was thrown,
To *Molly*, the Queen of the May.
The village assembled, their joys to prefer;
The bells were all merrily rung;
The swains envy'd him, and the maids envy'd her,
For this couple was charming and young.
Would folks about Court only chuse from the heart,
In wedlock some charms would be still;
'Till Death shot his arrow, they never would part,
Were they loving like *Moly* and *Will*.
A couple so pure, since the days of old Cain,
In conjugal sheets ne'er were laid;
The virgins all sigh'd to possess the young swain,
And the swains to possess the young maid.

Wedneſday JUNE 13.

THE remains of Sophia Magdalena, Q. Dowager of Denmark, were interred with great funeral pomp in the Royal Chapel at Copenhagen.

Thurſday 14.

A Comet was diſcovered by M. Meſſier, at Paris, about eleven in the evening. It was ſituated between the head and the bow of Sagitarius, in the milky way, and was ſcarcely viſible with a two foot teleſcope. The light of the nucleus was vivid and white. On the night between the 15th and 16th of June, the right aſcenſion of the comet was 272 deg. 57 min. 37 ſec. and its declination 15 deg. 55 min. 24 ſec. South. On the night between the 20th and 21ſt, its right aſcenſion was 273 deg. 21 min. 2 ſec. By theſe obſervations, the motion of the comet in five days, is found to be no more than 23 min. one-half right aſcenſion, and 1 deg. 25 min. 20 ſec. declination. Its motion follows the order of the ſigns, riſing towards the Equator; and it paſſes the Meridian about midnight. This comet encreaſes in light, and may become conſiderable.

Wedneſday 27.

A comet was diſcovered by Mr. Dunn, 34 min. after eleven in the evening. Its diſtance from the brighteſt ſtar in the harp was 41 deg. 10 min. and from the brighteſt ſtar in the Eagle 22 deg. 10 min. refraction included; from which its place is determined between the right hand of Serpentarius and the Equator; is nearly S. at midn. with about $35\frac{1}{2}$ deg. merid. alt. and nearly oppoſite to the Sun. It has no tail, but a ſilver-colour'd nucleus, and a coma of about half a deg. in diameter; that part of the coma next the Sun being moſt illuminated. Dr. Bevis obſerved the ſame comet early in the morning.

At a grand levee held at St. James's, his Serene Highneſs Prince Erneſt of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, brother to her Majeſty, was preſent for the firſt time ſince his arrival in England, which was on June 23.

Thurſday 28.

The firſt ſtone of the new office for the New River Company was laid by Mr Holford, governor. The current coin of the kingdom was laid underneath the ſtone, and the following inſcription engraved upon it,

Firſt ſtone laid by Peter Holford, Eſq;
Governor.
Sir George Colebrooke, Bart. Deputy-Governor.
Henry Berners, Eſq; Treaſurer.
June xxviii. M.DCC LXX.
Robert Milne, Architect.

The Scite of this building is that of the play-houſe where Shakeſpeare acted.

Friday 29.

About two in the morning a detachment of Pruſſian Soldiers ſuddenly appeared before Dantzick, and made priſoners part of the city guard. This hoſtile meaſure is aſcribed to two cauſes, one the magiſtrates forbidding his officers to levy men within the juriſdiction of that free city; the other, the Poſtmaſter's refuſing to paſs ſome caſks of ſilver, directed to the Pruſſian Reſident, without examination. Be that as it may, he has demanded 100,000 ducats, by way of ſatisfaction, and there is no reaſon to believe that he will recall his ſoldiers before every penny of the money is paid.

Aldermen Trecothick, after his election, (ſee pag. 278.) addreſſed himſelf to the Livery in a very elegant ſpeech, in which he thanked them for the honour done him, lamented the occaſion of it, paid a high compliment to the memory of his Predeceſſor, wiſh'd the election had gone in the regular courſe, expreſſed his regard for Sir Henry Banks; and concluded with declaring, that without regard to any political reaſons, he ſhould do his duty. "I ſhall, ſays he, do my endeavour to obſerve ſtrictly the laws, but it will be in your power only, my fellow citizens, that I may do it with effect.

This addreſs was received with great applauſe, tho' ſome of the Livery ſeemed not very well to reliſh the compliment paid to Sir Henry Banks, ſo cloſe after the compliment to Mr. Beckford. They thought it polite enough to pay compliments indiſcriminately to all ſorts of men, but they could not reconcile it to themſelves in fact, how Mr. Beckford ſhould be *ſo very good ſort of a man*, and at the ſame time that Sir Henry Banks, who acted always in direct oppoſition to him, ſhould be *ſo good ſort of a man* likewiſe. Plain men cannot eaſily bring themſelves *to any thing of that ſort*.

After the buſineſs of the Court was over, Mr. Richard Oliver, at the requeſt of ſome gentlemen on the Huſtings addreſſed the Livery in the following manner:

"*Gentlemen of the Livery*,

"It is with the greateſt concern I muſt inform you, that my brother, Mr. Thomas Oliver, the late candidate for your favour as Repreſentative of this city, lies dangerouſly ill of a violont fever, which for two days paſt has deprived him of his ſenſes. In an interval of his reaſon yeſterday, expecting his death, he expreſſed great anxiety leſt the Livery of London ſhould be left without a candidate whom they might rely upon for his fidelity,—he deſired me to make his excuſes to the public, for whoſe ſervice only he had conſented to become a candidate, and to repreſent to you, that his ſevere illneſs muſt prevent him from compleating his freedom, and being your member at preſent; he therefore humbly begs leave to decline, and returns you his moſt ſincere thanks for the very great encouragement he has received on his canvaſs.

"Having ſaid thus much, Gentlemen, for my brother, your late Candidate, I muſt intreat your permiſſion to ſpeak a few words for myſelf. It was very far from my wiſh or intention

intention ever to have taken an active part in any public affairs; but the present situation of this country calls aloud on every honest man to relinquish his own ease, his own peaceful retirement, and to stand up in the defence of those rights, which whoever knows the value of them, will never abandon but with his life; I therefore now solicit your votes and interest for myself. I am actuated by the same motives, and possess the same zeal for your service; and I hope by your vigorous support to prevent the opportunity, which my brother's illness might otherwise have given to your Adversaries, to impose upon you some associate of their own, to assist them in the prosecution of those schemes which have called down upon them the curses of their injured country. It is for this reason only, I now offer myself a candidate for your votes and interest, to be elected one of your Representatives in Parliament.

"It will be my constant study to represent you faithfully, and to have no object in view but your welfare, happiness, honour, and security; for I never could imagine that any power was ever bestowed upon a Representative for any other purpose but the advantage of the constituents."

A regular town, just planned, on an excellent sea-port in the county of Mayo, in Ireland, is now almost compleated. It consists of four streets, each fifty feet wide, a small square, and an octogon market-place 200 feet diameter; a number of Protestant families are already settled there, and it promises fair to be one of the most flourishing little towns in all Ireland.

Saturday 30

Serjeant Glynn moved the Court of King's Bench, for judgment upon Mr. Almon, who had been convicted of selling Junius's Letter to the King, (see p. 277) and urged several matters in extenuation of the crime, which not being thought sufficient, the court allowed farther time to exculpate himself.

The remains of the Rt. Hon. William Beckford, late Lord Mayor of London, were interred at Fonthill in Wiltshire.

Monday JULY 2.

The Parliament of Paris published a thundering Arret against the Duke d'Aiguillon, who was lately charged with several articles of oppression, in his late government of the Province of Britanny, of which articles he has not yet been cleared in open form of law. The next day the king annulled this arret.

The Society of Free British Fishery have received advice, that their Jagger arrived this day at Hamburg, with a cargo of fine early caught herrings, which being the first, sold at a great price.

Tuesday 3.

The Anniversary of the Commemoration of the Founders and Benefactors of the University of Oxford, was celebrated at the Theatre there, with the usual solemnities. The commemoration speech was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Nowell, principal of St. Mary Hall.

The same day the Commencement was held at Cambridge.

Wednesday 4.

This morning were executed at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentence, James Attaway and Richard Bailey, for stealing a quantity of plate in the house of Thomas Le Merr, Esq; in Bedford-row; Daniel Pluyer, for a burglary in the house of Robert Walker, in Little Carter-lane; Francis Lutterell, for stealing wearing apparel, the property of Thomas Jackson, in the house of William Shepherd, in Bell-yard, Temple-bar; and John Read, alias Miller, for returning from transportation.

The robbery for which Attaway and Bailey suffered, was one of the most artful, and daring that has been known. About nine in the evening, Mr. Le Merr, the prosecutor, being in the country, they, with an accomplice not yet taken, knock'd at the door of his house, and when it was opened, Bailey delivered a letter to the footman, which he said was for his master; but before the man could read the direction, they burst in at the door, shut it, and one of the villains stabbed him in the belly with a dagger; they then took a cord which they had provided, tied his hands behind him, robbed him of his watch, and dragged him down stairs into the kitchen, where they undid his hands, and made him light a candle; this done, they tied his hands behind him a second time, bringing the rope first round his neck, then across his face, and in such a manner that it went through his mouth, and confined it open, making the ends of the rope fast behind. Thus bound, they dragged him back into a dark place, and there bolted him in. In a few minutes one of them returned to see if he was fast, and being told, as well as the man could speak, that he was fast enough, they then burst open the pantry, where the plate was, and packed it up. In the mean time the man had gnawed the rope in two with his teeth, and got his hands loose. "I then thought, (says the man, in his evidence before the Court,) that if I could get a brick out at the top, I might get up into the area, and not stay bleeding there while they were robbing my master's house. I burst open the door, and listened in the passage, to see whether they heard me, thinking if they did, I was a dead man. There is a sky light: I got hold of a leaden pipe, and got up, and burst the window with my head. In trying to get through, I stuck half in and half out, and could neither get one way nor the other, for about three or four minutes, with the rope about me. At last I got out, and into the stable, and from thence into the coach-house, and out of that into the yard; then I called for help as fast as possible. I went out of the back stable-yard to a public house, and immediately five or six men came.

A

At a wardmote held this day, for the Ward of Billingſgate, Richard Oliver, Eſq; was unanimouſly elected Alderman, in the room of the late Rt. Hon. William Beckford.

This day the two Kennedies were again brought before the Court of King's Bench, on the appeal againſt them, for the murder of Bigby the watchman, on Weſtminſter-bridge, but a point of law ariſing, they were remitted to priſon. (See pag. 273.)

A motion was made by Mr. Wallace, to ſet aſide the late election of a Coroner for Surrey, as Mr. Peck, it was urged, had obtained his election by one who had no right to vote. But the motion was diſmiſſed till the right of all the voters ſhould be determined.

Thurſday 5.

His Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury ſet out from Lambeth, accompanied by the Biſhop of Peterborough, Dr. Calvert, the Vicar General, and Mr. Backhouſe the Archdeacon, on his viſitations.

Came on before Lord Mansfield, in the Court of King's Bench, a cauſe in which the Rt. Hon. Ld. Groſvenor was plaintiff, and his R. H. the D. of Cumberland was defendant: the action was laid for unneceſſary communication with his Lordſhip's Conſort, and the damages ſet forth at 100,000l. See the trial, p. 314.

At a full Court of Common Council, a motion was made and ſeconded, that a ſtatue be erected to the memory of the late Right Hon. William Beckford, with an inſcription, containing the words which his Lordſhip ſpoke to his Majeſty, at St. James's, on preſenting the City Remonſtrance, (ſee p. 218.) which was agreed to without one diſſenting voice.

The new Imperial Embaſſador had an audience of his Majeſty, in order to deliver his credentials.

A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Grenoble in France, narrowly eſcaped being aſſaſſinated in his own houſe, by a ſet of villains, who had contrived to conceal one of their companions in a portmanteau trunk, which they ſent as from a friend of his, who was to come to paſs a few days with him at his Country-ſeat. The villany was diſcovered by the ſagacity of the houſe dog, who oppoſed the introduction of the trunk into the houſe, and barked inceſſantly while it was bringing in: this raiſed a ſuſpicion: the gentleman conſulted his neighbours: the iſſue was, they agreed to carry the trunk upon the waſte, and ſhoot at it: they did ſo, and upon the firſt diſcharge they heard the cries of a wounded man. On breaking open the trunk, they found him juſt expiring, with a brace of piſtols, a dagger, and a whiſtle by him. They ſent for a conſtable, and having properly prepared themſelves, in the middle of the night they blew the whiſtle, when ſix men approached, two of whom they killed, two they ſeized, and two found means to eſcape.

Friday 6.

His Majeſty in Council, was this day pleaſed to order, that the Parliament which ſtands prorogued to Thurſday the 19th inſt. be further prorogued to Tueſday the 25th of September.

Monday 9.

At the Seſſion of the Peace held at Guildhall, the Court were unanimous in their opinion that the port of London ſhould be opened for the free importation of oats.

Wedneſday 11.

The Election came on at Scarborough, for a Member to ſerve in Parliament for that Borough in the room of Mr. Oſbaldiſton deceaſed, when Sir Joſeph Pennyman, and ——Bell, Eſq; were both returned; the former in the intereſt of Lord Rockingham, and the latter in that of the Marquis of Granby.

Came on the election of a member to ſerve in Parliament for the city of London, in the room of the late Right Hon. William Beckford, Eſq; deceaſed, when Richard Oliver, Eſq; was choſen without oppoſition. It is hoped the late examples of the cities of London and Weſtminſter, in chuſing their Members without expence, will be followed by all the corporations throughout England, and then all complaints will ceaſe.

Dr. George Fordyce was elected Phyſician to St. Thomas's Hoſpital, in the room of the late Dr. Akenſide.

Letters arrived this day with the news of the loſs of his Majeſty's ſloop Jamaica, Capt. Talbot, off the Coleradoes, the officers and men all ſaved, and brought to England by the Renown lately arrived at Portſmouth.

Friday, 13.

A new ſtatute to regulate the accademical habits was paſſed in the convocation at Oxford, by which the diſputes that have lately agitated that ſeat of learning, are finally terminated. Theſe diſputes were not of ſo trifling a nature as they have been repreſented to be; the point in queſtion was not ſo much whether this or that rank or degree of accademics, ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by this or that peculiar gown or cap, as whether the ſtatutes of the Univerſity ſhould be diſpenced with at the will and pleaſure of any particular head of a college; or even by the authority of the heads of the houſes in general, independently of the convocation, in which the legiſlative power reſided: this ſtatute has therefore placed the whole of this matter upon a proper footing.

Saturday 14.

His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to direct that the Iſland of Dominica ſhould be erected into a government, ſeparate from, and independant of the general government of the Southern Caribbee Iſlands, of which it before made a part; and to appoint Sir William Young, Bart. governor thereof.

The following extraordinary circumſtance happened at an inn in Canterbury. A young Nobleman of the firſt diſtinction, with his

two

two ſifters, came there in a poſt coach and four, with the blinds cloſe ſhut. As ſoon as the coach ſtopped in the yard, all the ſervants belonging to the inn were ſent out of the way, and none were ſuffered to come near the coach but their own attendants. One of the Ladies ſat near two hours, and then ordered all the candles in the houſe to be put out, the gates to be ſhut, and even the maſter and miſtreſs of the houſe to be abſent, while a chair was brought by her own ſervants to receive her from the coach and carry her to bed. She remained at the inn till two o'clock the next day, when the ſame precautions were made uſe of as before to carry her to her coach, which immediately drove off, with the blinds up, towards Dover. It was followed, in about four hours after, by another coach, attended by two ſervants in the ſame liveries. Both coaches had a ducal coronet with a cypher R.

Monday 16.

A remarkable tryal came on before Lord Mansfield, at Guildhall, in which Mr. Fuller the Banker, was plaintiff, and one K—, a horſe-dealer in Smithfield, was defendant; the action was brought for money recovered twice upon the ſame draught; and the caſe was this: K— had carried a draught for 200l. to the houſe of Honeywood and Company, bankers, about ten years ago, and received the money for it; this draught in the hurry of buſineſs, was put upon the file without being cancelled, which one of the Clerks obſerving, took his opportunity to take it off, and to carry it back to K—, telling him, that he might get the money for it again, by employing another perſon to carry it to his maſters, and they might ſhare the money between them; to this K— readily conſented, and employed one Marſhal to go to the bankers and receive the money, which he did, not knowing at that time, that the money had been received before. The fraud ſucceeded; and an innocent man, (upon the deficiency of caſh at the banker's) being examined into, was ſuſpected and diſcharged, and having loſt his character was obliged to leave his country, and ſeek for bread in Jamaica. But a few months ago, the young fellow who was actually concerned, ſickened at his uncle's at Highgate, and finding death approaching, called his uncle to him, and in his laſt moments revealed the whole ſecret. The uncle having no other evidence to produce but the confeſſion of his nephew, did not think himſelf warranted to charge K— with ſo heinous an offence, and therefore ſaid nothing of it, till a quarrel happening between Marſhal and K—, on account of a horſe which the latter had ſold to the former, when he took occaſion to aſk Marſhal, if he remembered receiving ſuch a draught for K—, who ſaid he did. After this manner was this remarkable tranſaction brought to light. The Jury without going out of court, gave a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, with full coſts of ſuit, and intereſt for the money from the day it was received fraudulently, to the day it was paid.

Wedneſday 18.

The ſeſſions at the Old Baily, which began on the preceeding Wedneſday, ended, at which ſeven perſons, three of them for murder, received ſentence of death. It was the largeſt ſeſſions that has been known, and many very remarkable trials were heard, particularly that of Greaves for ſetting his houſe on fire, and of the three murderers, two of whom were for the murder of Meſſrs. Venables and Rogers, by ſhooting them dead on the highway (ſee p. 274) and the third, a watchman for the murder of a woman with whom he cohabited, by ſtabbing her to the heart. Greaves was acquitted about two this morning, for want of poſitive proof, though circumſtances were ſtrong againſt him.

Came on before Lord Mansfield and a ſpecial Jury, at Guildhall, London, the trial of Mr. Miller, for republiſhing Junius's letter in the London Evening Poſt; only ſeven of the ſpecial jury attended, ſo that five taleſmen were allowed to be taken out of the box. The jury encloſed about eleven, and at ſeven they waited upon Lord Mansfield at his houſe, with their verdict, NOT GUILTY.

The ſame day the trial of Mr. Baldwin came on before the ſame Judge, and a ſpecial jury, at the ſame place; only ſeven of this jury likewiſe appeared, and therefore five were taken out of the box; they encloſed about three, and waited upon Lord Mansfield about five, with their verdict, NOT GUILTY. The arguments upon theſe trials being judged of importance, are inſerted at large. (See p. 279.)

Thurſday 19.

Peter Conoway and Michael Richardſon, for the murder of Mr. Venables and Mr. Rogers, were executed at Tybourn, purſuant to their ſentence. They were convicted on the evidence of one Jackſon, an accomplice, who ſwore, that the day before the murder was committed, they bought a brace of old piſtols in George-ſtreet; that they loaded them with bits of the handles of pewter ſpoons; that they ſtopped the deceaſed with intent to rob them, but being ſtout men they knocked Richardſon and Fox, not yet taken, down twice; that fearing to be overpowered, Richardſon ſhot Venables, and Conaway ſhot Rogers at the ſame time. Conaway at firſt refuſed to plead, but being taken down and ſhewn the apparatus for preſſing him to death, if he refuſed, he relented, and after condemnation, he ſeemed much moved, and bleſſed the judges for their kindneſs to him. They were both brought back from the place of execution to Surgeon's Hall, where their chains were put on, and afterwards were hung upon a gibbet at Mile-end, near the place where the murder was committed.

John

John Purcell, the watchman, for the murder of the woman with whom he cohabited, was executed at the ſame time, and was brought to Surgeons Hall in order to be diſſected. He was an old ſoldier, and enjoyed a penſion for his former ſervices. He denied the intention of murder, and ſaid, that having been out with the deceaſed a-drinking, they came home together late; that a dog they kept being troubleſome, he in his paſſion flung a knife at him, which unfortunately took place in the deceaſed's heart. He never attempted to fly from juſtice, but told the neighbours what had happened, yet there was no reaſon to doubt of his guilt.

Friday 20.

The Poſt-boy carrying the Chicheſter-mail, had it privately ſtolen from him between Newington and Clapton, by cutting the ſtraps which tied it to the cart, while the boy was aſleep: it has ſince been found in a ditch with moſt of the letters opened, and ſome of the bags carried off.

Monday 23.

An account was received at the General Poſt Office, that on Sunday the 3d of June, about 15 minutes after ſeven in the evening, they felt, at Cape Nicola Mole, four violent ſhocks of an earthquake; the moſt ſevere laſted two minutes and a half, accompanied with a noiſe much like the echo that is heard from the hills after the firing of cannon, but the town fortunately received no damage: And by a French ſloop of war that arrived there three days after, from Port au Prince on the ſame iſland, they received the melancholy account of the total demolition of that city, not one houſe left ſtanding, and above 500 perſons buried in the ruins; the ſevere ſhock there laſted four hours; that the towns of Petit Gouave, and Leogane equally ſuffered, but few of the inhabitants periſhed. The plains of Leogane, Cul de Sac, Port au Prince, and Petit Gouave, has not eſcaped, all their ſugar-works being totally deſtroyed, and a ſmall town, called La Croix de Bouguſt, with the greateſt part of its inhabitants, is ſwallowed up. St. Mark's, Port de Paix, the Cape, and Fort Dauphin, only felt the ſhock as they did at the Mole.

Thurſday, 26.

A propoſal made by the Lords of the Treaſury to the City-Members, for the Exchange of the Fleet priſon, for ground in St. George's Fields, to erect a new Goal, was reported to a Court of Common Council. The Lords of the Treaſury propoſed to exchange the Scite of the Priſon (not an acre and a half) together with the old materials (not worth one thouſand pounds) for four acres and a quarter of ground at the circus in St. George's Fields and five thouſand pounds, and expect that the City will pull down the Fleet-Market, and rebuild the ſame in the place of the Priſon, that the whole extent of the preſent Market may become a ſtreet.

To the exchanging four acres of ground for an acre and a half, there was no oppoſition in Common Council, but it was ſaid, that the moſt advantageous ſpot to erect houſes for trade, ought not to be choſen for a priſon; it was judged, that four acres and a quarter in the beſt part of St. George's Fields, was equal to one acre and a quarter in the ſituation of the Fleet, which is for the moſt part, and muſt for ever remain Back-Ground. If ſo, to demand five thouſand pounds is unreaſonable. Much more to expect that the City ſhould pull down and rebuild a Market, which to do, and to pave, would coſt at leaſt thirty thouſand pounds.

That it had never been fully conſidered whether the Scite of the Priſon would admit being made a Market equally convenient with the preſent, and therefore that could not at once be admitted, though the propoſal had been advantageous.

That if ever an exchange of ground took place, the removal of the Market was not to be ſtipulated or expected. The propoſal was therefore rejected; and a queſtion propoſed, that their Lordſhips be acquainted by the City Remembrancer that this Court cannot agree to their propoſal, but that to accommodate the publick, they are ready to treat for an exchange of lands for the purpoſe of building a new priſon in St. George's Fields, without being ſubject to any obligation to remove the Fleet Market from where it now ſtands: it was carried in the affirmative.

Friday 27.

This morning about four o'clock, a fire was diſcovered at the upper end of the Laying Houſe, in the Dock-Yard, Portſmouth, which burning with great fury, ſoon afterwards communicated itſelf to the new Hemp-houſe, the Carpenters Shops, and to the little Maſt houſe, all which buildings are entirely conſumed, with the greateſt part of the Stores which they contained, conſiſting of about two or three hundred tons of Hemp, a great quantity of Pitch, Tar, Sails, Rigging, and Maſts, with all the Timber, &c. which lay near the ſaid buildings. We have not as yet been able to know the loſs of lives on this dreadful occaſion, but ſome have been loſt, and many limbs broken. Mr. Eddowes's houſe keeper died of the fright. The fire broke out in five different parts not contiguous to each other; ſeveral perſons are in hold on ſuſpicion of wilfully ſetting it on fire. There are conſumed, beſides the Buildings, as many Ropes, Sails, Maſts, &c. as would have equipt 30 Sail of Men of War. The whole loſs is computed at 500,000 *l.*

Tueſday 31.

The ſtate of the war in the Morea is ſtill very fluctuating, at leaſt the accounts relating to it are ſo various, that nothing can be ſaid with certainty, except that the ravages committed by both armies on the poor inhabitants, are dreadful; and the horrid cruelties

perpetrated

perpetrated in cold blood, shocking to human nature. Letters of the best credit seem to favour the Russians; but the next post may possibly contradict what was said in the last, and the Turks in their turn may become victorious.

In Moravia and Walachia, nothing of consequence has yet been undertaken, but as the Grand Armies are making hasty marches to approach one another, a bloody battle is hourly expected.

In France the trial of the Duke d'Aiguillon, has occasioned the warmest contention between the King and Parliament. The King has suppress the charge against that Nobleman, and the Parliament has remonstrated against that suppression. The answer which the King gave to the deputation of 40 Members, who presented the Remonstrance, was conceived in the following terms. "After the *decree* you gave on the 2d of this month, which I have annulled, I ought not to listen to your representations: I will never permit any opposition to the execution of my letters patent, and I forbid you, under the pains of disobedience, to throw any obstacle in the way of the Duke d'Aiguillon's enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of Peerage in your Assembly."

List of Births, for the Year 1770.

JULY 1. HER Grace the Dutchess of Portland—of a son.

10. Lady of James Townsend Oswald, Esq;—of a son.

19. Lady of Sir Thomas Egerton, Bart. —of a daughter.

List of Marriages for the Year 1770.

SAmuel Edwards, Esq; Proctor in the Commons—to Miss Kitty Robinson, of Beaufort's Buildings.

Major Tucker, of the first reg. of horse —to Miss Baker.

JUNE 26. Gerard Lake, Esq; of Aston-Clinton, Bucks—to Miss Barker, Curzon-st.

Alexander Fordyce, Esq; Banker—to Lady Marg. Lindsay, of Balcarras, 2d daughter of Earl Balcarras.

27. Abraham Sylva, a Jew broker—to Miss Lopez Fernandes, Somerset-street.

28. Wm Beeston, Esq; Upper-Brook-str. —to Miss Amelia Snelgrove, of Panton str.

John Guise, Esq; of Highnam, Glouces. —to Miss Wright of Milman-street.

29. Joseph Wilmot, Esq;—to Mrs Kingston, Kensington.

John Haynes, of Pall-mall, Esq;—to Miss Butcher of Knightsbridge.

30. Gen. Armstrong—to Miss Williams, of Argyle buildings.

Col. Bradshaw, of Kensington—to Miss Elizabeth Cust, youngest daughter to the late Speaker.

JULY 1. Philip Mortimer, Esq; of Bruton-str.—to Miss Eliz. Doyle of May-fair.

3. William Snell, Esq; Salisbury-hall—to Miss Eliz. Wilsonn, of Lombard-street.

John Wright, Merchant—to Miss Gambier of Bow-lane.

4. Frederick Ashwood, of St James's-str. Esq;—to Miss Mart. Goadby, Knightsbridge.

John Trumball, Esq; Great George-street —to Miss Ann Benson, of Abingdon buildings

8. George Boddington, Esq; of Argyle-buildings—to Miss Baynham, New Bond-st.

9. Matthew Elliot, Esq; of Chelsea—to Miss Arnold of Richmond.

11. Earl Fitzwilliam—to Lady Charlotte Ponsonby, daughter to E. Besborough.

John Winbolt, Esq; of New-Bond-str.—to Miss Sarah Pennant, Upper Brook street.

12. John Andrews, Esq; Surgeon to his late R. H. the D. of Cumberland—to Miss Bright of Durham.

14. Jos. Newcombe, Esq; of Bruton-str.—to Miss Eliz. Wootton, Great Russell-street.

17. John Westbroke, Esq; of Navestock—to Miss Stane, of Forest-hall, Essex.

James Watson, Esq; of Kentish-town—to Miss Duthy of Highgate.

19. Charles Pelham, of Brocklesby, Esq; —to Miss Sophia Aufrere of Chelsea.

Mr. Hume, author of the Tragedy of Douglas. &c.—to Miss Hume, of Coldstream, in Scotland.

21 Tho. Maxwell Adams, Esq; of James's-street—to Mrs Fonblanques.

Mr. Hayne, of the Bank—To Mrs. Harris of Bridgewater.

Capt. Barton, of Greenwich—to Miss Olivine, of Deptford.

22 James Austin, Esq;—to Miss Maria Shaw, of Portland-street.

George Augustus Lane, Esq; of Hammersmith—to Miss Mary Sophia Bowyer, of Eltham, with 30,000 l.

Mr. Everald Sturgis, late Cornet in Mostyn's Dragoon's—to Miss Haffenden, of New Romney.

24. Joseph Pinfold, Esq; of Bolton-row—to Miss Johnson, of Clerges street.

Mr. Wm. Gomm, junr. of Clerkenwell, —to Miss Wykes, late of Snow-hill.

List of Deaths for the Year 1770.

FRancis Ernest, Count Salma Ruffercheid, Bishop of Tournay, aged 75.

Francis Bons, in the Agenoise, aged 120.

Wm Harward, Barrister at Law, member for Lanesborough.

Rev. Mr Loxham, of Boulton, Lancashire, aged 80, Vicar 44 years.

Thomas Ball, Esq; Lieut. Gov. of Jersey. He signalized himself at Fontenoy.

Hon. Arthur Trevor, Esq; only son of Lord Visc. Dungannon, member for Hillsboro'.

Edward Ashenhurst, Esq; late Major to the Carabineers, and the last of the male line of an antient family, late of Park-hall, in Staffordshire.

Hon. Miss Dormer, niece to E. Shrewsbury.

John Chambers, Esq; at Jamaica. By his death 5000l. a-year devolves to his brother, Edw. Chambers, Esq; in Devonsh.

John Sparkes, of Brixham, aged 105. He was

was carried to the grave by eight men and women, all grand-children, the eldeſt of whom was forty years of age, and none of them married.

The Rev. Dr. Bernard Diomel, preacher at the Dutch Chapel, St. James's; he was a native of Frankfort upon the Oder.

Mr Plunket, famous for curing cancers, aged 80; in Ireland.

JUNE 27. Rev. Dr Ballard, a Prebend of Weſtm. and V. of St. Bride's, Fleetſtreet.

Rev. Jas Maſters, D.D. at Lambeth marſh.

James Taylor, who had his ſkull fractured in a fray with a country carter. The carter has ſince been tried and acquitted.

29. Geo. Farell, Eſq; Weſt-India merchant.

Lady of Geo. Wolff, Eſq; at Mitcham.

Rev. Mr Vyſe, R. of St Philip's, Birmingham, Archdeacon of Salop, &c.

Rev. Dr Reeks, R. of Stratfordtony, Wilts.

Wm Beacher, Eſq; at Peckham, aged 20. He was ſoon to have been married.

30. Alex. Palmer, Eſq; of St James's-ſtreet.

JULY 1. Mr Wallace, a capital Merchant in the Minories.

Mr Barrett, Superintendant of the Buildings at the Queen's Palace.

James Drury, Barriſter at Law, at Chelſea.

William Jones, Eſq; at Richmond, formerly a Captain of Dragoons.

Mrs Saunders, of the fright occaſioned by being burnt out in Butcher-row.

2. John Brooks, Eſq; at Highgate.

Joſ. Bennet, a capital Horſe-dealer near Hyde-park.

Mrs Bertie, Lady of Peregrine Bertie, Eſq; of Layton, Eſſex.

3. Lady of the late Rt Hon. Ld Wm Beauclerk, brother to the Duke of St Alban's.

Sir Thomas Hankey, Knt. the great Banker.

Rev. Dr Tew, of Boldon R. near Newcaſtle. Among other charities he has given 500l. to the Society for propagating the Goſpel; 500l. to Chriſt's Hoſpital, where he had the rudiments of his education; and 200l to the Sons of the Clergy.

4. Deputy Gammon, apothecary in Smithfield.

Alexander Comyns, Eſq; in Leiceſter-fields.

George Wilkinſon, Eſq; at Hamſtead.

Sir David Cunningham of Corſehill, Scotland.

5. Jonathan Bradley, Eſq; in Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

Mr. Wroughton, mer. in the African trade.

Miſs Penelope Lane, an African lady, at Iſlington, worth 50,000l.

6. Rev. Dr. Michleſon, Miniſter of the Daniſh Church in Wellcloſe-ſquare.

Lady Peſhall, mother of Sir John, at Hawn, Salop.

Mr. Jonas Berry, in the Grange, Southwark, aged 112. He was ſadler to Q. Anne.

7. Robert Roſsling, Eſq; aged 95, the oldeſt inhabitant in Dorſet.

8. Duke de Duras, Marſhal of France, and Governor of Burgundy.

Rev. Mr. Kinſman, Maſter of K. Edward's Free Grammar-School, in Chelmsford.

Right Hon. Richard Clayton, Eſq; at Addington in Lancaſhire, late Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.

Henry Pinhe, Eſq; at Kemſhot, Hants.

9. Mr. Graygoſe, of Green ſtreet. He has left 20,000l. to Mrs. Shergold, wife to Mr. Shergold, maſter of the St. Alban's tavern, and 10 000 . to other relations.

George Clowdeſley, Eſq; at Chatham.

Rol. Gueſt, Eſq; at Iſlington, poſſeſt of a large eſtate in Lincolnſhire.

Thomas Cater, Eſq; at Kenſington, formerly a grocer in Gracechurch-ſtreet.

Rev. Mr. John Lumſden, Profeſſor of Divinity in the college of Aberdeen.

10. Capt. Ebenezer Rickman, in the Eaſt India company's ſervice.

Thomas Shepherd, Eſq; in Duke ſt. Weſtm. formerly a direc. of the E. I. company.

Miſs Symmonds, at Kenſington. Her father died the week before, and left her 30,000l.

12. Mr Jefferies, a farmer at Uxbridge, aged 104.

William Cooper, Eſq; mer. in the Poultry.

Lady of Charles Jenkinſon, Eſq, member for Appleby, formerly ſecretary to the Earl of Bute, and now one of the Lords of the Treaſury.

13. Francis Ellis, Eſq; at Fullam, formerly Capt. of Marines.

14. Joſeph Walthani, Eſq; at Hertford.

Dr. Joſeph Fitzpatrick, an eminent phyſician in St. Mary Axe.

Robert Mercer, Eſq; at Croydon, formerly a dry-ſalter in the borough.

Giles Dent Knightley, Eſq; of Newport, near Saffron-Walden.

James Hobbs, Eſq; 3d Lieut. of the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich.

Relict of Sir John Wray, Bart. in Yorkſhire.

15. John Durnford, in Queen Anne-ſtreet.

16. Rev. Mr. Demar, ſuddenly, after paying a morning viſit.

Ralph Mackie, Eſq; at Lambeth.

17. Shuckburgh Jefferſon, Eſq; in Jermyn-ſtreet.

James Drinkwater, Eſq; of Knightſbridge.

18. Mr. Faulkener, at Dulwich, a wine merchant in Fenchurch ſtreet.

George Hoſkins, Eſq; at Knightſbridge.

Capt. Bland, at Richmond.

Lady of Rob. Stewart, Eſq; and daughter of the Earl of Hertford; in Ireland.

19. Jeremiah Wadnorth, attorney in Lincoln's-Inn.

Philip Maunder, Eſq; Turkey merchant.

Æneas Macintoſh, of Macintoſh, Eſq; in the 68th year of his age; in Scotland.

Hump. Senhouſe, Eſq; of Netherhall, Cumberland.

The Hon. Mr. Liddell, brother to Lord Ravenſworth.

Capt. Conroy, of the Union, from Jamaica, on his paſſage home.

Lieut. Col. William Rickſon, of the 19th regiment of foot.

Mr. Francis Cotes, at Richmond in Surry.

20. Tho. Brumpton, Eſq; near Ipſwich.

John.

John Newland, Eſq; in David-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

James Clayton, Eſq; at Clapton.

21. James Tomlinſon, Eſq; at Dulwich.

James Mathews, Eſq; at Knightſbridge.

Nathaniel Hemming, Eſq; at Deptford.

Geo. Elkricke, Eſq; aged 76, ſenior alderman of York. He ſerved the office of Ld. Mayor in 1739 and 1747.

22. Mr. John Power, Merchant of Billiter-lane.

23. James Hutton, Eſq; of Newnham, Herts.

John Charlton, Eſq; at Boxley, near Maidſtone, in Kent.

George Cockburne, Eſq; at Brighthelmſtone, Comptroller of the Navy.

Charles Reimerd Watkins, Eſq; in Cold Bath-ſquare.

24. Rt. Hon. Ld. Charles-William Cavendiſh Bentinck, ſon to the D. of Portland.

Capt. Thomas Pemberton, many years a Commander in the Royal Navy.

James Erringham, Eſq; of May-fair.

25. Geo. Courtman, Eſq; Deputy receiver of Stamp Duties.

26. ——— Rule, Eſq; in Holborn; formerly a South Sea Director.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

Rev. Mr. Baker, of Queen's college, Cambridge—to Yelgrave, V. Derbyſhire.

Rev. Mr. Maſſey, chaplain to Lord Weymouth—to Kingſton Deverell R. Wilts.

Rev. Thomas Whitehead, of St. Peter's, Cambridge—to Eccleton, Rect. Lancaſhire, 500l. a year.

Rev. Walter Wren Driffield, late of Trinity College, Cambridge, chaplain to Earl Cornwallis—to Darcy V. Eſſex, with Erwarten, Suffolk, 250l. a year.

Rev. Dr. Kennicott, Prebend of Weſtminſter, in room of Dr. Ballard, deceaſed.

Rev. John Hubberſley, late of King's College, Cambridge, chaplain to Lord Falkland, —to Folkington R. with Wilmington V. 240l.

Rev. Mr. John Newland—to Walmer R. Wilts.

Rev. Thomas Comber, late of Jeſus College, Cambridge—to Merborn R. with Buckworth R. both in Huntingdonſhire, 250l.

Rev. Mr. Brown, fellow of Chriſt's College, Camb.—to Ingoldſby R. Lincolnſhire.

Rev. Mr. Harriſon, to Bighton rectory, Hants.

B——KR——TS.

Charles Henly, of Mancheſter, woolen draper.
W. Leach, jun. of St. Geo. Hanv. ſq. carpenter.
R. Atkinſon, of the Broadway, Weſtm. linen-d.
Samuel Girdley, of Briſtol, merchant.
Thomas Dunn, of Grinton, Yorkſh. victualler.
John Barber, of Bermingham, vintner.
P. Corcoran, of John-ſt. Minnories, mercht.
T. Caſter, of Biſhopſgate ſt. cabinet founder.
Jos. Walker of Weſterton, Yorkſh. coal-mer.
H. Cho, & R. Hindley, of Mancheſter, mercers
Wm. Channing, of Dorcheſter, woolſtapler.
Henry Judah, of Duke's-place, Lond. taylor.
R. Kilſby, of St. Martin's in the fields, oilman.
Geo. Dolliff, of the Minories, cabinet-maker.
Joſ. Symmonds, of Caſter, Norfolk, butcher.
Edw. Buren, of Briſtol, haberdaſher.
John Langford, and John Sebille, of St. Martin's le-Grand, ſilverſmiths and partners.
Abram Abraham, of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, money-ſcrivener.
Thomas Murphy, of Chelſea, vintner.
George Sandilands, of Tweedmouth, Durham, cabinet-maker.
Benjamin Hall, of Doncaſter, keelman.
John Otter and Joſeph Taylor, late of St. Bride's, bricklayers.
Rich. Beart, of Loddon, Norfolk, innholder.
Alexander Watts, of Southwark, oilman.
Cha. Burnett, of Drury-lane, cabinet-maker.
John Lock, of Yately, Hants, timber-merch.

PRICES of CORN at the CORN-EXCHANGE, LONDON.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Peaſe	Beans	Pale Malt
JULY. 2	32 to 39	17 to 20½	15 to 18	25 to 27	22 to 25	19 to 24½	22 to 27
9	35 to 40½	17 to 20½	15 to 18	26 to 27	23 to 24½	20 to 24½	22 to 27
16	36 to 42	17 to 20½	14 to 18	27 to 28	24 to 26	20 to 24½	22 to 27
23	37 to 42	17 to 21	14 to 18	27 to 28	24 to 25	20 to 25	22 to 28

Variation of STOCKS this Month.

July 4.	Bank Stock opened	149½	July 25.	Bank Stock	150½
	Old S. S. Annuities	83½		Old S. S.	83⅞
	3 per cent conſol.	85⅝		3 per cent. conſ.	84⅛
	Long Annuities	—		Long Ann. ſhut.	
	India Stock	227		India Stock	217½
	New S. S. Ann.	—		New S. S. Ann.	—
	3 per cent 1751	—		3 per cent 1751 ſhut	
	3½ Bank Ann. 1756	—		3½ Bank Ann. 1756	89⅞
	Ditto opened 1758	—		Ditto 1758.	—
	4 per cent conſol.	94⅞		4 per cent conſol.	95

Bill of Mortality from April 27. *to* May 22.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	640	1262	Males	720	1490
Females	622		Females	770	

Whereof have died under two years old 514

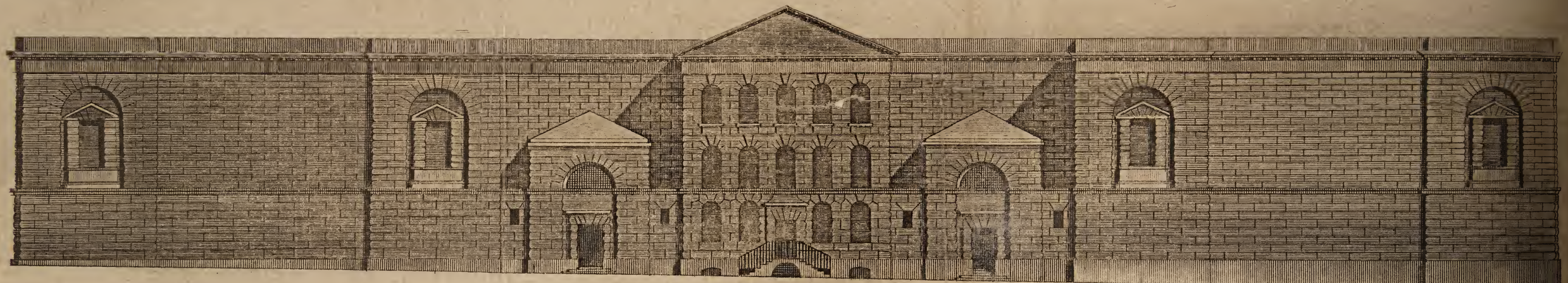
Between

2 and 5	150	50 and 60	83
5 and 10	77	60 and 70	92
10 and 20	53	70 and 80	77
20 and 30	132	80 and 90	32
30 and 40	145	90 and 102	4
40 and 50	131		

A FRONT VIEW *of the* NEW GOAL *as it is now erecting in the* OLD BAILEY.

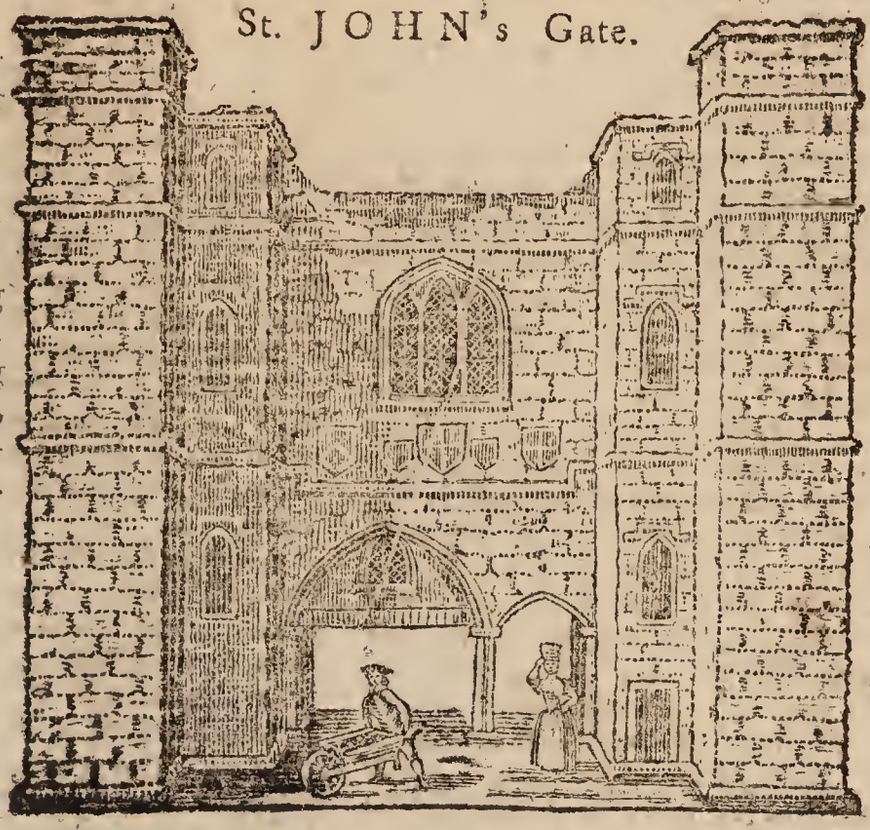
From a Drawing presented to, and approv'd by the Committee appointed to superintend the Building.

Gent. Mag. August 1770.



The *Gentleman's Magazine*:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
PublicAdvertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
StJames's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd'sEvening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 papers
Dublin
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For AUGUST, 1770.

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Embellished with an Elegant Half-sheet View of the Front of the NEW GOAL, as it is now erecting in the OLD BAILEY; from a Drawing preſented to, and approved by the Committee appointed to ſuperintend the Building.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

Jamaica, June 3.

BETWEEN seven and eight in the evening an earthquake was felt at Kingston, and the adjacent Country. It was not preceded, as usual, with a rumbling subterraneous noise; but in its motion from North and South, resembled the rolling of the waves of the sea. It lasted about a minute, and caused in many people a swimming in the head, and a sickness at the stomach. This earthquake was more severely felt at St. Domingo, where the whole island was agitated, and probably would have been overwhelmed, but for the breaking out of a volcano in the Mountain of in the neighbourhood of Petit Gouave. Port au Prince suffered considerably; four little towns were greatly damaged; about 400 white people perished, and the sugar-plantations were totally destroyed. The sea rose a league and a half up into the island, and one of the principal rivers was choaked up. The whole damage, to this island, is computed at four millions sterling, besides the loss of lives.

South Carolina, June 22.

A new port of entry is established at Amelia, in St. Mary's Island, East Florida, where it is said there is a good depth of water.——Henry Peronneau, Esq; is appointed public Treasurer of this Province, in the room of Jacob Motte, Esq; lately deceased: this last gentleman has been Treasurer 30 years.

Boston, June 28.

Upon a motion in the House of Representatives, Whether the House did still adhere to a former resolution, not to proceed to business while the Assembly is withheld from the Town-house in Boston? it passed *unanimously* in the affirmative. The reasons for not convening the Assembly at Boston, as was usual, seem to indicate punishment. When the Assembly met there last, the Members refused to proceed to business, while under the influence of the Military; and therefore insisted on the removal of the soldiery, before they would sit. The Governor pretended he had no power to alter the disposition of the Military, and therefore dissolved the Assembly, and convened a new one at Cambridge. Now the Soldiers are removed from Boston, the Assembly refuse to do business at Cambridge, and insist on being convened at Boston. The Lieut. Gov. pretends he cannot remove them from Cambridge, without an order from court. Thus the misunderstanding is kept up about trifles, while the essential interests of both the mother country and her colonies are disregarded. The Lieutenant Governor appears to act with great moderation: 'I shall, says he, give you a short recess, in hopes that at the next meeting, the difficulties you are now under will be removed; and that the several branches of the legislature will agree in sentiment upon these points.' The Assembly was accordingly prorogued to Wednesday, the 25th of July, then to meet at Havard College, Cambridge.

At a meeting of the Merchants and Tradesmen of Boston, a letter received by express from New York was read, importing, that the Merchants and Traders in New York had come to an agreement, to relax in the articles of agreement, for the non-importation of goods from Great Britain; and to permit such on which no duty was charged, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America; and desiring the concurrence of their fellow subjects at Boston. The subject matter of this letter was considered and debated, when, after hearing the arguments on both sides, it was at length *Resolved* to adhere strictly to the Non-importation Agreement; and the standing Committee was ordered to give immediate notice of this resolution, to the standing Committee at New York.

A Letter from New York, dated July 12, says, "The day before yesterday the Merchants Committee here, sent a letter to the Committee of Merchants in Philadelphia, informing them, that the sense of the inhabitants has been *again* taken relative to the importation of goods from Great Britain; when there appeared a great majority for importing every thing, except such articles as are, or may hereafter be, subject to Duty for the purpose of raising a revenue in America; and in consequence thereof, many orders for goods may be sent by the Packet to sail to-morrow or next day, if the Merchants of Philadelphia chuse to avail themselves of that opportunity, and others will soon offer.—The merchants of Philadelphia, having taken the sense of the inhabitants of that place, communicated it to those at New-York, in the following words, dated Philadelphia, July 11.

"We are sorry to find by your letter of the 10th inst. by express, that a majority of your City have determined to break your Non-importation Agreement; a measure which we think will be prejudicial to your own and the liberties of all America.—Arguments are now vain.—To posterity and to your country you must answer for the step you have now taken.—The disposition you shewed on a former occasion, and the letters we received from you since the passing of the Act of 7 G. 3. promised a different conduct. We cannot even "flatter ourselves the event will justify the measure you have adopted." You have certainly weakened that union of the Colonies on which their safety depends, and will thereby strengthen the hands of our enemies, and encourage them to prosecute their designs against our common liberty. We cannot forbear telling you, that however you colour your proceedings, we think you have, in the day of trial, deserted the cause of liberty and your country.'

Above 30,000 yards of homespun linnens and woollens have been manufactured among the Inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaster in the Province of Pennsylvania, from May 1, 1769, to May 1, 1770; and it is computed, that not less than 50 looms, and 700 spining-wheels, are now at work in that one Town.

THE *Gentleman's Magazine*;

AUGUST, 1770.

DEBATES *in a Newly-eſtabliſhed* SOCIETY, *continued from* p. 287.

Jan. 22*d*. 1770.

Sir J—n C-ſt, the late Speaker, being dead, the Hou'e met, and the Mace being, according to form, under the Table, L—d B——ton deli-vered a Meſſage from his M——ſty, giving the Houſe leave to chuſe another Speaker.

L—*d* N——H,



IT is impoſſible for me to ſee thatchairempty, without regretting the loſs of our late Member, who ſo worthily filled it. Not to praiſe the virtues of the dead is to neglect our duty to the living; it is to withhold from them the nobleſt and ſtrongeſt incitements to public and private merit, the hope of being remembered with honour, and producing virtue in others, not only by their example, but their fame. Our late S—ker was in every reſpect qualified for his high office: he had a minute and habitual knowledge of all the forms and rules by which the proceedings in this houſe are regulated, and in the preſerving and enforcing of which a conſiderable part of his office conſiſted: he attended our deliberations with the utmoſt punctuality, and applied to publick buſineſs with unwearied diligence; his abilities were ſuch as enabled him to diſcover what was his duty in every ſituation, and his integrity ſuch as conſtantly fulfilled it. He had an impartiality which knew no diſtinction of party, no private intereſt, no ties of blood, no attachments of friendſhip: but he had a conſtitution by no means equal to the vigour of his mind, or the ardour of his zeal. The fatigue which he willingly endured, was more than he was able to ſuſtain; and the diſorder which terminated in his death, was brought on by too aſſiduous an application to the diſcharge of his truſt.

To ſucceed a perſon of ſuch abilities and reputation, in an office ſo difficult and ſo laborious, can be no very deſirable thing. He who ſhall fill the chair that is now vacant, whatever be his ability or integrity, however diligent his attendance, however vigorous his conſtitution, will by no means find it a bed of roſes. He may be at once clamorouſly called upon for oppoſite purpoſes; his ability may be queſtioned by the weak, and his knowledge by the ignorant: his partiality inſtead of recommending him to oppoſite parties, will by turns give offence to them all, and whatever be his deſerts, he muſt probably wait for his reward till it is too late to enjoy it. I know not therefore, whether to recommend a perſon to the place be the office of a friend, or an enemy: ſuch a recommendation ſhould not indeed proceed either from enmity or friendſhip for the individual, but wholly from a regard to this houſe and the publick, to whom it is of import-

ance

ance that it ſhould be well filled: with this view, then, I will venture to recommend Sir F——r N——n. That he has abilities and temper, I think, nobody will deny; and that he has integrity, there is no reaſon to doubt; theſe qualifications will ſecure the publick; and, I think, he has ſtrength of conſtitution that will ſecure himſelf.

Mr. *R——y.*

I moſt heartily ſecond the hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, and think that Sir F——r N——n is peculiarly marked out for the place, by his ſuperior knowledge of the law: Who can gentlemen of this houſe apply to better, than to one, who has been ſo long applied to without doors, in the moſt difficult and critical caſes, and whoſe opinion has ſo often precluded ſuits at law and equity, where the property in queſtion has been very conſiderable? I think this knowledge muſt be conſidered by every gentleman preſent, as a moſt important qualification: I am not ignorant of the qualifications of other gentlemen, nor unwilling to acknowledge them, but I think I may without offence, ſay, that in this particular, the gentleman who has been propoſed is at leaſt equal to any. I readily agree with the hon gentleman, in his ſentiments of our late S—ker; no man applied with more conſtant diligence, and few men were leſs equal to the fatigue. Sir F——r is happy in a conſtitution of body, equal to the vigour and activity of his mind; ſo that by a choice of him, we may ſecure a very important ſervice to the publick, without the ſacrifice of a valuable individual.

Lord *J—n C——ſh.*

Without derogating from the merit of the gentleman who has been already propoſed to ſucceed our late S—ker, I will recommend another, who is an utter ſtranger to my intention: he has parts, temper and conſtitution; and he has, beſides the principle of common honeſty, which would prevent him from doing wrong, a principle of nice honour, which will always urge him to do right. By honour I do not mean a faſhionable miſtaken principle, which would only lead a man to court popular reputation, and avoid popular diſgrace, whether the opinion upon which they are founded is falſe or true; whether the conduct which they require is in itſelf juſt or unjuſt, or its conſequences hurtful, or beneficial to mankind. I mean a quality which is not ſatisfied with doing right, when it is merely the alternative of wrong, which prompts a man to do what he might lawfully and honeſtly leave undone; which diſtinguiſhes a thouſand different ſhades, in what is generally denominated the ſame colour, and is as much ſuperior to a mere conformity to preſcribed rules, as forgiving a debt is to paying what we owe. This quality was very conſpicuous in our late worthy ſ—ker, Sir J—n C-ſt, and it is certainly of great importance that they ſhould be equally conſpicuous in his ſucceſſor: I therefore take the liberty to name to the houſe, the right honourable Tho—s T——ſh—d, junior.

Lord *G—e S——e.*

I beg leave to ſecond the honourable gentleman's motion for Mr. T——ſh-d. Mr. T——ſh-d, while the other gentleman has been practiſing in the courts below, has been learning buſineſs of a ſuperior kind, the buſineſs of the nation and this houſe. I will not ſay, that perſons in a certain walk of life, have notions of right and wrong ſuperior to thoſe of others, or that a nice ſenſe of the right and wrong of honour is worn off, by a conſtant and intereſted attention to the right and wrong of law: there have been men of honour, in the true ſenſe of the word, in every ſituation; but it is no diſgrace to any man not to know, what he has had no opportunity to learn: if I was to chuſe, or to vote for the S—ker of a Bench in another place, I do not know any whom I ſhould prefer to Sir

F——r

F——r N——n; but placing a perſon in that chair as ſ—ker of this houſe, is another object. It is with great pleaſure that I hear juſtice done to the merits of the gentleman, whoſe loſs we are endeavouring to ſupply; and upon this occaſion I may be permitted to obſerve, that he was not much acquainted with the practice of the courts: As he was notwithſtanding in every reſpect equal to his office, it may fairly be inferred, that much acquaintance with the practice of the courts below, is not a neceſſary qualification for it. Forms of practice are things very different from rules of right. It does not therefore ſeem to follow, that a gentleman, whoſe opinion has precluded ſuits in law and equity, is therefore qualified to regulate the proceedings of this houſe; a man may be well acquainted with the face of a country, and its diviſions as laid down in a map, without knowing a ſtep of the road to a ſingle market-town: and he that has been uſed to travel the turnpike-road in journeys of buſineſs, may be leſs acquainted with the ſhorter cuts through parks, forreſts, and privileged places, than thoſe whoſe ſituation and connections have admitted them to the chaſe, which is regulated by rules very different from paying toll at a turnpike, and bills at an Inn. Upon the whole, I ſhould think a minute acquaintance with the practice of courts of law, rather a diſqualification, than qualification for the chair in this Houſe.

Sir *F——r N——n*,

I riſe up to acknowledge my obligations to the friend who ſits oppoſite to me, and to another on my left hand, for the very favourable opinion which they have entertained and profeſſed for my poor abilities. I muſt alſo acknowledge the force of what has been objected to me, on account of my profeſſion; I have indeed been bred to a laborious employment, the law; and I have followed it with great, very great aſſiduity for more than forty-years; it has therefore in ſome meaſure engroſſed my attention, and circumſcribed my experience; but though my time has been much taken up by the courts below, I am not altogether a ſtranger to this houſe; I have ſometimes been brought hither in the courſe of my profeſſion, and it is well known, that I have ſometimes had the honour of being called up to give my opinion upon ſolemn and important occaſions. But though I am not willing to be thought wholly unworthy of the honour, for which I have been propoſed, yet I am conſcious, that I owe much to the partiality of my friends, who have ſuppoſed me to be in every reſpect equal to it: It is an honour which I have not ſollicited, as I would neither aſſume a merit which might claim it, nor ſeek that by favour which I could not claim. I ſee many gentlemen round me, who, I am ſure, would fill the vacant ſeat with the greateſt credit to themſelves, and advantage to the houſe, and whom I would by no means preclude; if, however, after all, it ſhall be the determination of the houſe to confer a poſt of ſuch truſt and dignity upon me, I will moſt certainly accept it, conſidering a right intention, as the beſt preſervative againſt wrong conduct.

It has been objected to me, that my knowledge of the law, has not acquainted me with the rules and orders of the houſe; but that on the contrary, my long and conſtant attendance on the courts below, has deprived me of opportunities, which I might otherwiſe have improved for acquiring this qualification. I ſhould ill deſerve the confidence which it has been propoſed to place in me, if I denied the juſtice of this charge: I make no pretentions to an exact knowledge of theſe rules and orders; they are much too numerous for my opportunities, and I had almoſt ſaid, too trivial for my attention: I know enough of them, to think them beneath the regard of an auguſt and legiſlative aſſembly,

assembly, in deliberations that regard the safety, the peace, and the prosperity of a great nation: such an assembly should disdain the trifling formalities which have been contrived to give importance, where all other importance is wanting; which constitute what is called the *etiquet* of a court, whose very essence is form, and fall properly under the cognizance of a gentleman usher, or master of the ceremonies, but are by no means worthy either of this house, or its s—ker. I shall, however, consider whatever appears of importance to this house as an object worthy of my pursuit, and endeavour to learn whatever I find myself unacquainted with, as far as it appears necessary to the discharge of my trust. That it is good to walk with a horse in one's hand, is a trite proverb, but a good one: it is often fit to have that in our power which we do not use, and I shall therefore make the rules and orders of this house, however numerous, or however trifling, my study, if, under much more considerable disadvantages, I shall be thought worthy of your choice. For two things I can engage, without arrogating any other merit or qualification, than God has put equally into the power of all mankind; if I shall be put into the vacant chair, and find myself qualified, I will fill it like an honest man; and if when I am seated there, I find myself unqualified, I will leave it like an honest man.

Mr *T*———*d*.

I had not the least knowledge or expectation of being proposed for the vacant chair; I most sincerely thank my friend for so flattering a testimony of his partiality in my favour; but I am equally unfit for the duties, and unworthy of the honour of such a situation.

Mr. *F*——*r*.

I think there cannot be a more proper person to supply the place of Sir J—n C--st, than Sir F——r N——n. It would be unjust not to declare, that I have a very high opinion of the other gentleman: I wish I could give my vote for them both; I cannot do that at the same time; and if I give it now for Mr. T—n-sh--d, as he has more youth on his side, it is probable, that I may never have an opportunity to give it for Sir F——r; but if I give it now for Sir F——r, I think there is some chance, that I may hereafter give it for Mr. T——sh--d. I will therefore now give my vote for Sir F——r, and if another opportunity offers, for my younger friend.

Several other persons spoke in the debate on each side; among others for Mr. T——sh--d, were, Mr. M——gue, and Mr. E——d B--ke.

The house divided.

For Sir F——r N——n	237
For Mr. T—sh—d	121
Majority	116

[*These Debates to be continued.*]

Mr. URBAN,

SINCE my observation of the Comet published in your last, I have had the unexpected pleasure of seeing it again, in its ascent from the Sun towards its aphelion, and though it was not visible to the naked eye, I saw it very distinctly with a telescope magnifying 25 times, when it appeared much like the *nebula* in *Andromeda's Girdle*, only a little smaller and brighter. On the 22d of August, at half past two in the morning, its place was in a line between ♂ and q in *Gemini*, on Senex's 17 Inch Globe, 1 deg. 18 min. from the first, and 18 min. from the last, of those stars; it had 106 deg. 20 min. right ascention, and 21 deg. north declination. On the 24th it appeared between p and r, having only increased its longitude 1 deg. 15 min. the latitude continued almost the same. On the 26th its longitude was increased 1 deg. 15 min. more, its latitude very little, not more than 5 min. from the first observation. Its apparent motion at present, nearly parallel to the ecliptic, is probably nothing more than its parallax occasioned by the earth's annual motion, which, by comparing the arc it made in passing us with its present situation, seems very considerable.

As the extraordinary apparent motion, and, of consequence, near approach

of

of this Comet, in paſſing us, was very remarkable, ſo likewiſe its figure and appearance deſerve our attention. On the 1ſt of July, the nucleus appeared as large as the planet *Jupiter*, ſurrounded with a coma of ſilver light, the brighteſt part of which was as large as the moon's orb, and, gradually diminiſhing its ſplendor, continued viſible 3 or 4 deg. at leaſt from the nucleus, and, as near as I could judge, (from the ſhort time I viewed it) equal on every ſide. The remark I would make on this phænomenon, is, "that as the generality of aſtronomers at this time, acknowledge but one kind of Comets, and account for the different appearances of them, from the diverſity of their ſituation with reſpect to the earth," * this laſt Comet ſeems to have proved the contrary: for, though it is certain, that ſome extend their coma, or tail, to a vaſt diſtance in oppoſition to the Sun, it ſeems as certain, that this had no ſuch tail; for the direction of its courſe, and near approach to us, were ſuch, that, I think, we muſt have ſeen it, had there been any: neither do the curious conjectures of the learned, concerning the nature of that light, as yet agree at all with the equal rays of this coma. From which, I preſume, that we are ſtill in the dark, in reſpect to the nature of Comets, but that an amazing and beautiful variety appears in thoſe magnificent works of the Almighty, the heavenly bodies.

Canterbury,
Aug. 26, 1770. JAMES SIX.

Mr URBAN,

To the judicious Obſervations in your laſt, of the preſent Operations of the Ruſſians, and the enterprizing Genius of their Empreſs, pleaſe to add the following from Voltaire, on the Scythians:

"THE Ruſſians now inhabit the ancient European Scythia; no nation has furniſhed hiſtory with more aſtoniſhing truths. There have been ſome revolutions on earth, which have more forcibly ſtruck the imagination; there has not been one which gives ſo much ſatisfaction to the human mind, or does it ſo much honour. We have ſeen conquerors and devaſtations; but that one man ſhould in twenty years change the manners, the laws, the genius of the greateſt Empire in the World, that all the arts ſhould crowd to embelliſh deſarts, truly this is wonderful! A * woman that could neither write nor read, compleated what Peter the Great began. Another † woman carried theſe noble beginnings ſtill farther. A third ‡ Empreſs has even gone beyond the two former; her genius has communicated itſelf to her ſubjects; the revolutions of the palace, have not in the leaſt retarded the happineſs of the empire. And, in ſhort, we have ſeen in half a century, the court of Scythia more enlightened than Greece and Rome."

The King of Pruſſia, it is preſumed, will for the future, have a better opinion of the Ruſſian Sailors than he had, when, in a poem to his ſiſter the Queen of Sweden, ſome years ago, he characterized them in theſe lines:

On voyait dans les ports leurs groſſiers matelots
Defier a la fois et la Suede et les flots.

Safe in their port their clumſy ſailors lie,
And there both Sweden and the waves defy.

And what he applies to his Siſter ſeems now equally applicable to her rival of Ruſſia:

Auteurs, ne vantez plus dans vos peſans ecrits
Les noms d' Elizabeth et de Semiramis, &c.

Authors, no more extoll in flatt'ring lays
Semiramis or great Eliza's praiſe, &c.

I am, Sir, &c. J. D.

To Lord N——TH.

My Lord,

MR. L——'s ſervices were the chief ſupport and ornament of the Duke of Grafton's adminiſtration. The honour of rewarding them was reſerved for your Lordſhip. The Duke, it ſeems, had contracted an obligation he was aſhamed to acknowledge, and unable to acquit. You, my Lord, had no ſcruples. You accepted of the ſucceſſion with all its incumbrances, and have paid Mr. L—— his legacy, at the hazard of ruining the eſtate.

When this accompliſhed youth declared himſelf the champion of government, the world was buſy in inquiring what honours or emoluments could be of

* Long's Anſtron. vol. 2. p. 542.

* Catherine I. † Elizabeth.
‡ Catherine II. the preſent Empreſs.

a ſufficient recompence, to a young man of his rank and fortune, for ſubmitting to mark his entrance into life with the univerſal contempt and deteſtation of his country. His noble father had not been ſo precipitate. To vacate his ſeat in Parliament;—to intrude upon a county in which he had no intereſt or connexion;—to poſſeſs himſelf of another man's right, and to maintain it in defiance of public ſhame as well as juſtice, beſpoke a degree of zeal or of depravity, which all the favour of a pious Prince could hardly requite. I proteſt, my Lord, there is in this young man's conduct a ſtrain of pr——tion, which, for its ſingularity, I cannot but admire. He has diſcovered a new line in the human character;—he has degraded even the name of L——, and gratified his father's moſt ſanguine expectations.

The D. of G. with every poſſible diſpoſition to patronize this kind of merit, was contented with pronouncing Mr. L's panegyric. The gallant ſpirit, the diſintereſted zeal of the young adventurer, were echoed through the Houſe of Lords. His Grace repeatedly pledged himſelf to the Houſe, as an evidence of the purity of his friend L——'s intentions;—that he had engaged without any proſpect of perſonal benefit, and that the idea of compenſation would mortally offend him. The noble Duke could hardly be in earneſt, but he had lately quitted his employment, and began to think it neceſſary to take ſome care of his reputation. At that very moment, the Iriſh negociation was probably begun. Come forward, thou worthy Repreſentative of Lord B. and tell this inſulted country, who adviſed the K. to appoint———an ADJUTANT GENERAL to the army in Ireland. By what management was Col. C. prevailed on to reſign his employment, and the obſequious G. to accept of a penſion for the government of Kinſale *? Was it an original ſtipulation with the P. D. of W. or does he owe his preferment to your Lordſhip's partiality, or to the D. of B——'s friendſhip? My Lord, though it may not be poſſible to trace this meaſure to its ſource, we can follow the ſtream, and warn the country of its approaching deſtruction. The Engliſh nation muſt be rouſed and put upon its guard. Mr. L. has already ſhewn us how far he may be truſted, whenever an open attack is to be made upon the liberties of this country. I do not doubt that there is a deliberate plan formed—Your Lordſhip beſt knows by whom;—the corruption of the l———e body on this ſide—a military force on the other—and then *Farewell to England!* It is impoſſible that any miniſter ſhould dare to adviſe the King to place ſuch a man as —— in the confidential poſt of Adjutant General, if there were not ſome ſecret purpoſe in view, which only ſuch a man is fit to promote. The inſult offered to the army in general, is as groſs as the outrage intended to the people of England. What! Lieutenant General ——to be Adjutant General of an army of ſixteen thouſand men! One would think his M——'s campaigns at Blackheath and Wimbledon might have taught him better.—I cannot help wiſhing General Hervey joy of a colleague, who does ſo much honour to the employment.—But, my Lord, this meaſure is too daring to paſs unnoticed, too dangerous to be received with indifference or ſubmiſſion. You ſhall not have time to new model the Iriſh army. They will not ſubmit to be garbled by Colonel ——. As a miſchief to the Engliſh conſtitution, (for he is not worth the name of enemy,) they already deteſt him. As a boy, impudently thruſt over their heads, they will receive him with indignation and contempt.—As for you, my Lord, who perhaps are no more than the blind, unhappy inſtrument of Lord B. and her R. H. the P. of W. be aſſured that you ſhall be called upon to anſwer for the advice which has been given, and either diſcover your accomplices, or fall a ſacrifice to their ſecurity. JUNIUS.

*** *The Letter in juſtification of the* VISITOR *came too late, but ſhall have place in our next.*

* This Inf——s tranſaction ought to be explained to the public. Col. G. was quarter maſter-general in Ireland. Lord T. perſuades him to reſign to a Scotch officer, one F———r, and gives him the government of Kinſale. Col. C. was Adjutant-general in Ireland. Lord T. offers him a penſion, to induce him to reſign. C. treats the offer with contempt. What is to be done? Poor G. muſt move once more.——He accepts of a penſion of 500l. a year, until a government of greater value ſhall become vacant. Col. C. is made Governor of Kinſale, and L——ll at laſt, for whom the whole machinery is put in motion, becomes Adjutant-general, and in effect takes the command of the army in Ireland.

HUETIANA

Huetiana continued from p. 310.

CVIII.

On the Tetraples, Hexaples, and Octaples of Origen.

THOSE who made criticisms on the Holy Scriptures, have been much divided in regard to the Hexaples of Origen, which St. Jerom, St. Epiphanius, and other fathers of the church have so often mentioned. They have not only mentioned his Hexaples, but also his Octaples, and his Tetraples. It is well known that every page of that collection, was divided into several columns; and that in the first was transcribed the Hebrew Text of the Holy Scripture, in Hebrew letters: in the second, was the same Hebrew Text in Greek characters; in the third, the translation of Aquila; in the fourth, the translation of Symmachus; in the fifth, the translation of the Seventy; and in the sixth, the translation of Theodotian. From these six columns, that collection was denominated Hexaples. These six columns were followed by a seventh and an eighth, which contained two other Greek editions, found by Origen, the one at Jericho, and the other at Nicopolis, which being added to the foregoing, instead of Hexaples, made them Octaples. But these denominations of Hexaples and Octaples, were rendered false by a seventh Greek version, which filled a seventh column, and produced Enneaples. Besides, the fathers sometimes mentioning those versions of Jericho and Nicopolis, which are stiled the fifth and sixth edition; say expressly, that they are found among the Hexaples; from whence it follows, that the Hexaples had more than six columns; as they sometimes also stile the collection Octaples, where it appears that there are only six columns; so that the Octaples are sometimes found in six columns; in both cases falsifying the meaning of their name. I think I was the first who unravelled that confusion, by showing that those two last versions do not contain all the books of the Holy Scriptures; but only those which were written in verse. There was even added in some copies of the Hexaples, a seventh edition, which only contained the Psalter. This being well understood, it is easy to comprehend that the name of Hexaples and Octaples was given to the same collection, but for different reasons. It was stiled Hexaples by way of reference to the books of Holy Writ, which are only found in the six first columns; and not in the seventh, nor in the eighth, which contain the versions of Jericho and Nicopolis. It was named Octaples by way of reference to the books of the S. S. which are found not only in the six first columns, but also in the two following, viz. the books which are written in verse. They might even be called Enneaples, on account of the book of Psalms, which is only found in the ninth column. We must not therefore imagine that the Hexaples and Octaples were two sorts of distinct and separate collections; it was only one and the same collection, having different names on different occasions, and in different respects. As for the Tetraples, that was a separate collection which Origen made after the Hexaples, which contained only the versions of Aquila, of Symmachus, of the Seventy, and of Theodotion, and which being freed from the two Hebrew texts, and from the verions of Jericho and Nicopolis, was much more useful and convenient than the Hexaples, and might be had at less expence.

CIX.

Which is the most natural posture for a man, standing, sitting, lying-down, or walking.

It is not, methinks, an idle curiosity to enquire which is the most natural posture for men and other animals, standing, sitting, lying down, or walking. Standing cannot be thought so, for this situation seems violent, as it soon occasions weariness, and as we observe that every animal, after having stood some time, voluntarily sits or lies down to rest itself. If sitting be deemed so, this cannot be proved, as very few, scarce any animals of earth, air, or water, put themselves in that posture; man, the ape, the dog, and the cat excepted.* Lying down seems intended for the sleep of the animal, or to refresh him, and to renew his strength, when labour, disease, or natural weakness have impaired it. Besides, none of these three situations, standing, sitting, or lying, can be called natural, as they destroy nature, if they continue long, for the animal cannot supply its wants without motion. Walking therefore is necessary for the support of life; but this is a violent action which exhausts

* To these may be added the squirrel.

the ſtrength, and cannot be of a long duration. It cannot however be ſaid that none of thoſe poſtures are natural, for we cannot imagine any other, and it would be the abſurdeſt of all abſurdities, to ſay that an animal has no poſture that is natural to him. I eſpouſe therefore the oppoſite party, and ſay that theſe four poſtures are natural to him in ſucceſſion, and according to his wants, and at different times. He naturally ſtands when he is full of health, ſpirits, and ſtrength. He voluntarily ſits, when any buſineſs is likely to detain him long, in order to avoid fatigue by the eaſe which he finds in that ſituation. Sleep, neceſſary for the ſupport of life, and ſometimes great fatigue and exhauſting of the ſpirits, urge him to lie down, as the moſt ready and eaſy means to recruit them: In ſhort, the indiſpenſible neceſſities of life force him to ſtir from time to time, and to put himſelf in motion. Beſides, the ſtructure of the animal body enables us to compare theſe poſtures, and to diſcover their uſe. When a man ſtands, all his body, which ſeems tranquil, is, nevertheleſs, in action. The muſcles, the tendons, and the nerves, from the feet to the head, the arms and the hands excepted, are ſtretched in order to ſupport him with firmneſs. When he is ſitting, his feet, his legs, and his thighs are at reſt; but the upper part of the body ſtill acts, though in a leſs degree. All parts of the body are at reſt when we lie down; though we find, that lying long in the ſame ſituation tires us, and obliges us to turn, and to change the poſture, in order to give a free and even flow to the ſpirits, in the parts on which the body had lain, and from which they may have been excluded by the preſſure. And this is the reaſon, that of every poſture in which the animal places himſelf, however commodious it may be, he is ſoon tired, becauſe in that poſture the courſe of the ſpirits is not equally performed in all the parts, and thoſe which receive too ſmall a ſhare of them, ſuffer from that diminution, a kind of pain, which is called fatigue. But in walking, all the parts of the body being in a continual and violent action, ſuch a large diſſipation of the ſpirits enſues, eſpecially in thoſe parts which are employed in walking, that nature would ſoon be exhauſted, if they were not recruited by reſt.

CX.

A Compariſon between Alexander, Hannibal, Scipio, *and* Cæſar, *ſee Vol.* XXXV. *p.* 6.

CXI.

On the Antiquity of Organs.

The organ, which we uſe in our churches, to prolong the harmony, and to anſwer the choir, is ſo noble an inſtrument, and the invention of it ſo admirable, that I have heretofore been amazed at its not having been celebrated in proportion to its excellence; and I eaſily gave credit to what I had heard affirmed, that it was not known in France till the time of Lewis *the Debonair*,* and that an Italian Prieſt then taught the uſe and conſtruction of it, which he had learned at Conſtantinople.* I was aware that ſome carried it as far back as the time of Charlemagne, and even of Pepin. I alſo knew, that about the year of our Lord 657, Pope Vitalien, when he reformed the ſinging of the Roman church, added to it organs, in order to ſupport and embelliſh it. This is all that I knew, but I was much ſurprized at reading in St. Auguſtin's Commentary on the 4th verſe of the 150th Pſalm, that the name of organ was a general name, which was given to all muſical inſtruments; but that uſe had reſtrained the ſignification of that word, to the great inſtrument which is called an organ, into which the wind is introduced by bellows; that however we muſt not put this conſtruction on the word *organum* in this expreſſion in the verſe, *praiſe him upon the ſtrings and pipe*; not only becauſe the word *organ* is given to all muſical inſtruments in general, but alſo becauſe the Greeks have another name for the inſtrument in which bellows are employed, and the name *organ* is only given it by the uſage of the Latin tongue. Iſidorus, in his *Origines*, b. III. ch. 20. has copied this paſſage almoſt word for word. St. Auguſtin had ſaid almoſt the ſame thing on the lvi. Pſalm, viz. That the name *organ* was applicable to all inſtruments which are employed in ſinging; and not to that only into which the wind is introduced by bellows. If this Father had turned to the Hebrew Text in this paſſage of the CLth. Pſalm, he would have found the word עוגב, with which theſe obſervations do not agree. Caſiodorus has alſo deſcribed our organ in a few words, *Lib.* 1. *Epiſ.* 45. Praiſing that art, which makes *Organa extraneis vocibus inſonate, et peregrinis flatibus complet, ut muſica poſſiat arte cantare.* And the Emperor *Julian* has given an exact deſcription of it in an

* A. D. 815.

epigram

epigram, which may be found in the *Anthologia*, b. i. ch. 86. In his time theſe inſtruments were in ſuch requeſt, that Amianus Marcellinus, b. xiv. ch. 6. complains, that they occaſioned the ſtudy of the ſciences to be abandoned. However, thoſe muſical inſtruments, whoſe melody is produced by wind, had been known at Rome long before. Witneſs that agreeable poem of *Capa*, which for its elegance has been aſcribed to Virgil; where we find that the Muſician introduces the wind into her pipes by means of a pair of bellows, which ſhe holds under her arms and blows. In the hydraulic Organ, the water moves the air, inſtead of bellows. Cornelius Severus, in his *Ætna*, has given an exact deſcription of it *. And tho' there were two kinds of Hydraulic and Pneumatic inſtruments, the firſt of which played by the inſpiration and action of bellows, and the others by the action of water, it is certain nevertheleſs, that both of them were Pneumatic, being inſpired by the wind. And Heron of Alexandia, in his Pneumatics, has treated of Hydraulics, as belonging to Pneumatics. This Heron lived in the time of Ptolemy Eurgetes, king of Egypt. When Suetonius ſays, that Nero *Organa Hydraulica novi et ignoti generis circumduxit*, he did not mean that they were unknown at Rome before Nero, but that thoſe of Nero were of a new conſtruction. Thoſe were the Hydraulics of a new fabric, which he exhibited to the people at the public games, as Suetonius relates a little after. Heliogabalus, one of the worthy ſucceſſors of Nero, like him, was fond of theſe Hydraulics; and Alexander Severus, his couſin and ſucceſſor, had the ſame inclination. Claudian, who lived ſome time after, has left us * this elegant deſcription of them:

Et qui magna levi detrudens murmura tactu
Innumeras voces ſegetis moderatur aënæ;
Intonet erranti digito, penituſque trabali
Vecte laborantes in carmina concitat undas;

This very conſtruction, which is obſerved in the pipes of an organ, gradually decreaſing in magnitude, has been repreſented in an epigram of Optatianus Porphyrius, who lived in the time of Conſtantine. This epigram, which is quoted in Pithon's collection of antient epigrams, is compoſed of verſes of an unequal length, ſucceſſively increaſing. This corresponds with thoſe words of the old Scholiaſt on Juvenal, *Sat.* 8. *ver.* 270. *Tunicâ Galli utuntur in ſacris in modum organi utrinque decreſcentibus virgulis purpureis.*

(To be continued.)

* Thus tranſlated by Mr. Jabez Hughes:

As in an † Organ, firſt the ruſhing air
A maſs of waters does beſo e it bear;
And then the waters, in their turn, we find
Drive through the hollow pipes the vanquiſh'd wind,
Which ſtrongly from its ſtrait confinement ſent,
Comes loudly rattling through the narrow vent;
Still as the waters preſs, the ſpirits ſound,
And ſpread the bubbling ſymphony around:
So air and water meet, &c.

It is by no means certain that Cornelius Severus was the author of this poem, tho' it is publiſhed under his name by Le Clerc: Seneca's authority, on which the Younger Scaliger founds his opinion, enforces no ſuch concluſion. He only ſays, that "Severus "was not diſcouraged from writing on this "ſubject, by its having been already treated by Ovid and Virgil." Barthius, in his notes on Claudian, refers it to Manilius, and in his *Adverſaria* to ſome Chriſtian writer. By others it has been aſcribed to Virgil, and by Scaliger, the Father, to Quintilius Varus. But tho' it is leſs clear and methodical than Virgil, and tho' it has been much mutilated by Time, it certainly was penned by a maſterly, and truly poetical hand.

† *Organon Hydraulicon.*

On the Wood of the LABURNUM, *for Furniture.*

Mr. URBAN,

EVER ſince the firſt publication of your uſeful Miſcellany, you have ſhown your readineſs to lay before the public any hint that might prove of utility to individuals, or the community in general. I am therefore induced to trouble you with ſome information that lately came to my hands. The common Laburnum, or *Cytiſus Alpinus Anguſtifolius* of Tournefort, is a tree that has long been the ornament of our Engliſh plantations; it thrives luxuriantly in a good ſoil, and in the Highlands of Scotland is uſed for furniture. A perſon that had occaſion ſome ſhort time ago to make a tour into that romantic mountainous country, informs us, that he ſaw tables and chairs made of this wood, that equalled the moſt elegan mahogany in beauty. The Naturaliſts on the Continent call it the *Ebony of the Alps*, as when poliſhed, it has a ſtriking

* *D. Mallii Theodori Co ſulatu, ver* 315.

reſem-

reſemblance to Ebony. M. du Hemel, in his ingenious treatiſe on ſhrubs and foreſt trees, mentions, that it is uſed, not unfrequently, for handles of knives.

Let me requeſt ſome of your correſpondents who are fond of rural improvements, and are owners of large trees of this kind, to make trial of the wood. It muſt afford pleaſure to uſe for furniture the wood of trees that grew near one's own reſidence. M. du Hemel eſteems it moſt proper to plant the Laburnum not in ſolitary places, but in woods and little thickets. It flowers in May, and is one of the moſt beautiful of ſhrubs. It is raiſed very eaſily either from ſeed or layers.

My pains will be ſufficiently compenſated, if this brief account merits any notice from the lovers of Natural Hiſtory, many of whom are readers of your Magazine. J. C.

Pleaſe to inform your correſpondent *Humanus*, that his Antiſeptic Preparation appears to be a good one: Camphorated ſpirits of wine, are perhaps the beſt preſervative of theſe ſmall birds, which it is ſcarce worth while to open.

Mr. URBAN,

AS I was the other day peruſing the letter of Pietas Oxonienſis, to Dr. Adams of Shrewſbury, two things occurred to me, which I ſhould be glad, if that Author, or any of his friends would be kind enough to clear up.—— The firſt, is, that ſeeing the ſubſcriptions required by law to the thirty-nine articles, &c. have not anſwered the ends, which the impoſers firſt had in view, viz. the preventing diverſities of opinion in the church, and the keeping out of it Arians, Pelagians, Socinians, Arminians, &c. but have on the contrary, according to this Author, been the occaſion of ſo much prevarication among the clergy; why he and others of the ſame way of thinking, ſhould be for continuing the impoſition of them? The ſecond, is, why any chriſtians ſhould endeavour to keep out of the church, thoſe whom Jeſus Chriſt never intended ſhould be kept out of it? for if Chriſt had intended that thoſe, who now go under the name of Arians, Pelagians, &c. ſhould have been kept out of the church, we ſhould certainly have had the doctrines afterwards promulgated by Athanaſius, Calvin, &c. aſſerted over and over in ſcripture, in expreſs terms.—They would have been expreſsly declared, to be fundamental articles of the chriſtian faith.—We ſhould have been plainly told, that thoſe who believe them not, ſhall be damn'd, and been forbidden communion with them. —Whereas on the contrary, no doctrine is declared fundamental in ſcripture, but the believing Jeſus to be the Chriſt or Meſſiah *: and the only perſons, to whom we are commanded not to bid God ſpeed, are thoſe who deny Jeſus to be the Chriſt †. But the caſe with the Author and his friends, ſeems to be this, they ſee their darling opinions are not ſo clearly aſſerted in ſcripture, as they could wiſh; and hence it is, they are ſo fond of human creeds, texts and articles of faith.—I cannot conclude without remarking, that nothing can be more mean, ridiculous and abſurd, than for a man of ſenſe and a ſcholar, to attempt, as this Author does in his appendix particularly, to prejudice his readers againſt another, becauſe he happens to fall in in his notions, with ſuch a particular man, or party of men. Sure the intelligent part of mankind muſt deſpiſe the man, who could be guilty of it; as they are ſenſible, that a man's opinions muſt be right or wrong, not as they agree or diſagree, with thoſe of this or that party of chriſtians, but as they agree, or diſagree with the infallible word of God.—As to the charge of prevarication brought againſt Dr. Adams, by this author, on account of the latitude, with which he ſubſcribes the articles; if ſuch latitude of ſubſcription be allowed by our governors, in church and ſtate, and the Doctor can juſtify his conduct to his own conſcience, I cannot imagine what right this Author has to call him to an account for it, or how he can vindicate his endeavours to prejudice the worthy Doctor's pariſhioners againſt him on this account. Upon the whole, I cannot help looking on this Author's letter, as one of the moſt uncharitable, and malignant performances ever penn'd. By aſſerting this in your next Magazine, you will oblige, Sir,

Your conſtant reader,

Aug. 10, 1770. DANMONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR correſpondent Humanus, in your laſt Magazine, having intimated his deſire of being acquainted with an effectual antiſcorbutic for the preſervation of ſmall animals, I here ſend you for his information, and that of the pub-

* See 1 John, ii, 22. 1 John, v. 1.

† 2 John v 9, 10.

lic,

lic, the method used in Guiana for preserving birds, extracted from the ingegious Mr. Bancroft's Natural History of that country, where he says the number and variety of this class of animals is so great, that several persons advantageously employ themselves, with their slaves and dependents, in killing and preserving them for the cabinets of Naturalists in different parts of Europe. The manner of doing this, he adds, is not unworthy of communication, as it is unknown in Europe. A method of preserving the bodies of birds from putrefaction, by filling the cavity of the thorax and abdomen with a mixture of salt and allum, after the intestines, &c. had been first extracted, and also by making incisions in different parts of its body, and filling them with the same mixture, was some time since published in one of the monthly Magazines; and the author, if I mistake not, thought it an important discovery, which, it seems he obtained in Paris, though not without great difficulty *.

The method of doing this in Guiana, is, to put the bird, which is to be preserved, in a proper vessel, and to cover him with high wines, or the first running of the distillation of rum. In this spirit he is suffered to remain for twenty-four, or forty-eight hours, or longer, according to his size, till it has penetrated through every part of his body. When this is done, the bird is taken out, and his feathers, which are no ways changed by this preparation, are placed smooth, and the bird is fixed in a machine, made for the purpose, among a number of others, and its head, feet, wings, tail, &c. are placed exactly agreeable to life. In this position they are placed in an oven, very moderately heated, where they are slowly dried, and will ever after retain their natural position, without danger of putrefaction. This method might, perhaps, in England, be deemed expensive, as the great duty on spirits has raised their price to an enormous height, but in a country where rum is sold for ten pence sterling per gallon, the case is far different.

Mr. URBAN,

FOR the amusement of your readers, I send you inclosed, the state of the kingdom of England, as I find it recorded in Rymer's Fœdera, for the last year of Henry Fifth's reign, 1421.

A Declaration of the Revenues of the King of England, &c.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Sum total of the customs, and subsidies, and rents,	55,743	10	10
Sum total of the disbursements of this year, by the Crown,	53,507	13	10
Balance, or savings, in favour of the Crown,	2235	17	0

You see Sir, by this Record, that the royal revenues were annually accounted for, and the revenues granted in the name of a *Civil List*, were never exceeded. This kind of excess was left to be introduced in these days.

BRITISH SPY.

Mr. URBAN.

ON reading an account of the sudden death of Lieutenant Armstrong by Lightning, as he was sheltering himself from the storm under a Tamarind-tree in the East-Indies, it put me in mind of what happened to myself about 20 years ago :—— "I was coming from St. Alban's in the close of the evening, when a violent thunder storm, with lightning came on. As I proposed reaching London that night, I determined to ride through it. Numbers of flashes of lightning seemed to strike directly at the hoofs of the horse. Tho' not naturally timid, I began to think it presumption or rashness to ride thro' it any longer, especially if the flashes struck in the same manner at the horse's feet; but before I reached a house, the storm began to abate, and I arrived in town without any accident. The impression the lightning made on me was very great, so that at this instant I have a perfect remembrance of it. As I had often been rather rash than timid, I could not help on this occasion accusing myself of rashness in riding on; for at the beginning of the storm I might have put up. The reason never struck me till some years afterwards, of the flashes pointing so strongly at the horse's feet; when, having compared the experiments in electricity with the direction of the lightning to the horse's shoes, (for, in fact, they seemed to be the very point of direction or attraction,) I am now, and have long been, firmly persuaded that the iron shoes occasioned the attraction, and perhaps in a stronger manner by their being heated with riding hard: From whence it appears to me, that the danger

* The Magazine here alluded to, is the Gentleman's, vol. xix. p. 556, where four different ways of preserving birds, fishes, and insects, are directed. In this magazine, subjects of real use are particularly attended to.

danger is not so great from the taking shelter under a tree, as the nearness of the iron at the horse's feet; for which reason I have ever since, when I take shelter, kept my horse at the greatest distance possible, by slipping the bridle, &c. and have, as nearly as I could judge, placed myself in a parallel direction with the horse to the point the storm came from. If this caution is of any service, it will give pleasure to yours,

A TRADESMAN."

Copy of a Letter circulated in the County of York, previous to a County Meeting held on the 26th Instant.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of York;

"Gentlemen,

"IT has been the characteristic of your conduct, in the present unhappy times, to have connected the most spirited efforts for the preservation of the constitution, with the most respectful attachment to the person of our Sovereign, and the tenderest regard for the peace of the kingdom.——A review of that conduct may serve to strengthen you in the same temperate perseverance.

"You saw the repeated expulsions of a County Representative legally returned to Parliament, upon a complicated, indefinite charge. You saw those expulsions, repugnant to the principles of the constitution, followed by the unprecedented admission of a stranger, actually rejected by the Freeholders. The first transport of your astonishment at these new assertions of a power in one branch of the legislature to create incapacities by vote, and to give to ordinances the force of laws, was succeeded by the hope that a speedy reversal of so dangerous an usurpation would have fixed for ever the great land-marks of Law and Liberty: But the subsequent and deliberate avowal of the same doctrines upon solemn argument, gave the last blow to the Right of Election.

"As soon as the prorogation had taken place, you returned your thanks to the Yorkshire Representatives, for having preserved the purity of their conduct in the midst of contagion; and you gave the most solemn utterance to your distress, by carrying, in a body of 1200 loyal Freeholders, your complaints to the feet of your Sovereign. The respectful and affectionate terms in which those complaints were expressed, conveyed throughout the kingdom hope to the afflicted, moderation to the intemperate, and confusion to the guilty.

"No redress hath yet been obtained: The same abhorred principle by which the House of Commons may become the Representatives of a small part only of the Electors, hath since been confirmed by every circumstance of guilt and aggravation: And when the people of England looked for the poor consolation of a declaratory bill, to prevent the repetition of the injury, even that was denied: The bill was strangled.

"Under a well-grounded fear that doctrines so destructive of our liberties may be established by time and acquiescence, you are now about to carry a further appeal to that sacred person, in whose hands alone the constitutional means of redress are lodged, and from whose justice and goodness we alone hope for the exertion of those means.

"Proceed to this end, and prosper; but continue to unite respect with firmness, continue to deserve the approbation of the wise and good."

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of York;

Gentlemen,

IT is the undoubted right of the subject to petition the throne: but that right, as it is the last exertion, ought to be sparingly used, and only upon the most urgent occasions. Every refusal, though it destroys not the thing itself, lessens its value, and, therefore, a wise people, if not led by party, or blinded with faction, will never prefer requests, when the situation of public affairs renders it impossible that their requests should be granted.

Those very leaders, who have called you to a meeting of the county of York, are morally certain, that you ought not to form the least shadow of hope of success to your petition and remonstrance. They use you as the instruments of their vengeance, where their own ambitious projects have failed: they urge you forward to harass, where you cannot, from the nature of things, persuade, to disturb the repose of a virtuous Prince, and not to serve the cause of public freedom.

If a late decision of the House of Commons was inconsistent with the powers vested in that respectable body by the constitution, instruct your members to promote a bill in parliament to prevent such decisions for the future: circumscribe with a general act of the legislature, the powers which you think the commons have carried too far; but in the name of all that is favourable to public freedom, request not your Sovereign

to

to interfere with the deciſions of a body, who, as to internal order and regulation, muſt be independent of Majeſty itſelf, otherwiſe your liberties are at an end. If you have been injured in Parliament, in Parliament you muſt ſeek for redreſs; redreſs from any other quarter would be a much greater injury than that of which you complain.

The county of York is at the head of the counties of England. Its extent, its commerce, its wealth, give it a title to pre-eminence. Let not its Independent Freeholders degrade it from its dignity by delivering themſelves over as tools into the hands of a few ambitious men: men who, when they inveigh againſt miniſterial oppreſſion, avow principles of government inconſiſtent with, and unknown to the conſtitution: men who reprobate the influence of the crown, yet recommend the abject deſpotiſm of a partial ariſtocracy: men, in ſhort, who indecently rail at what they call the horrible confuſions of elections, yet pretend to ſupport the freedom of election; and who, when they petition for the diſſolution of parliament, declare themſelves publickly for a long duration of parliaments.

A moderate Man, and a Freeholder of the County of York.

Mr. URBAN. *Portſea, Aug.* 2.

"THE late dreadful fire which ſo aſtoniſhingly raged in the Dock Yark at Portſmouth, having become a matter of much ſpeculation; and as many evil diſpoſed perſons have unwarrantably charged the ſervants of Commiſſioner Hughes with the firſt blaſt of it, permit me, to ſtate the matter as it appeared in general, to the unprejudiced ſpectators of the unhappy conflagration, and particularly to me, who by every practicable method, have endeavoured to arrive at the truth of this diabolical deſign. At half paſt 4 o'clock in the morning the fire begun; ſeveral perſons from different quarters of the environs, obſerved the ſmoak and flames to ariſe from ſix ſeparate places in the building called the Rope-houſe, near to the Commiſſioners out-houſes. Some of thoſe people poſted immediately to the Dock Gates, alarmed the guard with fire, who had not then diſcovered it. The officer hurried inſtantly to the Commiſſioner, who had been alarmed ſome minutes before, from the noiſe and crackling of the fire, which he perceived from his window to ariſe from the Rope-houſe in ſeveral places at the ſame time. Thus, ere the leaſt aſſiſtance could be obtained, the whole Rope-yard was in flames, which communicated to the magazines of ſtores, conſiſting of hemp, tar, rigging, ſails, and maſts of all kinds, which in a few hours were burnt to the ground, to the loſs of about 300,000l. Part of the ſails, and ſome ſtores were ſaved, but with the utmoſt difficulty. To account for this maſterpiece of deſtruction, we need only reflect how unguarded we have ever been reſpecting the ſecurity of our Dock Yards from the inſpection of foreigners in particular, who notwithſtanding ſome precautions that have been taken, have not been effectually prevented from viſiting and inſpecting into the ſituation, ſtrength and conſtruction of thoſe ineſtimable places, which, in my opinion, ſhould be held even as ſacred as the Church, or the Palaces of Kings.

"From the firſt diſcovery of this fire, it hath all the appearance of deſign, favoured by every circumſtance that could facilitate ſo deſtructive a plan. It indiſputably remains a premeditated ſcheme. The wind at N. N. E. was the moſt favourable point to communicate the flames, and it being low water tide, the engines for a conſiderable time were rendered uſeleſs from the want of water, or otherwiſe the flames might not have been ſo general. To corroberate the ſuppoſition of deſign, every day affords us ſome new diſcovery. Since the conflagration, ſeveral parcels of powder and combuſtible matter have been found ſecreted in many parts of the rope-yard, and ſome near to the capital ſhips building, as alſo a bundle of lighted match thrown into the cellar of a gin ſhop bordering on the wall of the dock yard, which had it communicated to the ſpirits in the cellar, the whole town muſt have been in aſhes. The inhabitants are under ſuch terrible apprehenſions, that they have agreed to patrole the ſtreets every night by turn, at leaſt for a twelvemonth.

"As I fear it will never tranſpire who were the perpetrators of this horrible deed, I would recommend to the gentlemen of the navy, dock-yard, and marines, to eſtabliſh ſuch an harmony among each corps, that when their united force may be required on any future emergency, it ſhould be conducted without the leaſt reflection or jealouſy towards each other, and not endeavour to ſtigmatize the good name and

inten-

intentions of one another, whereby the world may be given to underſtand, that thoſe ſubjects on whom the King depends for ſupport and aſſiſtance, may be leagued with foreign emiſſaries, as traitors to their King, and deſtroyers of their country. Such, I am ſorry to relate, has been the behaviour of ſome gentlemen on this melancholy occaſion; inſtead of commending the efforts and activity of the ſeveral corps who aſſiſted moſt manfully, and with every power, to ſtop the deſtructive flames, have maliciouſly thrown out very ill-natured tales of each other; that were we not almoſt confirmed in opinion that the fire was by our inveterate enemies the French, the crime would lay heavy on ſome individuals at this port. However, as nothing but the folly and ignorance of ſome, joined to the inattention of others, reſpecting the welfare of the whole, could pour forth thoſe diſagreeable reflections; I beg to recommend to the ſuperior officers of the reſpective corps, to conſider it as a very ſerious matter, that they uſe their utmoſt endeavours to eſtabliſh a conſiſtent harmony amongſt thoſe reſpectable men, on whom this nation ſo abundantly depends; or otherwiſe, the conſequence of diſunion among theſe three powerful branches may be fatal to this country, and at ſome critical ſeaſon render us an eaſy prey to our watchful, inveterate enemy."

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 10, 1770.

IT hath often been obſerved, that worldly-minded men are commonly the moſt ſucceſsful. With what view this hath been ſaid, I know not; but am pretty ſure, however, that, without the leaſt reflection on the goodneſs of providence, the thing may be eaſily proved to be neceſſarily true. For when a man bends the whole of his mind and thoughts upon the accompliſhment of his worldly aim, (the eſſential property of a Worldling;) when he ſtudies it by day, and ſleeps upon it at night; when he eagerly catches at all opportunities that come within his reach, and makes the beſt uſe poſſible of thoſe within his power, for gaining his favourite point; and, in ſhort, whilſt he inceſſantly purſues the ſame, without the leaſt avocation of the mind, to the more weighty concerns of religion and conſcience, he muſt, without doubt, (humanly ſpeaking,) make a far greater progreſs towards the attainment of his end, than could poſſibly have been done by another, in the ſame time, who had only minded it in a ſecondary ſenſe, and with a principle regard to things of far greater value; and it is very certain that God, for anſwering the wiſe ends of his providence, doth uſually permit things, even in this reſpect, to take their natural courſe. The race, *though not always to the ſwift*, yet is certainly ſo for the moſt part.

I ſhall not undertake to confirm this theory by any particular inſtance, ſelected from the many party attempts, and the different ſucceſſes attending the ſame, which have, of late, ſo wholly ingroſſed the public attention; but may, I think, very ſafely affirm this much, at leaſt, that that party which is commonly ſtyled the minority, is, in truth, (as to the grand purpoſe of encouraging friends, and intimidating enemies,) the majority. What they want of government-intereſt, ſupport, or countenance, they ſeem to ſupply by noiſe and number; or where they fail in number, they do abundantly make it up by art and aſſiduity. So that, upon the whole, a man might, with far greater ſafety, (as hath been verified by fact,) affront even the K— himſelf, then attempt, though in the moſt unexceptionable manner, to expoſe this minority in any tender or very intereſting point. In the former caſe, the criminal might, indeed, be ſoon dragged out to a public trial, attended and ſurrounded by whole crowds of people, all commiſerating his ſuppoſed ſuffering innocence, and treating him, in all other reſpects, as a Primitive Martyr: Whereas in the latter, though he might, perhaps, receive a cold compliment or two, yet he would ſoon perceive himſelf, as to his worldly intereſt, to be much in the condition of a plant, which is clearly perceived, notwithſtanding its promiſing ſituation, to be in a very ſwift decay, by reaſon of ſomething gnawing at the root of it.

For the truth of this, I might ſafely appeal to the univerſal experience of the public of late. For was there ever any thing more intolerably ſcurrilous and abuſive iſſued forth from the preſs upon any occaſion whatſoever, than hath, of late, been vented by the minority, even againſt the higheſt characters in the kingdom? and how have theſe ſcurrilous writings been generally received? Why, juſt like the Patriot Authors, (as mentioned already,) proſecuted, perhaps by the government, and at the ſame time eagerly ſought after, approved, and commended, even by the whole kingdom beſides. In return for the cenſures of government,

vernment, brought by them on their Authors, they have procured them a ſort of national applauſe and commendation; and for any coſts or penalties they have ſubjected them to, they have obtained for them an almoſt hundred-fold recompence, in that variety of voluntary contributions, which, like a torrent, have come pouring upon them on theſe occaſions; whereas, on the contrary, let any writings, though ever ſo inoffenſive or inconſiderable in themſelves, ſolicit for a public audience on the oppoſite ſide, and they are ſure to be utterly ſlighted at beſt, if not bantered and ridiculed, or impeached, perhaps, of ſome high miſdemeanour, in caſe they do contain any thing that will bear it; and the more ſo, provided theſe writings ſhould chiefly aim to expoſe what the minority want chiefly to conceal, the real ſordidneſs of their ſuppoſed patriotic attempts, and the ſtrange ſingularity of thoſe party engines, (their own peculiar invention,) by which they expect to accompliſh their real purpoſes.

What writer, then, who only ſtudies popularity, and, in conſequence of that, the ſole buſineſs of enriching or aggrandizing himſelf, would deſire one moment to deliberate which of the two parties he had beſt join himſelf with; whether he ought to be a Wilkite or a Buteite; whether to be the Author of a North-Briton, or of ſome of thoſe much-ſlighted pieces which do now and then appear on the oppoſite ſide? He would, without doubt, much rather chuſe (like ſome of the modern champions for liberty,) to be clapped and applauded, nay, to have his merit ſounded and re-echoed through the whole extent of his Majeſty's dominions, than be univerſally hiſſed and groaned at wherever he goes. He would think it far more eligible to be impriſoned for a year or two for girding at the K—, or lampooning the M——y, and during all that time to be commended, encouraged, and pampered, even by the whole community, and afterwards to have a verdict, with ſome thouſand pounds damages given in his favour, as a reward for his ſuppoſed great ſufferings, than be looked upon as a ſcribbling tool to the miniſtry, without any other certain proſpect except that of being entirely overlooked by the very perſons he had ſtrove to defend, and of being utterly deſpiſed by every body elſe. What part could a man chuſe to act, that is more likely to raiſe him, than the former? or what part could he pitch upon more ſure than the latter, to ſink and and degrade him in the love and eſteem of mankind? In ſhort, they ſeem to be the very direct roads, the one to honour and advancement, and the other to poverty and diſgrace.

Now theſe things being duly conſidered, muſt it not appear extremely diverting, to ſee recommended, in the weekly papers, eſpecially to the more diſintereſted part of mankind, your *Independent Chronicles*, *Independent News papers*, or *Independent Magazines?* by which deluſive titles you have been given to underſtand, that the News-papers, or Magazines thus tendered to the public, were profeſſedly written in defence of the Minority, in oppoſition to the court, or, (in plain terms,) that they did undertake to ſupport, with a manifeſt view of being ſupported by that party, which ſeems rather more able, and is vaſtly more attentive, than even the Government itſelf, both to ſupport and advance its friends, and to ſubdue its enemies. This is independence with a witneſs! an undeniable evidence, that the Authors of theſe independent writings do really depend upon nothing at all elſe for the accompliſhment of their lucrative aims, but only the ſucceſsful carrying on of thoſe public impoſtures, which their friends and abettors are, in the mean while, ſtrenuouſly endeavouring to promote.

I ſhould end here; but it is not very eaſy to conclude any thing of this ſort, without expreſſing ſome regret, that the Court did not ſeriouſly conſider, in time, (according to ſome pious admonitions given for that purpoſe,) how great things God had done for them, ſo as to pay a proper regard to that party, by whom, as inſtruments, thoſe great matters were atchieved, for then all this national diſcord (the real cauſe thereof being nipped in the bud,) would have been entirely prevented. Or that they did not, however, ſhew ſome little regard to thoſe ſhining patterns of policy, which were conſpicuous in that meritorious party, by making their wiſe ſchemes the rules of their own conduct; that they did not even ſend a large armament to the relief of the brave Corſicans, and thereby furniſh ſufficient matter whereby to ſilence thoſe carping objections, ſo often urged, (chiefly by Tories and Jacobites,) againſt the prodigious waſte, (as they uſed to term it,) of Engliſh blood and treaſure, made on German connections. Had they done

(*Gent. Mag.* Auguſt 1770.)

even

even this, party rancour, I believe, would not have risen quite so high as it now seems to have done.

The following is a circumstantial account of the TRIAL *at* GUILDFORD, *between Mr.* ONSLOW *and Mr.* HORNE, *on the first of Aug.* 1770.

ON Wednesday morning, at half after seven, began at Guildford the trial between the Right Hon. George Onslow and the Rev. Mr. Horne: as Lord Mansfield came so early into court (altho' the jury were appointed at eight) only seven of the special jury were there to be impannelled, and five talesmen were taken out of the box to make up the number. The names of the jury were,

Special: William Coffin, Richard Finewood, Thomas Bond, Morgan Rice, William Shakespear, Thomas Parker, John Twig.—*Common*] Hen. Street, John Mills, Richard Stedman, Charles Parker, William Hatfield.

The charges in the declaration were, writing and causing to be published in the Public Advertiser of June 14 and 28, 1769, two libels, signed, *Another Freeholder of Surry*, and defamatory and libellous words spoken by the defendant in his speech to the Freeholders of Surry, at the general meeting at Epsom.—Mr. Ladd just opened the cause, when Serjeant Leigh began with informing the jury, that Mr. Onslow, a Privy Counsellor, a Lord of the Treasury, and Member for that county, had been most malignantly attacked by Mr. Horne, a Clergyman, and Vicar of New Brentford, a person who could have no cause for libelling Mr. Onslow, as the latter never remembered to have had any connection with him in his life; that he had nevertheless been publickly accused by him of the most infamous corruption in the sale of a public office in America, and as an abandoned character in the insinuations thrown out against him in Mr. Horne's address to the Freeholders of Surry, at the Meeting at Epsom, where Mr. Horne had said words to the following effect: "I expected to meet George Onslow here, I would have told him my opinion of him, I know him well, I have carried many letters from him to Mr. Wilkes, full of professions of friendship, which he never kept, or intended to keep, but where his interest was concerned: as for instructing him, I would as soon instruct the winds or the waves; and if he will wave his privilege, I will wave my gown."

The serjeant declared, that his client had two sorts of prosecutions at his option, a *criminal* one by information or indictment, or a *civil* one by an action for damages; in the first, Mr. Horne would not have been afforded an opportunity of justifying his charge, but as in the latter he would, Mr. Onslow had therefore preferred that mode, and had particularly brought the trial into Surry, as, if the infamous charges brought against him were true, his constituents would certainly never chuse him again; it was therefore highly necessary for him to clear himself of the aspersions, which he now, in the face of his constituents, publickly challenged Mr. Horne to prove. The letters were read by the Serjeant, and observations were made by him on the several parts and charges in them; Mr. Onslow's answer was also read. The Serjeant concluded with informing the jury, that they were to give ample damages to Mr. Onslow without any consideration of situation or circumstance, if the defendant should be proved guilty of the charges in the declaration. Two witnesses were then called, to prove the defamatory words at Epsom; the first (Phineas Cotes) swore to being present at the meeting, and that he had taken particular notice of the words; he was cross examined by Serjeant Glynn.

The next witness was Mr. Philpot, who declared himself a friend of Mr. Onslow, and that he went to Epsom at his desire. He told Serjeant Glynn, on his cross examination, that he was no freeholder of Surry, and that he did not go to Epsom on any national business, it was therefore no wonder that these particular passages of Mr. Horne's speech dwelt on his mind, as he was attentive to them alone.—The printer of the Public Advertiser was next examined; upon being asked why he told Mr. Onslow that the first letter was written by Mr. Horne, he said, because Mr. Horne had authorised him to say so; being asked, whether the copy was literally followed, he said no, his men had ignorantly added the word Esquire to Mr. Onslow's name; (this caused a general laugh in court) he was then questioned as to the second letter, which he did not swear he knew to be Mr. Horne's writing, but only believed it to be so from the similarity of the hand-

writing;

writing; that the copy was deſtroyed, as was always uſual, after a little time, as papers accumulate ſo faſt in a printer's houſe. Serjeant Glynn got up to object to this kind of evidence, declaring it was inadmiſſible; that the original copy was neceſſary to be produced to prove it Mr. Horne's letter; that numberleſs miſtakes were often made at printers; that the leaſt omiſſion in copying the letters into the declaration, the court well knew wou'd prove fatal to that declaration; that a learned judge had lately given his opinion that a literal error was of the moſt material conſequence, ſo much as to quaſh a whole proceeding; he could not therefore by any means allow parole evidence ſufficient; that the beſt evidence ſhould have been got. The printer was then examined whether he compared the letter with the printed copy, he declared he never read the letter more than once. The judge aſked if the printer's men who compoſed it were in court; being told they were not, he ſaid, it was a general rule to produce the firſt or beſt evidence; that if that could not be got, or, if the copy had been accidentally deſtroyed, the next beſt evidence would be allowed; that parole evidence was the laſt, and was only good when no other could be got at, as when the paper had been colluſively taken away; that as to the conſequence of literal errors and omiſſions he ſhould not ſpeak; the learned judge who tried the former cauſe, had ſince had his doubts, and therefore he ſhould not now give his opinion; but in the preſent caſe, the printer's men who ſet the letter were the next beſt evidence, who not being in court, the neceſſary evidence was therefore deficient, and the letter ought not to be read. Lord Hillſborough was next examined, whether he had ever ſhewed his diſapprobation, or intended the removal of Mr. Onſlow from the Treaſury Board; he declared he had not. Being aſked whether, upon reading the letter in print, he thought Mr. Onſlow was meant by the Right Hon. Mr.———, he ſaid, it moſt clearly appeared to him it could not mean any other perſon, becauſe no other commoner ſat at the Treaſury Board. Serjeant Leigh wiſhing to know if he had any further reaſons for thinking it meant Mr. Onſlow, Lord Hillſborough ſaid, "I had a ſtronger cauſe for believing it meant Mr. Onſlow,——a prior information of the fact charged in the letter, in which information Mr. Onſlow's name was mentioned to me; I therefore was aſſured it could refer to nobody elſe."

Serjeant Glynn then roſe; he declared he was a little ſurprized to find the Counſel on the other ſide had gone firſt upon the ſubject of the words ſpoken at Epſom, altho' they were the laſt on the Record; that they were a new charge, and had been lugged into the declaration ſince the laſt trial; that Mr. Onſlow had formerly alledged, the cauſe of bringing the trial into Surry was, he had very material evidence in that county to produce; inſtead of which he had now added a charge of libellous words ſpoken at the county meeting by Mr. Horne, a freeholder of Surry, who went there upon the county buſineſs, "the adviſing and giving inſtructions to their members." that as a freeholder, he had an ample right to canvaſs his Repreſentative's conduct; that ſo far from Mr. Onſlow having any reaſon to brag of bringing the trial on in Surry; it was an affront to the county, an inſult to the Jury, to try one of his conſtituents before his brother freeholders, for giving at a county meeting his ſentiments and opinion, why inſtructing Mr. Onſlow would be to no purpoſe; he hoped that the Right Honourable Gentleman would be taught better by the event of this trial, than to dare attempt to ſtop the mouths of his conſtituents when ſpeaking upon the general buſineſs of the county; that it would be a fine precedent indeed, if damages were to be recovered for any words that might be ſpoken in cenſure of the conduct of a Member of a Parliament, at a meeting, where it was the general buſineſs of that meeting to talk on the behaviour and conduct of their Repreſentatives; he did not therefore doubt, that the Jury would not think or heſitate on this part of the charge, on which they could not, by any means, find a verdict for the plaintiff; that as to the charge of the letter, it did not at all aſſert that Mr. Onſlow was the perſon alluded to by the Right Honourable Mr. ———; the Right Honourable Mr. ——— and the Lord of the Treaſury were put diſtinctly, and might mean two diſtinct people; that the letter concluded with deſiring Mr. Onſlow to inform the writer who the perſon was that was charged with the infamous corruption; the letter was ſigned, "Another Freeholder of Surry," and addreſſed to the Repreſentative of Surry; it was what a conſtituent had a right to aſk of his Repreſentative, and

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it was more eſpecially juſt to addreſs the letter to Mr. Onſlow, ſince, as he ſat at the Treaſury Board, he might be beſt able to inform his conſtituents of the truth of the matter, as it was charged on a Lord of that Board; that the infamous traffic for places, carried on by ſome miniſters and people of the higheſt rank, was too notorious, and too univerſal, to enlarge upon; that the ſetting an enquiry on foot to detect the now diſhonourable barterer was a moſt laudable proceeding; it was plain from Lord Hillſborough's evidence, that the letter was founded on a fact, and that Mr. Onſlow's name had been made uſe of; it was therefore doing a moſt eſſential ſervice to Mr. Onſlow to put it in his power to clear himſelf from the ſtain which the illiberal charge brought on him; Mr. Horne had been this valuable friend; it was undoubtedly right and neceſſary for Mr. Onſlow to proſecute his libeller, but he had miſtaken the perſon; Mrs. S———h, and another, who actually tranſacted the villainous buſineſs, and had dared to make uſe of Mr. Onſlow's name, were the proper objects of proſecutions, and ſhould have been begun with: had Mr. Onſlow done ſo, he ſhould not have wanted the ſtrongeſt aſſiſtance that their ſide of the table could have given him; but nothing could juſtify Mr. Onſlow's attacking Mr. Horne, who had done no more than he had a right to do; he hoped therefore the Jury would conſider the defendant as by no means culpable, and would acquit him; but if they ſhould differ ſo far in opinion from him, as to find a verdict for the plaintiff, they would not think of large damages; Mr. Onſlow, beſides his eſtate, had a penſion of three, and a lucrative place of one thouſand pounds a year; pecuniary advantages therefore could not be wiſhed for by him from a verdict obtained on this trial, which would not redound at all to his credit, or the clearing his reputation.

Mr. Meſſing then got up; he ſaid what the learned Serjeant had advanced, was ſo juſt and ſo much to the purpoſe, he had not a great deal to offer after him; however, it was his duty to give his judgment upon it; in his opinion then the whole letter amounted to nothing more than a ſimple queſtion, deſiring Mr. Onſlow to anſwer it; that as a freeholder of the county, Mr. Horne, or any other perſon, had a right to aſk it: and ſhall an action be brought for aſking a queſtion? and in the opening of a cauſe, ſhall a Jury be told, that exceſſive damages, no matter how the defendant is circumſtanced, are to be given? he hoped the Jury would think otherwiſe; the letter did not charge Mr. Onſlow as the man who tranſacted the affair, it only requeſted him to inform his conſtituent, who it was that did.—As to the words ſpoken at Epſom, it was a field for free ſpeech, the nature of the meeting demanded it; Mr. Horne had proper authority to enforce a petition to the throne, and in the ſtrongeſt terms to declare, why he thought his repreſentative was not to be entruſted with inſtructions; petitioning was the right, the conſtitutional right of the ſubject, given him by the moſt ſolemn and confirmed laws, and at all times of public danger neceſſary to be uſed; and was it juſt, that a jury of Freeholders of Surry ſhould find a verdict againſt a freeholder of the ſame county, for ſpeaking at a public meeting of the county his ſentiments of their member, they appearing to him as extremely neceſſary to be known by the freeholders in general? He had advanced them, to ſhew the critical neceſſity of a petition to the throne, and he was authorized by every reaſonable and juſt power to do ſo; many things had been ſaid againſt petitioning; thoſe who were of Star-Chamber principles, denied the juſtice and propriety of the mode; in the preſent caſe, the liberty and public rights of the people depended on the cauſe now before the Court; if the mouths of conſtituents were to be ſtopped, and in an action of this kind the jury are to be told they were to give great damages, though the ſubject is ruined by it; if the man was to be deſtroyed for ſpeaking of the conduct of his conſtituents, how were our grievances to be redreſſed, or our complaints ever to be known? What the learned Serjeant ſaid about the letter was perfectly right. Mrs. S———h was the perſon who had traduced Mr. Onſlow, and the perſon whom he ſhould have begun with: Mr. Horne had only afforded him an opportunity of clearing his character; the Jury, therefore, he hoped, would conſider Mr. Horne as having done no more than, as a freeholder of Surry, he had a right to do, and conſequently give no verdict for the plaintiff.

Lord Mansfield, in his charge to the Jury told them, that a great part of what the laſt gentleman ſpoke was entirely *new* to him; he never had heard that any man had a right to aſperſe another,

ther, or to ſay any thing againſt him on any occaſion with impunity, except what was ſaid in a court of juſtice, when the nature of any trial might neceſſarily demand it; that the character and reputation of every ſubject, as well as his property, was under the protection of the laws; and that whoever infringed either, was amenable to the law; that the Jury had two grounds to go upon, the one, whether they thought the charge in the letter alluded to Mr. Onſlow; and the other, whether the words ſwore to have been ſpoken at Epſom, according to the evidences of the witneſſes Cotes and Philpot, were ſpoken; that was, whether the ſubſtance of the words were ſpoken, for the witneſſes, he obſerved, were not totally agreed as to the words themſelves, each having ſaid differently, that if they agreed to both theſe points, they were themſelves to give what damages they thought right; he ſhould not by any means direct them; only they would conſider the whole matter, the ſituation of the plaintiff, and every circumſtance that they had heard, and give damages accordingly.

During the trial, Mr. Horne, when they were debating on the deficiency of the evidence, deſired, as defendant in the cauſe, he might be indulged to ſay a few words, which Lord Mansfield at length permitted; when he told his Lordſhip, that the original copy of the letter had been kept near three months on the printer's file before it had been deſtroyed; Mr. Onſlow ſhould therefore have procured it, or prevented its deſtruction: that his omiſſion in this caſe, leſſened the power of admitting other evidence, in lieu of the written copy, which might have been had.

The Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff with 400l. damages.

The Caſe of the Rev. Mr. WINDER, *who was cured by* Lightning *of a* Paralytic Diſorder.

THE Rev. Mr. Winder, whoſe caſe is the ſubject of this Memoir, is Rector of Halſted, in Kent. His form is robuſt, rather athletic, inclining to corpulency: His countenance florid, his diſpoſition chearful, generally ſerene, ſomewhat jocular: And he was of a conſtitution ſo happy, that, at the age of fifty-four, he was ſtranger to diſeaſe; and, which is very uncommon at ſuch a period of life, almoſt totally unacquainted with the ſenſation of any conſiderable pain. But a reverſe of this ſerenity of health was at hand.

For June 3, 1761, whilſt he was performing the duty of his office, it was obſerved by many of his congregation, though unperceived by himſelf, that his voice was altered, and that he did not articulate and pronounce his words with the uſual facility. The following week, tho' ſtill it eſcaped his notice, his friends remarked the extraordinary change and faultering in his ſpeech. Yet, when they mentioned it to him, he did not regard it as a matter of ſufficient importance to deſerve any ſerious attention. But the conſequence proved otherwiſe, for July 1, at evening, whilſt he was ſitting with a few neighbours about him, chearful as uſual, he ſuddenly fell from his chair to the floor, by a ſtroke of the palſy. The paroxyſm over, and when a little recovered, he found himſelf almoſt totally deprived of the faculty of ſpeech, and his ſenſes reduced to a very imperfect condition. He was, therefore, the day after the accident, carried to an eminent Phyſician in London, who ordered him to take a tea-ſpoonful of the following mixture: *R.* Tinct. Cort. Peruv. Canel. alb. Sp. Lavend. ana ʒij. to apply bliſters to the occiput, and to continue the temperate diet he had uſually purſued. By carefully obſerving of which, he grew ſo much better, as in a few weeks after to be able, by the help of a cane, juſt to remove himſelf from place to place, for a very ſmall diſtance. His tongue ſtill continued faultering, hardly intelligible; his hands trembling much; his head vertiginous; and his intellectual faculties ſo much impaired, that his mind became ſubject to temporary wanderings, as if ſympathizing with the infirmities of the body.

In this condition he now ſpent one miſerable year in pain and deſpondency, when he was adviſed on the 8th day of June, 1762, to have recourſe to the chalybeate waters of Tunbridge. To which he conformed, ſtrictly and regularly perſevering in the courſe for the ſpace of ſix weeks, at the expiration of which term, he returned home, ſo conſiderably relieved, as to be then able to walk, by the help of a cane, nearly half a mile; his hand was become ſo ſteady, that he could again write his name in a legible manner, which he had not done before ſince his firſt attack. But he ſtill perceived an univerſal infirmity in all the muſcular parts of his frame, and an inaptitude, or inability in them to correſpond with the dictates of his intention. He was ſtill, at times, affected with vio-

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lent palpitations of the heart, tremblings of his limbs, ſubſultus tendinum; beſides which, he was frequently afflicted with vertigoes. But theſe temporary effects of his malady were but trivial inconveniencies, in compariſon to the great miſery he ſuffered from a conſtant, very oppreſſive, heavy perception of pain fixed deep in his breaſt, which was always accompanied with that dejection of ſpirit, ſeldom to be removed from a ſtate of anguiſh and trouble, when no further hope of recovery remains. In this unhappy ſituation of very imperfect health, he continued for three weeks, after his leaving Tunbridge, deſpairing ever to receive a more complete cure, when, on the 24th of Auguſt, 1762, about ten o'clock at night, whilſt he was aſleep in bed, the atmoſphere being thick, and the ſky very cloudy, though none, or very little, rain fell, and ſcarce a breeze of air could be perceived, it began to thunder with great violence, accompanied by thick and frequent flaſhes of lightning at every exploſion, which were ſo loud, that the patient was thereby ſtartled ſuddenly from his ſleep, and at the inſtant of waking he was ſurprized by the perception of a quick, ſtrong ſhock, affecting him univerſally, as if he were thunder-ſtruck, but ſo rappid, it was gone almoſt before he could think of it, leaving upon his mind, according to his own repreſentation, the ſame idea as we recollect from having undergone a ſtroke of electricity, which may be better imagined than deſcribed. At the very ſame moment the chamber he lay in appeared filled with lightning, which inſtantaneouſly vaniſhed, leaving behind it a remarkable phoſphorous ſmell. And from that point of time he thought he found his natural parts more alert, and his feelings ſo greatly altered, that he fancied his cure to be accompliſhed; of which he was induced to perſuade himſelf, from a ſudden ſenſation, deſcribed by him to be as if ſome obſtruction in his cheſt, or a great adheſion therein, had been ſuddenly removed, and his breaſt had then recovered its former full liberty or expanſion: The oppreſſion and confinement he had there before ſuffered, ſeeming to be entirely gone. And he now enjoyed, in imagination at leaſt, the agreeable opinion of re-poſſeſſing perfect health. But how much greater was his joy, when he aroſe in the morning, and began to move about, on finding the fancy he had indulged during the night fully verified by the entire eaſe and complete health he then really enjoyed. His head was quite ſerene; his breaſt unladen of its wonted oppreſſion, and eaſed of its habitual pain: He could move all his limbs with as much ſteadineſs and agility as he uſed before his complaint: Torpors, tremblings, and the long unhappy train of miſeries which afflicted him before, were now gone: The joy of health was, like the dawn of morning, renewed; and every paralytic ſympton, with his deſpair of recovery, vaniſhed like the preceding night! and he avers, that though the day before he was unable to walk more than half a mile, and that with great difficulty and pain, he could, the morning after the ſhock the lightning gave him, have walked with eaſe ten or twelve miles; ſo propitious was the event. And on the 20th of Sept. 1762, he was, and, I believe, ſtill continues, in a perfect ſtate of health. To eſtabliſh and ſecure which bleſſing, ſo ſignally recovered, he was then returned to a courſe of the Tunbridge waters; where this account was delivered by himſelf of his diſorder, and the cure.

It may not be improper here to obſerve, that as Mr. Winder is well known to be a Gentleman of ſtrict veracity, and ſound, plain ſenſe; we cannot ſuſpect, therefore, either his head or his heart capable of deceiving us in this relation, which himſelf delivered, and which I was very careful to note down as circumſtantially as poſſibly, that it might be ſatisfactory to all who may think it of ſo much importance as to be favoured with their attention.

In order the more effectually to prevent evil-minded people from attempting, in future, to ſet on fire any part, or parts of the King's magazines, ſtores, or ſhips; or, for the more ſpeedy giving of an alarm in caſe of fire, either through accident or deſign, the following improvement and amendment of the watch and ward of ſuch of his Majeſty's yards, as may appear to ſtand in need thereof, is humbly offered for the conſideration of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Hawke, Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, by his moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

A Lover of Order.

Auguſt 1, 1770.

FIRST, with regard to the *daily watch and ward*, it is humbly propoſed.

1. That the warders eſtabliſhed at each of the gates of entrance to the Dock-yard,

yard, either by land or by water, do there remain, and are not suffered to desert their station on pain of——

2. That for the above purpose, an *additional hand* be stationed at each of the gates aforesaid, to go with messages to the officers houses, &c. &c. &c. and that these people, as well as the warders, are not permitted to go out of the *yard gate* into the town, on any errand, or on any pretext whatever.

3. That no person belonging to any of the *yachts*, or to the vessels lying at the *King's wharfs*, excepting such persons as are generally known, shall presume to pass the gate, without first producing a copper or other ticket, with his name engraved thereon, and the name of the vessel unto which he belongs, or as otherwise may be best approved of; and that no warder or warders do suffer any such person or persons to pass unexamined, (except as above excepted) on pain of——

Secondly, with regard to the *nightly watch and ward*: N. B. The first and second article the same as

3dly. That no person saying he belongs to such a yatcht or ship, lying either in the dock or at the wharf the above,
be suffered to come into the yard, after the watch is set, without leave first obtained from the Lieutenant of the watch, who is the officer of the night, stationed at the *yard gate*.

4. That at all such posts as lay toward the avenues from the *dock-yard* to the *water-side* and at the *landing places*, all which are called *out stations*; likewise those contigious to where *stores of a combustible nature are lodged*;—to where *ships are nearly compleated*; the number of watchmen be doubled, in order, while one man is traversing his division, or striking on his bell the hour of the night, that such places, or ships, may not be left without a guard.

5. That such of the *new ships* as are nearly finished, or even have no more than their *decks laid*; likewise those *under repair*, the *store* and *deal yards* situated close to, and making a part of the boundary of the *dock-yard*, (and which, not having a covering at top, are, on that account, the more accessible to evil-disposed people) be visited once, if not oftner, in the night by the *Rounders*, (those who have the immediate superintendency of the watchmen) or by the watchmen themselves; and for this extraordinary duty some consideration to be made.

6. *That aboard such of *his Majesty's new capital men of war* as are intirely finished, *a temporary watch* be there fixed and kept, until the time of *launching*; that the watchman do strike on the *ship-bell* the hour of the night, as is customary at other parts of the yard to do; and that the watchmen so stationed all night aboard the new ships, be subject alike to the visitation of the *Rounders*, as in the article afore-mentioned. Furthermore, that no person or persons whatever, unless by leave of such officer or officers as may hereafter be approved of, shall be permitted, either in summer, or in winter, to go aboard any such new ship or ships; nor any such ship or ships in the Dock, &c. after the watch is set; except as are above excepted in the 3d. article.

7. That no watchman on pain of —— do, by order of any body whatever suffer any person or persons, making use of any body's name, to come *ashore*, or to *land*, after the watch is set, on any part of the *King's Wharfs*, excepting at the usual and customary place, termed the *yard-stairs*, or *general landing-places*; and even then, not to come into the body of the yard, unless attended by the assistant watchmen to the officer's-

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* That some attention be paid to an article of such importance to the service, it is humbly apprehended some cogent reasons may be urged, first, as to a prevention of the loss of such ship or ships, from being wilfully set on fire, the value of them being perhaps from *thirty* to *sixty thousand pounds sterling each*; and moreover, as it is known, that such new ships do, after they are completely fitted, often remain some considerable time on the stocks before they are launched. Secondly, as it will, most probably, be the means of preventing any evil-minded people from concealing themselves aboard of ship, while a fit opportunity occurs for their sallying out in the night time to set on fire any part of the Dock-yard, it being presumed that from the timely want of such precautions as these, or the want of an assistant to the watchmen during the *tolling of their bells* as hinted in the 4th articles, one very great reason might be urged, that an attempt could ever have been suggested for perpetrating *the late dreadful fire at Portsmouth Dock*, that which happened *at the same place ten years ago*, and likewise that which broke out about twelve years since in Deptford-yard, *in the Cordage* adjoining to the Storehouse, and to a third rate man of war then on the stocks: with respect to all which there is but too great cause to fear, from the strongest circumstances, that these fires did neither of them proceed from accident.

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house, &c. to which he is going: for, while this is permitted, *evil* as well as *good-disposed* people will, almost at any time of the night, find no difficulty in getting entrance into the *King's-dock-yards*, either for the purpose of taking therefrom what they can have no right to, of setting fire to the magazines or stores, or of carrying on an illicit trade to the no little prejudice of the *revenue*.

Extracts from STRYPE'S LIFE *of Archbishop* PARKER.

ARchbishop Parker, who was advanced to the See of Canterbury in 1559, visited his Cathedral and Diocese in 1560, 1565, 1570, and 1573.

In 1564 he finished the repairs of his noble palace and great hall at Canterbury, both being in decay, partly by fire and partly by time, which cost him above 1400l. which is equal to near ten times that sum in these days. This hall, built by Archbishop Hubert, in the 12th century, was famous in history for the great feasts that had been made there by Archbishops and Abbots in former times; in particular, at the nuptial feasts of King Edward I. in 1290, at the installation of the Abbot of St. Austin's in 1309; at the inthronization of George Nevill, Archbishop of York, in 1464; and of Archbishop Warham, in 1504, when Edward duke of Buckingham acted as Lord High Steward of his Houshold; and lastly, for the entertainment given by that Archbishop in 1519 to the Emperor Charles V, Henry VIII, Queen Catherine, &c.

In 1565 Archbishop Parker gave three entertainments in this hall at Whitsuntide (which lasted three days) on Trinity Sunday, and in assize-time. At the two first of these the Archbishop himself sat in the midst of the uppermost table; on his left hand the Mayor, &c. and so on one side of the hall a continued row of men according to their rank filled the other tables; and on his right hand sat only some noble Women and Ladies of Quality, the whole length of the hall, corresponding to the row of men on the other side: which order of placing the women was observed in honour of the Queen. The first rank of guests being risen, and the tables cleared, they were furnished again and filled the second time. At the last feast which was grander than all the rest, the Archbishop entertained the two Judges who went that circuit, * the Attorney-general, the High-sheriff, with all who met at these assizes, as Justices of the Peace, Advocates, and common Lawyers, and all the rest of Proctors and Attornies; who all (with a promiscuous company) in troops came in. The hall was set forth with much plate of silver and gold, adorned with rich tapestry of Flanders, and dainties of all sorts were served in excellent order by none but the Archbishop's servants, the table being often the same day furnished afresh with new guests: While the Ladies were nobly entertained in inner parlours by Mrs. Parker, the hall being now filled only with Gentlemen. Otherwise, at these feasts it was the Archbishop's custom, in honour of matrimony, to entertain both men and their wives. Of this noble hall and palace, now within 200 years, there is little or nothing left except a few ruins.

On Witsunday 1570, and the two following days, this Archbishop feasted the Citizens of Canterbury and their Wives in the same manner as he had done before: and on Trinity Sunday (after consecrating Bishop Curteis of Chichester) he made another most Archiepiscopal Feast, inviting another Archbishop, (viz. Grindal of York, who came thither for confirmation) to be his guest: besides whom were present Horn, Bishop of Winchester, and Curteis aforesaid of Chichester. At the lower tables sat all the Ministers and Servants whatsoever, even the Children, who belonged to that church; and at the remotest tables, but in the same hall, in sight, sat the poor of both sexes of the hospitals of St. John's and Harbledown. On July 11, being assizes-time, the Judges, High Sheriff, Gentlemen, and the common sort, were all feasted by the Archbishop in a splendid manner, as before. Soon after, Bishop Sandys, of Worcester, elect of London, came to Canterbury to be confirmed. The Archbishop, on his return, lodged the first night at Sittingbourn, and the next night (after dining at Gravesend) came to Lambeth in barges by Thames, with all his family.

Sept. 7, 1573, being Q. Elizabeth's birth-day, Archbishop Parker entertained her Majesty, and as many No-

* This proves that the judges of Assize then came to Canterbury, tho' it was then a County in itself, being so made in 1461.

blemen,

blemen, &c. as were present at Archbishop Warham's entertainment in the same hall 54 years before. The Archbishop (to use his own words, in a letter to Archbishop Grindall, of York) "met her Highness as she was coming to Dover, upon Folkstone Down. I left her at Dover, and came home to Bekesborn that night; and after that went to Canterbury to receive her Majesty there. Which I did, with the bishops of Lincoln and Rochester and my Suffragan [of Dover] at the West door. Where, after the Grammarian had made his oration to her upon her horse-back, she alighted. We then kneeled down, and said the Psalm, *Deus misereatur*, in English; with certain other Collects briefly; and that in our chimers and rochets. The Quire, with the Dean and Prebendaries, stood on either side of the church, and brought her Majesty up with a square song, she going under a canopy, borne by four of her temporal Knights, to her traverse placed by the communion board. Where she heard even song, and after departed to her lodging at St. Austin's, whither I waited upon her. From thence I brought certain of the council, and divers of the court, to my house to supper, and gave them 14 or 15 dishes, furnished with two mess, at my long table; whereat sat about 20. And in the same chamber a third mess, at a square table, whereat sat 10 or 12. My less hall having three long tables furnished with my officers, and with the guard, and others of the court. And so her Majesty came every Sunday to church to hear the sermon; and upon one Monday it pleased her Highness to dine in my great hall thoroughly furnished with the Council, Frenchmen, Ladies, Gentlemen, and the Mayor of the town, with his Brethren, &c. Her Highness sitting in the midst, having two French Ambassadors [Gondius, and Mothe-Fenelon] at the end of the table, and four Ladies of Honour at the other end. And so three mess were served by her Nobility at washing, her Gentlemen and Guard bringing her dishes, &c." On which the Archbishop of York, in his answer, made this reflection: "Your Grace's large description of the entertainment at Canterbury did so lively set forth the matter, that in reading thereof, I almost thought myself to be one of your guests there, and as it were beholding the whole order of all things done there. Sir, I think it shall be hard for any of our coat to do the like for one hundred years, and how long after God knoweth."

In this progress Lord Treasurer Burghley was lodged with Mr. Pearson, the eleventh Prebendary, who, the Archbishop says, "had a fine house, [now Dr. Curteis's.]

Of Biddenden *in Kent.*

Biddenden is a parish of great extent, as most parishes in the Weald of Kent are; a part of the county so called from the growth of large timber, oak particularly, with which it abounds, and which on many farms is so considerable as to overbalance the land tax assessment, which in these parts is remarkably high rated, in consequence of the great loyalty and readiness shewn by the former proprietors to supply the exigencies of government when that tax was established. It is situated at nearly an equal distance of five miles from three several market towns, Cranbrook, Smarden, and Tenterden; at the distance of fifteen from Maidstone, with which the communication is opened by a safe turnpike road.

It is at present populous, tho' the cloathing manufacture, which first gave occasion to the population of this part of the county in the reign of Edward the third, when the Flemings first introduced it, has for many years failed; yet several farm-houses still remaining discover the wealth of its former inhabitants, and their attention to that most valuable article of the commerce of G. Britain: The church is a handsome and regular building, and its tower a structure of considerable eminence and strength: by the old part now remaining it appears to have been originally small, yet at the time abovementioned to have received a proportionable enlargement. This place furnishes the curious with no antique inscriptions; and, it may be observed, once for all, that the Weald furnishes no enquirer with any thing antique or valuable to repay his search: It is well represented in Dr. Packe's chart by one continued blot, without any channel marked for the purpose of circulation.

A Free Grammar School was here founded by John Mayne, Esq; in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, endowed with a good house and a garden, and a salary of 20l. per annum, fixed by the founder, consequently neither improvable or eligible

eligible to perſons qualified under the regulations made by the founder's executors. One peculiarity muſt be mentioned: The viſitation of the ſchool, and of the ſchoolmaſter, has long ſince been emancipated out of the hands of the Archbiſhop of the dioceſe, and the ſchoolmaſter's place is held at the will of the lords. The rectory is in the patronage of the Archbiſhop, and appears to have been of very conſiderable value in the reign of King Henry VIII. being rated in his valor, at 35l. per annum. The preſent Rector is the Rev. Mr. Mather. Dr. John Bancroft, Rector of this church 1632, was a benefactor by a donation of Communion Plate, as he was to the ſee of Oxford, by ſettling the manor of Cuddeſden, with a palace, for their reſidence, on his ſucceſſors in that dioceſe. Biddenden Place, which gave birth to——Henden, Eſq; Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of K. Charles I. is lately become a ſmall acceſſion to the eſtates of Horace Man, Eſq; A large fair was here annually held on St. Simon and St. Jude, now on Nov. 8, chiefly for the ſale of Welch cattle. It ſeems needleſs to mention ſome few donations for the uſe of the poor, recorded on a tablet in the church; yet ſince I have mentioned one of Biddenden Tenures, another muſt not be omitted, of a very ſingular kind; a parcel of land, adjoining to the glebe, of the yearly rent of 20l. for the uſe of the poor, is held by the churchwarden, by a dole of ſmall rolls of bread, diſtributed to ſtrangers and others, whom curioſity invites on Eaſter-day, marked with an impreſſion intended to repreſent Two Maiden Siſters, who grew together from the waiſt downwards till they were conſiderably advanced in years, and were ſo united in their affections to this pariſh, as to join in a bequeſt of the lands abovementioned. An enquiry in the pariſh itſelf will procure abundant teſtimony, that the reality of this prodigy has always been honoured with the higheſt credit; for the ſatisfaction of our diſtant and intelligent readers, we ſhall ſubjoin a few references to authors of great credit for its confirmation; tho' it muſt be owned, ſome little variations are obſervable as to proper names, (and the Maids of Biddenden are not now known by any particular name) yet variations of this ſort in matters of high antiquity ought not to be allowed to weaken the credibility of the hiſtory.

Vid. *Philoſ. Tranſact.* 1757, vol. 50, part 1ſt, page 311. HELENA and JUDITH.

Original Letters of Sir Hans Sloane, vol. A. B. *Britiſh Muſeum.*

James Paris du Pleſſis. Hiſt. of Prodigies, pag. 39.

Memoirs of Scriblerus, by A. Pope. LINDAMIRA and INDAMORA.

Mr. URBAN,

I ſend you a Letter which was written by the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, to that excellent young Prince, Henry, the eldeſt Son of James the Firſt. It was publiſhed ſome Years ago, in a Collection that has got into but few Hands; and without ſaying that it has any relation to the Court Principles of the preſent Time, I may recommend it to your numerous Readers, not only as a literary Curioſity, but as containing Sentiments which will always be dear to a good Man, a good Subject, and a good King.

I am, &c. T. B.

TO PRINCE HENRY.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

"THE following lines are addreſſed to your Highneſs, from a man who values his liberty, and a very ſmall fortune in a remote part of this iſland, under the preſent conſtitution, above all the riches and Honours that he could any where enjoy under any other eſtabliſhment.

"You ſee, Sir, the doctrines that are lately come into the world, and how far the phraſe has obtained, of calling your royal father, God's Vicegerent; which ill men have turned both to the diſhonour of God, and the impeachment of his Majeſty's goodneſs. They adjoin vicegerency to the idea of being all-powerfull, and not to that of being all-good. His Majeſty's wiſdom, it is to be hoped, will ſave him from the ſnare that may lie under groſs adulations; but your youth, and the thirſt of praiſe, which I have obſerved in you, may poſſibly miſlead you to hearken to thoſe charmers, who would conduct your noble nature into tyranny. Be careful, O my prince! Hear them not, fly from their deceits; you are in the ſucceſſion to a throne, from whence no evil can be imputed to you, but all good muſt be conveyed from you.

Your father is called the Vicegerent of heaven; while he is good, he is the Vicegerent of heaven. Shall man have authority from the fountain of good to do

do evil? No, my Prince: let mean and degenerate ſpirits, which want benevolence, ſuppoſe your power impaired by a diſability of doing injuries. If want of power to do ill, be an incapacity in a Prince, with reverence be it ſpoken, it is an incapacity he hath in common with the Deity. Let me not doubt but all pleas, which do not carry in them the mutual happineſs of Prince and People, will appear as abſurd to your great underſtanding, as diſagreeable to your noble nature.

Exert yourſelf, O generous Prince, againſt ſuch ſycophants in the glorious cauſe of liberty; and aſſume ſuch an ambition worthy of you, to ſecure your fellow-creatures from ſlavery; from a condition as much below that of brutes, as to act without reaſon is leſs miſerable than to act againſt it. Preſerve to your future ſubjects the divine right of being free agents; and to your own royal Houſe the divine right of being their benefactors. Believe me, my Prince, there is no other right can flow from God. While your Highneſs is forming yourſelf for a throne, conſider the laws as ſo many common-places in your ſtudy of the ſcience of government; when you mean nothing but juſtice, they are an eaſe and help to you. This way of thinking is what gave men the glorious appellation of Deliverers and Fathers of their country; this made the ſight of them rouſe their beholders into acclamations, and mankind incapable of bearing their very appearance, without applauding it as a benefit. Conſider the inexpreſſible advantages which will ever attend your Highneſs, while you make the power of rendering men happy the meaſure of your actions. While this is your impulſe, how eaſily will that power be extended.

The glance of your eye will give gladneſs, and your very ſentence have a force of bounty. Whatever ſome men would inſinuate, you have loſt your ſubjects when you have loſt their inclinations. You are to preſide over the minds, not the bodies of men; the ſoul is the eſſence of the man, and you cannot have the true man againſt his inclinations. Chooſe therefore to be the King or the Conqueror of your people; it may be ſubmiſſion, but it cannot be obedience that is paſſive.

I am, Sir,

London Your Highneſs's

Aug. 12, 1611. moſt faithful Servant,

WALTER RALEIGH.

Mr. URBAN,

I Deſire you will inform your Readers that the miſtake in the date of an ancient printed book, mentioned in your laſt Magazine, does not belong either to me, or to the Catalogue from whence I had the title, for I have carefully compared the original Memorandum I took of it, with the Catalogue, and find a perfect agreement between them, the date being expreſſed in both by theſe words; *Milleſſimo quadringentiſſimo primo.* The miſtake muſt therefore, undoubtedly, belong to the Corrector of your preſs.

As the above very extraordinary early date remains unaccounted for, I cannot help repeating my requeſt to thoſe of your correſpondents who are converſant in Typographical Antiquities, that they would, through the favour of Mr. White in Fleet-ſtreet *, examine the book itſelf, and favour us with their opinion of it in a future number of your work.

Market-Harborough, I am, &c.

Aug. 15, 1770. ROW. ROUSE.

A Letter from the Prince of L——E, *in Hainault, to the celebrated* ROUSSEAU. *Tranſlated from the Hague Gazette.*

I AM, Sir, the perſon who, the other day, paid you a viſit. I do not repeat it, though I long ardently to ſee you again, becauſe you neither love intruders nor intruſion. In my country, where nobody can read, you will neither be admired nor perſecuted. You ſhall have the key of my library and gardens; where you may ſee, or not ſee me, juſt as you pleaſe. You ſhall have, all to yourſelf, a ſnug little country-houſe, at a quarter of a league from mine. There you may plant or ſow whatever you like.

Your nameſake John-Baptiſt (Rouſſeau) came with his wit, to die in Flanders; but he was nothing more than a poet: do you, John James, with your genius, come to live there. Let it be with me, or rather at your own home, that you continue *vitam impendere vero.* If you would ſtill deſire more liberty, I have a little eſtate, a pretty ſpot, in a corner of the earth, independent of any one: but the climate is admirable; the air pure, and it is but four-ſcore leagues from hence. I have no Archbiſhop nor

* The book is No 1433 in Mr. White's catalogue for 1769. The Title Tharanta (Valeſci de) Practica qui Philonium dicitur. ——*Impreſſum per Jo. Cleyn. Alemannum, Anno Milleſſimo quadringentiſſimo prima*, 1401.

Parlia-

Parliament * there; but then I have the beſt mutton upon it in the world.

I have ſome bee-hives at the firſt-mentioned habitation, which I offer you. If you like bees, I will leave them there; if not, I will transfer them elſewhere. Their Republic will uſe you better than that of Geneva †; to which you did ſo much honour, and to which you would have done ſo much good. L——E.

Mr. URBAN,

IT ſeems to be a prevailing opinion in Great Britain, that the Parliament have a right to tax the Americans, and that, unleſs they have ſuch a right, America would be independant of Great Britain.

And it ſeems to be a prevailing opinion in America, that by taxing them without their conſent, and where they are not, and cannot be repreſented, you deprive them of the Rights of Engliſhmen, nay, in time, with the loſs of the conſtitution, you will deprive them of Liberty and Property altogether.

This is a very intereſting ſubject, the conſequences in each caſe very important, though neither ſo alarming nor ſo dangerous to Britain as to America.

With regard to Great Britain, if it ſhould not prove ſo as is claimed, the conſequence can only be this, that then no tax can be laid, or revenue raiſed, on the Americans, inconſiſtent with their natural rights as men, and with their civil and conſtitutional liberties as Britons; but the dependency of the Americans upon Great Britain will be as full and firm as ever. But, with regard to America, the miſchief is beyond all expreſſion, if the contrary ſhould take place. If they are not to raiſe their own taxes, all their aſſemblies become uſeleſs in a moment, all their reſpective Legiſlatures are annihilated at a ſtroke; an act paſſed by perſons, moſt of whom probably never ſaw, nor cared much for America, may deſtroy all the acts they ever paſſed, may lay every burden upon them under which they are not expected immediately to ſink; and all the civil and religious liberties, for which their Forefathers went into this Wilderneſs, and under the ſmiles of Heaven, turned it into a Garden, of immenſe conſequence to the mother country, will, or may be at an end at once. Probably the preſent Parliament, or Generation, would never carry matters to this length, but who knows what may be done in the next? The firſt ſettlers of the American Wilds never expected that would come to paſs which we have ſeen already. They never expected it would be drawn into queſtion, whether they themſelves ſhould give and grant their own money where they are legally repreſented; or whether the Parliament of Great Britain ſhould give and grant their money where they are not repreſented. Surely this propoſition can never be admitted to be juſt, without admitting at the ſame time, that the Americans are upon a level with the meaneſt ſlaves. A ſituation, into which I ſhould think Engliſhmen would diſdain to reduce their fellow-ſubjects.

* Alluding to their perſecution of him.

† Which baniſhed him.

Mr. URBAN,

I AM obliged to your correſpondent D. H. (or H. D. as before) for again taking notice of my remarks on Virgil, for I deſire to be ſet right in any thing wherein I have been miſtaken: But his not being convinced *before* of the diſlocation of the two verſes in the 3d book *—provehimur pelago*, &c. makes me not implicitly to acquieſce in his opinion *now*.

And upon examination of it, I think he leaves my preſent criticiſm *in ſtatu quo*, as he did my other before.

However I ſhall endeavour again, as I think, to ſet him right.

His firſt poſition againſt my remark, is this ——'That the Gates in Virgil are as much for dreams, as in Homer—But only dreams paſs thro' Homer's Gates, which D. H. cannot ſay of the Gates in Virgil, unleſs he can firſt prove that *Umbræ* ſignifies dreams, and that *Æneas* alſo was a dream, (his living man, whom he ſets out at one of them.)

Neither 2dly, do I think it ſo peremptorily plain in his two quotations, that *Manes*, even there, excludes other inferior ſpirits: However, if he had looked a little back, he might have found *Manes* uſed by Virgil, plainly in the ſenſe I ſuppoſe it uſed here (ver. 119.) *et alibi*.

P. S. My reaſons for my quære are not ſo cogent, but that I would willingly forgo them, if D. H. ſhews how it would impeach Virgil's taſte and accuracy.

What I have ſaid above to D. H. perhaps may be inſufficient to ſatisfy Mr. Jackſon.—I ſhall therefore only obſerve to him, that his ſearching editions was labour loſt; for what I have advanced ſuppoſes them all in the wrong.—The blunder having been made, perhaps by the

the tranſcriber from the Autography of Virgil, or at leaſt in that tranſcript from whence are all our Editions, and conſequently vain has been all the labour of Interpreters and Commentators upon the place.

Homer made uſe of the Gates only for dreams, but that uſe did not ſerve Virgil's purpoſe, who wanted to bring a living man thro' one of them; and accordingly lets out Æneas at the Ivory Gate, (tho' it does not appear that he entered by the ſame) which was for the paſſage of falſe dreams,—And this perhaps to intimate, that all he had ſaid before was but a dream, a fiction *per inſomnium*.

To each of my Opponents.

Si quid noviſti rectius.—Candidus imperti; ſi non, &c.

Bury St. Edmunds, July 27, 1770. I am, &c. J. LATHBURY.

ANECDOTE.

"The preſent Dr. B——r, who is now chaplain to his M———y, was geographical preceptor to the preſent D. of C. and the late D. of Y. The Doctor on his firſt entering on his preceptorſhip, had eſtabliſhed the hour of ſeven in the morning, for their ſtudies in this branch of literature, at which they generally continued till nine. The D. of Y. who was very well known not to keep the earlieſt hours over-night, was often rouſed in conſequence of this arrangement, much againſt his inclination. It happening one morning, he had not been in bed above two hours, when he got the uſual ſummons to riſe; finding himſelf exceedingly inclined to ſleep a little more, he pleaded hard for a longer reſpite. The Doctor, however, to rouſe his emulation, told him, "That his brother Harry (meaning the preſent D. of C.) would be before-hand with him in his ſtudies, for that he had been at work an hour before the uſual time." "Oh, for God's ſake, Doctor, (replies Y.) if that be all I have to fear, let me lie at leaſt an hour and a half longer, and if I am not up with him by the uſual time we leave off, I'll be content for ever to forfeit your good opinion."

The Doctor knowing the great latitude between their capacities, joined to the oddity of the requeſt, made him comply, and accordingly did not call him a ſecond time till half an hour after 8 o'clock, when he found his R———l pupil full as good as his word.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for the Month of *Auguſt*, 1769.

Auguſt 1769	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N N E little	29 $\frac{7}{10}$	62	chiefly cloudy, but a pleaſant day.
2	S little	29 9	63	Ditto.
3	S W ditto	29 9	65	a very fine bright day.
4	Ditto freſh	29 8	67	Ditto.
5	Ditto little	29 7$\frac{1}{2}$	67	a cloſe, ſultry day.
6	W S W freſh	29 7$\frac{1}{2}$	70	ſlight rain moſt part of the day, bright evening.
7	Ditto	29 6	65	many clouds with a few ſlight ſhowers.
8	S W freſh	29 8	64	a very fine day.
9	Ditto	29 7$\frac{1}{2}$	65	cloudy morning, very fine afternoon.
10	Ditto	29 7$\frac{1}{2}$	65	a very fine day, cooler.
11	Ditto	29 7	64	many flying clouds, a few ſmart ſhowers.
12	W ſtrong	29 6	62	cloudy day, fine bright evening.
13	Ditto	29 6	63	many flying clouds, ſeveral ſlight ſhowers.
14	Ditto	29 6$\frac{1}{2}$	63	courſe morning, very fine day.
15	W freſh	29 7$\frac{1}{2}$	62	a very fine pleaſant day.
16	W little	29 7$\frac{1}{2}$	62	pleaſant morning, very wet aftern.
17	N ditto	29 8	60	flying clouds at times, but a fine day.
18	Ditto	29 7$\frac{1}{2}$	59	a pleaſant day, very little ſun.
19	S W little	29 7$\frac{1}{2}$	61	miſling morning, very wet afternoon.
20	W ſtrong	29 6	60	many black clouds, one ſmart ſhower at noon.
21	W S W little	29 5$\frac{1}{2}$	58	very bright morning, very wet afternoon.
22	N ditto	29 5	58	ſeveral black clouds, but a fine day.
23	N to S W Ditto	29 5	58	Ditto.
24	S W ditto	29 6	59	ſtrong dew early, fine bright day.
25	W ditto	29 7	59	morning the ſame, ſhowery afternoon.
26	S W freſh	29 7$\frac{1}{2}$	60	ſlight ſhowers at times all day.
27	Ditto ſtrong	29 6	61	a great many ſhowers, ſome heavy.
28	Ditto	29 6	60	many flying clouds, but no rain,
29	S W freſh	29 6	60	ſeveral ſmart ſhowers about noon.
30	S ſtrong	29 5$\frac{1}{2}$	61	a good deal of rain.
31	S W ditto	29 5	63	many black clouds, but in general a fine day.

22. *Extracts from Baretti's Travels,*
(*Continued from p.* 324.)

AFTER a reſidence of ten years in England, the Author ſet out from London to return home by the way of Portugal, Spain, and the ſouthern parts of France, on the 13th of Auguſt, 1760. On the 23d he embarked on board the King George packet at Falmouth, bound to Portugal, and on the 30th of the ſame month he landed at Liſbon.

At Liſbon he found one Batiſte, a French-man, who had been his ſervant in London: and Batiſte took him to one Kellie an old Iriſhman, who keeps a kind of an Inn, on the ſummit of an hill called *Buenos Aires*. At this Inn he took up his reſidence, during his ſtay at Liſbon.

The Author was preſent at a Bull-fighting, which has been often deſcribed; and rambled over the ruins of Liſbon with ſuch ſentiments, as mere deſcription can ſcarcely inſpire. Liſbon contained four and twenty thouſand houſes, of which ſixteen thouſand, full two thirds, with many churches, convents, and other publick and magnificent buildings, were levelled by the earthquake, and the reſt left in a ſhattered condition. The mere removal of the rubbiſh, ſays Baretti, would employ all the people that the earthquake left alive, for ten years; yet the Portugueſe talk as confidently of their City being very ſoon rebuilt, with much more regularity and ſplendor than it had before, as of the Sun's riſing on the morrow.

With theſe buildings it is ſuppoſed, at the moſt moderate computation, that no leſs than thirty thouſand perſons periſhed, in Liſbon only: other places ſuffered alſo by this dreadful viſitation, particularly a town called Setuval, which was ſo perfectly deſtroyed, that not a ſingle perſon eſcaped.

It has been long a doubt among naturaliſts whether fiſhes hear, Mr. Baretti has determined it. In a garden belonging to a convent of Capuchins, "there is, ſays he, a pond inhabited by a ſort of fiſhes not to be found, as they believe, in any other place. The creatures, as far as I could ſee, are above two ſpans long, and half as large, with a prominent bunch upon their back, and not good to eat like other fiſhes; but they are of a nature ſo gay that they prove quite aſoniſhing. *Fiſhes, fiſhes,* cried the Guardian of the Convent, *come to your dinner, come, come,* the fiſhes ſtarted up, ſprung and tumbled about the water, ſeized the many pieces of bread that he threw to them, and then retired out of ſight."

Upon the rock of Liſbon, commanding a very rich and extenſive proſpect, there is a Convent called the *Cork Convent*; it is cut into the rock itſelf, and the author's deſcription of it is in the following terms. The Cork Convent is properly a hermitage; and you have but one path to it under a kind of arch irregularly cut through a piece of rock by the hand of nature. That arch is about two hundred ſteps below the hermitage, and all other parts near that ſummit are perfectly pathleſs and not to be clambered.

Near that arch we left our aſſes in the cuſtody of our guide, and aſcended the reſt of the mountain a-foot.

The hermits had diſcovered us from a far; therefore we found them ready to receive us. We bow'd, ſhook hands, and ſeemed as pleaſed as if we had long been moſt intimate friends. The Father Superior aſked us whether we had dined, and being anſwered in the negative, diſpatched one of his Friars to make ſomething ready as faſt as poſſible. He then took us to ſee the place which begins with a flat irregular area about forty yards ſquare.

The area is fronted by a huge rock variouſly perforated; and its various perforations, caverns, or holes form the hermitage. The church of it is a hole; the ſacriſty a hole; the confeſſion-room a hole; the kitchen a hole; the dormitory a hole; the refectory a hole; every cell a hole; and the doors and windows of all theſe holes are ſtill nothing elſe but ſo many other holes. But ſo narrow are thoſe which form the doors of the cells, that ſhould a man grow hydropic while in one of them, he never would be able to come out of it; and the cells themſelves are ſo ſmall, that no tall friar when in his bed has room enough to extend his legs. Yet in them they lie at night upon ſtraw-bags, after having taken the precaution to ſhut what they call their doors and windows with ſmall planks.

Not one hole in the whole place deſerves the epithet of ſpacious. The largeſt is that which they term *the Kitchen*. A French cook would be angry at the proſtitution of ſo noble a word, but the friars are not ſo ſcrupulous. The ſmoke of that Kitchen is carried out by a cylindrical perforation over the fire-place.

Dame Nature indeed was in a merry mood

mood when she took it into her fancy to form so whimsical a place. You cannot conceive what little help she received from art to fit it for its present inhabitants. The earthquake shook it to and fro, and, they say, with inconceivable violence. Yet that violence proved vain, and I do not wonder at it. The demolition of the hermitage cannot be affected but by the fall of the mountain.

What adds to the singularity of this natural edifice is, that every part in it is covered with cork; the walls, floors, and all. And this is the reason why the English sailors call it *the Cork Convent*. That cork prevents the bad effects of the dampness which would otherwise be very inconvenient, as many parts of its walls are covered with a thin moss, and the water distils through the pores of the rock in very small drops.

From the hermitage they descend by a range of irregular steps to a piece of water and to their several spots of garden. Not far from that water there is another hole, in which one of their predecessors had the patience to live the last twenty years of his life, without ever quitting it day or night. At least you are told so by an inscription over that hole, absurdly supported by the testimony of the friars themselves, who were all born near two centuries after, according to the inscription, which I wish fairly destroyed and the hole filled up for their own sake, as the place has no need of a lye to induce people to visit it. No human being could ever live in that hole for several reasons that I will forbear to tell.

I said that there is a piece of water on that eminence, which fertilizes several spots. The friars are all gardeners, and have vegetables of various sorts in great abundance, but no fruit. The many steps by which they descend to that water, they term humourously their *evening walk*; and, abating the inconvenience of the steps, it is really a pleasant walk, shaded with many trees and bushes.

After having visited the whole hermitage, we went to dinner. In the midst of that hole that is called the Refactory, a stone serves them for a table whenever the rain forces them to eat their victuals under shelter. But to-day, as the weather was very fine, we chose to dine in the area. Being a meagre day we had an ample dish of salt-fish most savourily dressed after the manner of the country with garlick and *pimenta*, a large sallad, and Dutch cheese with pears, apples, grapes, and figs, ten times more than we could eat, good bread, and excellent wine. During dinner the hermits kept us in chat with the greatest good humour; told us of the many English gentlemen and ladies that visit them, and help'd us to our glasses very briskly. The wine was good, and we could not help drinking the English Ladies.

These hermits are of the Franciscan order; therefore will touch no money: but there is a *Mary Magdalen* painted over a kind of altar in the church; and to Mary Magdalen you drop a coin slily. It would not otherwise be in the power of this little community to furnish their numerous visitors with meat and drink, and entertain besides a good number of poor people who visit the place, partly out of devotion and partly to get a meal. They admit ladies to visit the hermitage when they are in company with gentlemen; otherwise not: and as to women of low rank, they are not allowed to ascend beyond the Arch mentioned before, except on some festival days.

About an hour after dinner we took our leave, and went back to our asses, who had leisurely cropp'd the thistles about, while our guide and the Negro feasted merrily upon herrings, cheese, and fruit, convey'd to them with a sufficient quantity of bread and wine by one of the fathers.

And now I may truly say that I have seen the strangest solitude that ever was inhabited by men, amidst the most pleasing assemblage of craggs, rocks, trees, and bushes that can possibly be fancied; the whole commanding a most wide and amazing prospect, as from thence you discover a vast tract of the ocean with many of the castles and habitations at the mouth of the *Tagus*, the tops of the Royal Convent of *Mafra*, several villages and hamlets, with many single cottages scattered over a long chain of uneven mountains, some of which are perfectly rocky and barren; some shaded with oak, fir-trees, and cork-trees; and lemon or orange-groves, besides numberless other plants of every kind and generation.

At *Mafra*, an inconsiderable village not far from Lisbon, there is one of the most magnificent buildings in the World.

The first Land which the Arch-Duchess who married John the Vth. the father of his present Majesty, descried on her approach to Portugal was the hills of *Mafra*, and the first favour she asked of her royal Consort, was that he would there

erect

erect a Temple to the Virgin Mary and St. Anthony, to whose joint protection she supposed herself indebted for her safe landing in Portugal. The King not only built the Temple, but added a Palace, a Convent, a Garden, and a Park.

The whole pile is a quadrangle; the church and palace take up one half, and the convent the other; the church is in the middle of the chief front towards the village, and will contain with ease a thousand people; it is however so dark that the fine things which it contains are not easily to be distinguished, which is the more to be regretted, as neither bronze, precious marble, silver, gold, nor even the most costly jewels have been spared to render it an object of astonishment.

There are several altars in it, as rich as art and money can make them; the principal of these, has a statute of massy silver, with several large candlesticks, and so many other rich ornaments, that it is said to have cost half a million of crusades, equal to sixty two thousand, five hundred pounds sterling which our author believes to be true.

The palace consists of two distinct apartments, one on each side of the church, that on the right, as you go in is the Queen's; that on the left the King's: each consists of a long range of rooms, closets, and halls, and they communicate with each other by a passage which runs over part of the church.

Each corner of this front supports a dome, somewhat in the form of a pavilion, and over the center there is a cupulo. The gate is in the middle, and on each side is an insulated column of a kind of granite little inferior to the Egyptian; each column was cut out of a single block, and is about 18 feet in circumference; beyond the column each way is a portico, supported by other fine columns, and ornamented with several colossal statutes made by excellent masters at Rome. The ascent to the church takes up the best part of the space between the edifice and the village, and the wide circular steps of it, are perhaps superior to every thing of the kind upon earth.

The roof, except the pavilions, the cupula, and two belfries, is a terrace, which commands an extensive prospect.

The belfries contain 160 bells of various sizes, and many curious chimes are played upon them, by means of very complicated engines which are contained in the towers beneath; the bells and their apparatus are supposed to have cost above one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds.

The convent consists principally of three dormitories, a refectory, an infirmary, a kitchen and a library.

The dormitories are said to be about three hundred paces in length, and wide enough for ten men to walk abreast together; they contain cells for about six hundred, and are lofty and commodious; but there are only three hundred Mass Friars, and one hundred and fifty Lay Friars.

The furniture of the cells for the Capuchine Friars, consists of a narrow, uncovered bed not very soft, a table, a few chairs, a shelf for books, and very little else. The Lay Friars have no shelves, for very few of them can read.

The refectory is, says our author, a glorious thing. The table that runs through it admits of more than 150 people on each side; and there is room enough left at one end of it for another table, at which the King will sometimes dine with some of his Grandees.

Our author saw the cloth laid, and took notice that for every two there was a mug which contains about two bottles of wine, and for every two also, a trencher of Brasil-wood, with six figs upon it, two bunches of grapes, and two lemons; the rest of the dinner consists of three good dishes, fat or meagre, as the day happens to be.

The maintenance of this family costs the King five and twenty thousand pounds sterling a year.

The library contains little but trash: there are above one hundred volumes which contain lives of St. Anthony, each author relating his atchievements in a different manner.

The original architect of this building was a German who had been bred at Rome: his name is not mentioned; the first stone was laid in 1717, yet some of the internal parts are not yet finished, though more than 6000 workmen were constantly employed on it during the first 20 years, besides numberless artists in Rome and other parts. Two hundred workmen were employed upon it when our author was there.

With this account we shall dismiss the work for the present month. X.

[*To be continued.*]

23. *The* LAME LOVERS, *a Comedy in three Acts, as performed in the* Haymarket, *by* SAMUEL FOOT.

The persons in this little Drama are Sir Luke Limp, by Mr. Foot, a vain old

old man with a wooden leg, fond of people of fashion, whom he fastens upon in publick for no other reason than their rank, adhering to Sir John, till the Baronet is superseded by my Lord; quitting the puny Peer, for an Earl; and sacrificing all three to a Duke.

Serjeant Circuit, a prating knavish old Barrister.

Jack, his son, by Mr. Weston, an awkward simple, boyish Creature, whom his father is instructing to be a knave that he may practise the Law.

Woodford, a young fellow intitled to a good Estate, but not able to sue for it.

Fairplay, an honest attorney his guardian.

Mrs. Circuit, the Serjeant's second wife, a young fashionable demirep.

Charlotte, the Serjeants daughter by a former wife, a sensible good girl.

This piece is, like others of the same author, by no means a story in dialogue. It is a series of scenes occasionally introduced by the characters and situations of the parties.

Sir Luke intrigues with the Serjeant's wife, under pretence of courting the daughter. Fairplay applies to the Serjeant to undertake the recovery of Woodford's estate, and Jack introduces him to his sister, of whom he is become passionately enamoured. The Drama leaves all the parties as it found them, for as it contains no plot, there can be no catastrophe; Woodford however is in train to marry Charlotte, and the Serjeant consequently to endeavour the recovery of his estate.

Many of the scenes are exceedingly comical, and contain much just and well pointed satire.

The following scene is so humorous a display of a folly by no means uncommon, in the character of Sir Luke, that it cannot fail to entertain our readers.

Sir Luke Limp, Serjeant Circuit, and Charlotte.

A servant enters and delivers a card to Sir Luke.

Sir Luke, Reads—"Sir Gregory desires the honour of Sir Luke Limp's company to dine. An answer is desired". Gadso! a little unlucky; I have been engaged for these three weeks.

Serjeant, What, I find Sir Gregory is returned for the corporation of *Fleesum*.

Sir L. Is he so? Oh ho!—That alters the case.—George, give my compliments to Sir Gregory, and I'll certainly come and dine there. Order Joe to run to alderman Inkle's, in Threadneedle-street; sorry can't wait upon him, but confin'd to bed two days with *new influenza*.

Charlot. You make light, Sir Luke, of these sort of engagements.

Sir L. What can a man do? These damn'd fellows (when one has the misfortune to meet them) take scandalous advantage; teaze, When will you do me the honour, pray, Sir Luke, to take a bit of mutton with me? Do you name the day.—They are as bad as a beggar, who attacks your coach at the mounting of a hill; there is no getting rid of them, without a penny to one, and a promise to t'other.

Ser. True; and then for such a time too—three weeks! I wonder they expect folks to remember. It is like a retainer in Michaelmas term for the summer assizes.

Sir L. Not but, upon these occasions, no man in England is more punctual than——

Enter a Servant, who gives *Sir Luke* a Letter.

From whom?

Servant, Earl of Brentford. The servant waits for an answer.

Sir L. Answer!——By your leave, Mr. Serjeant and Charlot. [*Reads.*] "Taste for music—Monsr. Duport—fail—Dinner upon table at five"—Gadso! I hope Sir Gregory's servant an't gone.

Serv. Immediately upon receiving the answer.

Sir L. Run after him as fast as you can—tell him, quite in despair—recollect an engagement that can't in nature be missed,—and return in an instant.

Char. You see, the Knight must give way for my Lord.

Sir L. No faith, it is not that, my dear Charlot; you saw that was quite an extempore business.—No, hang it, no, it is not for the title; but to tell you the truth, Brentford has more wit than any man in the world; it is that makes me fond of his house.

Char. By the choice of his company he gives an unanswerable instance of that.

Sir L. You are right, my dear girl. But now to give you a proof of his wit: You know Brentford's finances are a little out of repair, which procures him some visits that he would very gladly excuse.

Serj. What need he fear? His person is sacred: for by the tenth of William and Mary——

Sir L. He knows that well enough; but for all that——

Serj.

Serj. Indeed, by a late act of his own house, (which does them infinite honour) his goods or chattles may be——

Sir L. Seized upon when they can find them; but he lives in ready furnished lodgings, and hires his coach by the month.

Serj. Nay, if the sheriff return "non inventus"——

Sir L. A pox o'your law, you may make me lose sight of my story. One morning, a Welch coachmaker came with his bill to my Lord, whose name was unluckily Loyd. My Lord had the man up. You are called, I think, Mr. Loyd?—At your Lordship's service, my Lord.—What, Loyd with an L?—It was with an L indeed my Lord.—Because in your part of the world I have heard that Loyd and Floyd were synonymous, the very same names.—Very often indeed, my Lord.—But you always spell your's with an L?—Always.—That Mr. Loyd, is a little unlucky; for you must know I am now paying my debts alphabetically, and in four or five years you might have come in with an F; but I am afraid I can give you no hopes for your L—Ha, ha, ha!

Enter a servant.

Serv. There was no overtaking the servant.

Sir L. That is unlucky: tell my Lord I'll attend him.—I'll call on Sir Gregory myself.

Serj. Why, you won't leave us, Sir Luke?

Sir L. Pardon, dear Serjeant and Charlotta; have a thousand things to do for half a million of people positively; promised to procure a husband for Lady Cicely Sulky, and match a coach-horse, for Brigadier Whip; after that, must run into the city to borrow a thousand for young At-all at Almack's; send a Cheshire cheese by the stage to Sir Timothy Tankard in Suffolk; and get at the Herald's Office a coat of arms to clap on the coach of Billy Bengal, a nabob newly arrived: so you see I have not a moment to lose.

Serj. True, true.

Sir L. At your toilet to-morrow at ten you may—

Enter a Serveant abruptly, and runs against *Sir Luke.*

Can't you see where you are running, you rascal!

Serv. Sir, his Grace the Duke of—

Sir L. Grace? Where is he? Where—

Serv. In his coach at the door.—If you an't better engaged would be glad of your company to go into the city and take a dinner at Dolly's.

Sir L. In his own coach did you say

Serv. Yes, Sir.

Sir L. With the coronets—or—

Ser. I believe so.

Sir L. There's no resisting of tha —Bid Joe run to Sir Gregory Goose

Serv. He is already gone to alderman Inkle's.

Sir Luke, Then do you step to th Knight—hey! no—you must go to m Lord's—hold, hold, no—I have it—Step first to Sir Greg's, then pop in Lord Brentford's just as the compan are going to dinner.

Serv. What shall I say to Sir Gregory?

Sir L. Any thing—what I told yo before.

Serv. And what to my Lord?

Sir L. What!—Why tell him th my uncle from Epsom—no—that won do, for he knows I don't care a farthin for him—hey!—Why tell him—hold have it—Tell him, that as I was goin into my chair to obey his command I was arrested by a couple of bailiff forced into a hackney coach, and ca ried to the Py'd Bull in the Borough I beg ten thousand pardons for makin his grace wait, but his Grace know my misfor—— Exit Sir *Luke.*

The following may almost rival Strad dling *Versus* Styles, in Pope's Mi cellanies.

Serjeant Circuit and his son Jack.

Serj. Are you ready in the case o the law?

Jack, Pretty well, I believe.

Serj. Give it then.

Jack, First of April, anno seventee hundred and blank, John a Noake was indicted by blank, in the county o blank, for stealing a cow, contra pacem etcet.—and against the statute in th case provided and made, to prever stealing of cattle.

Serj. Go on.

J. Said Noakes was convicted upo the said statute.

Serj. What followed upon?

J. Motion in arrest of judgmen made by counsellor Puzzle. First b cause the field from whence the cow w conveyed is laid in the indictment *round,* but turned out upon proof to *square.*

Serj. That's well, a valid objection

J. Secondly, because in the said i dictment the colour of the cow is call red, there being no such thing in rer

naturæ as red cows, no more than black lions, ſpread eagles, flying griffins, or blue boars.

Serj. Well put.

J. Thirdly, ſaid Noakes has offended againſt form of the ſtatute: becauſe ſtealing of *cattle* is there provided againſt: whereas we are only convicted of ſtealing a *cow*. Now, though cattle may be cows, yet it does not follow that cows muſt be cattle.

The following ſpeeches are ſo fine a charicatura of bar-eloquence that it would be injuſtice not to give them to our readers; perhaps many of them may find living examples of it ſo like, as to entitle it rather to the character of portrait.

The object of litigation is a ſmall parcel of land which is to decide the fate of a borough: The parties are Hobſon and Nobſon; and it was agreed that Nobſon ſhould cut down a tree on the premiſſes, and Hobſon bring his action of damages: The counſel in the true ſpirit of the law take no notice of the borough and lands, the real objects in view, but ſtick cloſe to the tree, which is of no importance at all.

For the Plaintiff.

Mr. Circuit, Gentlemen of the Jury.—I am in this cauſe counſel for Hobſon, the plaintiff.—The action is brought againſt Nebuchadonezer Nobſon, that he the ſaid Nobſon did cut down a tree, value two-pence, and to his own uſe ſaid tree did convert.—Nobſon juſtifies, and claims tree as his tree. We will, gentlemen, firſt ſtate the probable evidence, and then come to the poſitive: and firſt as to the probable—When was this tree here belonging to Hobſon, and claimed by Nobſon, cut down? Was it cut down publickly in the day, in the face of the ſun, men, women, and children, all the world looking on?—No; it was cut down privately, in the night, in a dark night, nobody *did* ſee, nobody *could* ſee.—Hum—And then with reſpect and regard to this tree, I am inſtructed to ſay, gentlemen, it was a beautiful, an ornamental tree to the ſpot where it grew. Now can it be thought that any man would come for to go in the middle of the night, nobody ſeeing, nobody *did* ſee, nobody *could* ſee, and cut down a tree, which tree was an ornamental tree, if tree had been his tree?—Certainly no.—And again, gentlemen, we moreover inſiſt, that this tree was not only ornamental to the ſpot where it grew, but it was a uſeful tree to the owner; it was a plumb-tree, and not only a plumb-tree, but I am authorized to ſay the beſt of plumb-trees, it was a damſin plum.—Now can it be thought, that any man would come for to go, in the middle of the night, nobody ſeeing, nobody *did* ſee, nobody *could* ſee, and cut down a tree; which tree was not only an ornamental tree, but a uſeful tree; and not only a uſeful tree, but a plum-tree; and not only a plum-tree, but the beſt of plum-trees, a damſin plum? Moſt aſſuredly no.—If ſo be then, that this be ſo, and ſo it moſt certainly is, I apprehend no doubt will remain with the court, but my client a verdict will have, with full coſts of ſuits, in ſuch a manner and ſo forth, as may nevertheleſs appear notwithſtanding.

For the Defendant.

Sir L. For Hercules Hobſon—I ſhan't gentlemen upon this occaſion, attempt, to move your paſſions, by flowing periods, and rhetorical flowers, as Mr. Serjeant has done; no, gentlemen, if I get at your hearts, I will make my way thro' your heads, however thick they may be—in order to which, I will purſue the learned gentleman, thro' what he calls his probable proofs: and firſt, as to this tree's being cut down in the night; in part we will grant him that point, but, under favour, not a dark night, Mr. Serjeant; no, quite the reverſe, we can prove that the moon ſhone bright, with uncommon luſtre that night ---So that if ſo be as how people did not ſee that was none of our faults, they might have look'd on and ſeen if they would. And then as to this beautiful tree, with which Mr. Serjeant has ornamented his ſpot-- No, gentlemen, no ſuch matter at all; I am inſtructed to ſay quite the reverſe; a ſtunted tree, a blighted, blaſted tree; a tree not only limbleſs, and leafleſs, but very near lifeleſs; that was the true ſtate of the tree: and then as to it's uſe, we own it was a plum-tree indeed, but not of the kind Mr. Serjeant ſets forth, a damſin plum; our proofs ſay loudly a bull plum? but if ſo be and it had been a damſin plum, will any man go for to ſay, that a damſin plum is the beſt kind of plum; not a whit, I take upon me to ſay it is not a noum ſubſtantive plum---with plenty of ſugar it does pretty well indeed in a tart, but to eat it by itſelf, will Mr. Serjeant go to compare it with the queen mother, the padrigons——

Upon the whole, the humour of this piece may well atone for its want of plot and regularity, and for the introduction

duction of some trite stories which are unworthy of the author's invention and wit. X.

26. *An Address to the Twelve Judges of England, in behalf of Insolvent Debtors.*

Our laws with respect to insolvent debtors, have been long considered by all wise and good men, as a disgrace to our country. At present the creditor has a power to imprison his insolvent debtor for life, which is a punishment much too severe when insolvency is a fault; and is a most unjust oppression, when it is a misfortune: indiscriminately to deliver up a debtor to the resentment of a creditor, armed with such a power, whether he is innocent or criminal, is surely unworthy of any legislature, much more that of a commercial and free people.

It is, however, much more easy to complain of the evil, than to contrive a remedy: perhaps, if provision was made for hearing and determining the merits of the case, as well as the legality of the debt, and a proper and adequate punishment assigned for the fraudulent debtor, and for him who contracted debts, which he had no rational prospect of being ever able to discharge; at the same time delivering the innocent and unfortunate, from the power of causeless resentment, the mischief would in a good degree be remedied, and the innocent debtor neither confined by his creditor in a dungeon, nor by his own fears in an obscure corner of the town, without power of soliciting business or enjoying leisure.

It must however be remembered, that whatever lessens the power of the creditor over the debtor, will proportionably make it difficult, especially for poor people, to whom credit is most necessary, to obtain credit. When the debtor contracts an obligation, which he knows he must discharge at the risk of imprisonment, perhaps for life, the creditor has some security: he may well suppose that debts will not in general be wantonly contracted, without a probable prospect of payment: but when the debtor risks only some slight punishments, except in cases of premeditated fraud, the creditor will naturally be more cautious. Vice is unhappily always in proportion to temptation, and therefore, if debts could be contracted at less risk, probably many more debts would be contracted, in proportion to the credit that could be obtained, than at present, without necessity, and without ability to pay: So that while the honest man apparently poor, was refused credit, the knave apparently rich, would more frequently abuse it.

It may also be alleged, that although a creditor has a power of imprisoning an insolvent debtor during pleasure, yet he will seldom be induced to do it from resentment, where there is apparently no fault; and that he cannot do it without an allowance to the prisoner, which however trifling, is a net loss that few people are diabolical enough to sustain, for the sake of rendering miserable, those whom they themselves suppose to be innocent. It must however be acknowledged, that, allowing indiscretion, and even guilt sufficient to justify resentment, this passion should be restrained from inflicting excessive punishment; but though our jails may be full, the number imprisoned upon an execution against the body, where there are no goods to satisfy the debt, will be found very small, in proportion to the number of debtors who are even criminally insolvent in this kingdom. A power however, that may be injuriously exerted, even against a single individual among five million, should certainly be restrained, if it can be done without incurring a greater evil than is obviated.

This Author thinks that luxury is ruining the state, and that the facility of obtaining credit is the cause of luxury: but this is a subject which it is manifest he has not sufficiently considered, and which we have not time on this occasion to consider for him.

He has endeavoured to prove, that to deprive creditors of all remedy, would be a national advantage, even though it prevented all credit: but he should not forget, that if credit for superfluities is precluded, there will be no credit for necessaries. There is the greatest reason to suppose, that more misery will be produced among the honest poor of this country, in one month, by the preclusion of credit for necessaries, than by the imprisonment of debtors for ten years.

But till the power of inadequately punishing criminal, and cruelly oppressing innocent insolvency, is taken away, some of those with whom the law has intrusted it, may probably be deterred from carrying it into execution, by the following pathetic address.

"Let those creditors who are willing to make use of their odious prerogative, before they throw a debtor into jail, take

take a view of the place in which he is to be confined: let them attentively examine the cell, wherein he muſt ſeek ſhelter againſt the inclemency of the ſeaſons; where, in winter, damp, cold, and the piercing winds will purſue him; where, in ſummer, vermin, filth, ſtench, and a corrupted air will contaminate his blood and his breath: let them ſcrutinouſly inquire what price he muſt pay there for the hire of that wretched dungeon, in which he is to eſtabliſh his home, and in which he is to retire for meditation and for reſt; for the uncomfortable couch he is to lie upon; and for the unwholeſome food he is to ſubſiſt by: let them exactly calculate whether the pitiful allowance the law provides for him, is ſufficient for his neceſſities, and adequate to his unavoidable expences: let them accurately look into the many impoſitions and extortions he will be ſubjected to, and forced to put up with, from his avaritious and unfeeling keepers: let them minutely obſerve what company he will be obliged to keep, whether he likes it or not; and, what a torment it muſt be to a mind, ſoberly and rationally inclined, to aſſociate with the moſt abandoned wretches: let them ſeriouſly conſider whether it is poſſible for human virtue, to withſtand the contagion of example, in ſo diſcouraging and ſo enervating a ſituation.

After taking a complete view of the priſon, of its inhabitants and their manners, of the rate of the neceſſaries of life, of the oppreſſive taxes extorted by the keepers: let the creditor ſtep to his debtor's retreat; and there view his family, and reflect what will become of a, perhaps, ſickly wife, of young helpleſs infants, of an infirm aged parent, whoſe ſubſtance and ſupport, depend intirely on the labour of the man, he is going to ſnatch away from them."

The Author invites all inſolvent debtors, whether in or out of priſon, to join in an application to parliament for relief, with reſpect to the power of impriſoning their perſons, to direct letters poſt paid, to the Author of this addreſs, at Mr. Wilkie's, No. 71, in St. Paul's Church-yard; promiſes that an account of their proceedings, ſhall be publiſhed in the London Chronicle, and ſollicits the pecuniary aſſiſtance of all whom providence has placed above the danger of increaſing the number of inſolvent debtors.

The Pamphlet is very well worthy the attention of the public, as well as of thoſe to whom it is addreſſed. X.

27. *The* NOBLE PEDLAR, *a Burletta of two Acts, a new kind of Entertainment, introduced at Marybone-Gardens.*

The plot of this little piece is as follows. —— Florimore, a young nobleman, ſtruck with the beauty and ſimplicity of Arabella, diſguiſes himſelf as a pedlar, in order to try in that ſtation, (as his rank and fortune cannot have any influence,) whether he can make an impreſſion on her heart. In the mean time, Barbarino, Florimore's ſervant, a preſuming fellow, dreſſes himſelf in his maſter's clothes, and introduces himſelf to Sophorina, Arabella's mother, who, ſuppoſing him a gentleman, undertakes to recommend him to her daughter. The girl, much offended with his conceit and effrontery, becomes preſently prejudiced in favour of the pedlar, and abſolutely refuſes to liſten to her mother's advice, which is to make Barbarino her huſband. Barbarino afterwards attacks his maſter, without perceiving his diſguiſe, in an inſolent manner, and endeavours, with the aſſiſtance of Sophorina, to turn him out of the houſe. A ſtruggle enſues, in which Florimore's falſe hair is pulled off, by which his real quality is diſcovered, to the confuſion of his ſervant and Sophorina, who, upon an explanation of Florimore's honourable intentions, gladly conſents to give him her daughter in marriage; and, Barbarino being forgiven, the piece concludes.

SONG. *By* ARABELLA.

FROM morn to night alone I ſit,
For liberty I ſigh and fret,
Like Robin in his cage;
Mamma ſhe kills me with her care,
She tells me I am young and fair,
At a bewitching age—
No gay aſſembly muſt I ſee,
She ſays, ſuch things will ruin me,
That men are falſe and vain:
But ſhe is old and full of ſpleen,
Were ſhe like me, at gay ſixteen,
She'd ſing another ſtrain.

SONG. *By* SOPHORINA.

FOOLISH wench, thou ſoon ſhalt find,
I've got a plaything to my mind; (find,
Leave thy pouting,
And thy glouting,
Throw thy fooliſh fears away.
If thou too long has been confin'd,
I'll ſoon releaſe, and ſoon will bind;
I come to teaze thee,
And to pleaſe thee,
And to fix thy wedding-day.

Y.

A DIALOGUE, *&c. ſpoken at the* Commencement *in the* College *of* Philadelphia, June 5, 1770; *ſuppoſed to be written by* Dr. Smith.

AMYNTOR.

NO more in Academic forms we greet
Your kind indulgent ear. Prepare we now
The wonted ſtrain of joy—But Damon, whence
That deep-heav'd ſigh; that brow o'ercaſt with care?
Why bends your looks in ſorrow to the ground,
To damp this feſtal day?

DAMON.

Alas! my friend;
When *Diſcord* rears her banner, and the ſtate
Totters beneath her ſway; when *freedom* mourns,
And her fair ſiſter *Commerce*, by her ſide,
Sits bound in fetters; when untwiſted lies
The golden cord of mutual truſt and love,
That ſhould unite the parent and the child—
Say, can the ſympathizing Muſe forget
To ſhare her country's pangs? Can ſhe delight
In frolic ſtrain, or deck her brow with bays,
When the dark cypreſs and the baleful yew
May beſt beſeem her ſtate?

AMYNTOR.

In virtuous grief,
Even joy is found, when the ſweet cheerer *Hope*
Refuſes not to pour her wonted balm
Upon the bleeding heart. What human power,
Or human ſcheme, however deep deviſed,
Shall ſtay the mighty purpoſes of Heaven?
Lo! in the rolls of *Providence* engrav'd,
I read the great decree—"The time ſhall come,
"And now begins to dawn, when rooted ſtrong
"In ſacred knowledge and enlightened zeal,
"Fair *Freedom* ſhall again erect her head,
"And widely o'er this weſtern world diffuſe
"Her Empire undiſturb'd; while *Commerce* fair,
"And *Arts* and *Science*, and *Religion* pure,
"Shall prop her throne:"—And hark! their warbling voice,
Enraptur'd at the thought, the Muſes raiſe——

AIR.

Freedom, mankind's ſafeſt guide!
Here erect thine endleſs reign;
Truth and *Juſtice* by thy ſide,
Golden *Commerce* in thy train!
Empires own thy gentle ſway
They, without thee, drooping, mourn;
Smiling as the orient day,
Haſte, fair Freedom, thy return!

DAMON.

Amyntor! thou haſt rous'd my inmoſt powers!
The whole analogy of things confirms
The ſtrain prophetic. For as yonder ſun
Rejoicing earth, diurnal, rides along
Pompous, from eaſt to fartheſt weſt; even ſo
It ſeems decreed that Empire, Freedom, Arts,
And their refulgent train, ſhould urge their courſe
Glorious from Eaſt to Weſt, and ere the day
Of time ſhall end, in ſoul-rejoicing tour,
Surround the globe, and every people bleſs.

THYRSIS.

Yes, Damon! and the bright hiſtoric page
Still more confirms the thought—With Eaſtern ſwains,
Where innocence and ſimple nature join'd,
To bleſs the rural cot, when time was young,
Fair *Freedom* firſt upheld her bloodleſs reign.
With growing glory, thence ſhe ſtretch'd her courſe
Still weſtward o'er * Heſeſtia, Perſia, Greece,
Thence o'er ‡ Heſperian realms; and as ſhe mov'd
Sublime along, ſhe caſt a glad'ning ray,
Far to the North, on Scythia's lonely race,
And vaſt Sarmatia. Then aſcending bold
The Alpine heights, ſhe bade eternal ſnow
And mountains bare, delight the ſoul e'en more
Than Arno's teeming vale forſook by her.
Germania then rejoic'd beneath her ſway,
Reaching, the while, the fartheſt polar verge
Of wintry Scandinavia's frozen climes.
Then meditating ſtill a bolder flight,
O'er fair Britannia's iſles, and Thules' ſelf,
She urg'd her glorious cauſe; and ling'ring long
There on Europa's laſt, but nobleſt, ſons
She beam'd her noon-tide blaze; and Weſtward ſtill
Acroſs the vaſt Atlantic ſhot a ray,
To gladden Britain's ſons, where'er retir'd
In regions new. And tho' by clouds obſcur'd
Yet ſhall her beams, with renovated ſtrength
Break forth, and pierce more awful depths of woods,
"Till all America's untutor'd ſons,"
Of every language, and of every hue,
Rous'd and exalted by her genial warmth,
Enjoy by turns their day of ſocial bliſs.

AMYNTOR.

The Flux of things—the riſe and fall of ſtates
How ſolemn is the lecture which they read!
Thro' all the annals of recorded Time
Each page declares—"That *Vice* is *Slavery* night,
"And *Virtue* is bright *Freedom*'s glorious day

DAMON.

Attend, ye Patriot throng! ye noble ſons
Of Freedom! who, to ſave your Country's right
With rigid ſelf-denial, † ſacrifice
Your private gain—O! be your worth approv'd
Attend! be firm! So in the roll of Fame,
When Time ſhall ceaſe, and worlds in ruin hurl'd
Sav'd from the wreck, your names ſhall ever live

AIR.

TIME! thy wheels ſhall ceaſe to move
Nature in one ruin end!
But th' Archangel from above,
Shall in heav'nly pomp deſcend,
And from the wreck, the roll of Fame
Shall ſnatch, and ſave each *Patriot* name.

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* One of the names of antient Egypt.
‡ Heſperia, or Italy.
† Alluding to the public ſpirited agreement entered into by the generality of the American Merchants.

St. Giles's, Auguſt 6, 1770.

Mr. URBAN,

HAVING had the Pleaſure of ſeeing the *Male Phlogy*'s Garland in one of your late Magazines, I ſend you *it's Companion* for inſertion in your next, ſhould you judge it worth a Place. I am, &c.

GEOFFRY Mc'GWIGGEN.

The FEMALE PHLOGY: A new BABY-BALLAD.

HEY ! my Kitty ! my Kitty !
And ho ! my Kitty Macaulay !
My Baby ſo ſweet and ſo pretty,
Oh ! what makes it ſqueel ſo and ſqually ?
Does it whimper to kiſs Parſon Horne,
Or to play at bo-peep with Dick Greeny ?
Or is my dear Pet quite forlorn,
All becauſe it's not yet made a Queeny ?
Diddidy, Diddidy, Diddidy, &c.

Oh ! Phlogy ! you blinking cock, Phlogy !
What dotage your crutches diſcover——
Oh ! Phlogy ! you liquoriſh Roguey !
To act with nineteen the Lame Lover !——
But, ah ! had good luck, Phlogy, ſped you,
To call Kitty Collop your Deary,
With Oliver's Pap ſhe'd ha' fed you,
And Prynne's Puritannick Small-beery.
Diddidy, &c.

O ! Fie, upon naughty Paoli,
That wou'dn't come kiſs little Kitty ;
I hates him as bad as * Old Rowley,
And loves him not one ſingle bitty :
To Corſica back let him ſcramble,
And hide his face under it's rockſy,
While up and down Kitty ſhall amble,
And raiſe a Republick by Proxy.
Diddidy, &c.

Old Taycho's as mad as a March-hare,
And raves of the Parliament-Houſey ;
But my little Kitty's much archer,
And thinks but of creepy-creep Mouſey :
Let Taycho, all wrapp'd up in flannels,
In vain throw his arms out to catch her,
While Kitty a Jury impanels,
To find out the man that can match her.
Dididdy, &c.

Jack Wilkes made an Eſſay on Woman,
His Doings, indeed, were but poory ;
No man, that's not better than common,
Shall enter my Kitty's Contoury :
Some Patriot of Iriſh erection,
And ſtout antient Commonwealth make-o,
Red-hair'd, and of ſanguine complexion——
Then a fig for Jack Wilkes and Old Taycho.
Diddidy, &c.

Now give it it's Meſs, it's Meſs,
It's † White-Wine and Eggs, my Honey !
Then let it undreſs, undreſs——
O ! law ! What a ſweet little C—y !——
Now put it to bed in a trice——
Young Roger, be ſure do your Duty :
O ! there now, that's nice——that's nice——
Sing Coo, Coo, Coo, my Beauty !
Diddidy, &c.

A Red Coat's not half worth a Callock,
Give me a Gallant in Crapey :
What Soldier, like Green on a Haſſock,
Performs ſuch a delicate Rapey ?
Then hey for Dick Green ! Green ! Green !
And ho for Jack Horne ! Horne ! Horney !
My Kitty will ſoon be a Queen,
As ſure as ſhe ever was horney.
Diddidy, &c.

* A nick-name for K. CHARLES.

† The conſtant nightly Metheglin of our celebrated Heroine.

JENNY and CHLOE. A BALLAD.

Set by Mr. Vernon *of Vauxhall-Gardens.*

And Sung by Mr. Worgan.

AT once I'm in love with two nymphs that are fair,
And to ſweets in my garden theſe nymphs I compare !
Nor can ſhrub nor can bloſſom be better than thoſe,
And Jenny's my Myrtle, and Chloe's my Roſe.
My Chloe is fond all her charms to diſplay,
With the Roſe in her cheek ſhe to all wou'd be gay,
On all paler beauties ſhe looks down with pride,
And can bear not a flow'ret to grow by her ſide.
She thinks not how quickly theſe charms will expire,
That with May they firſt came, and with Summer retire ;
That Pride ſo ſoon over is fooliſh and vain,
And Love built on Beauty, can't hold with a ſwain.
But Jenny, my Myrtle, ne'er changes her face,
No Seaſon nor Time, can her features diſplace ;
She covets no praiſe, nor with Envy is ſtung,
She always is pleas'd, and is pleaſing and young.
Then Chloe, I ſudden muſt make my retreat,
Thy Roſe is too blooming, too ſhort-liv'd, and ſweet ;
But Jenny, thy Myrtle is laſting and green,
And all the year thro', thou the ſame ſtill *are ſeen.*

On the DISSECTION *of a* BODY.

OBSERVE this wonderful machine,
View its connection with each part,
Thus furniſh'd by the hand unſeen,
How far ſurpaſſing human art !
Should ableſt imitators try,
With utmoſt ſkill, to form a like,
Could they ſo charm the curious eye ?
Could they with equal wonder ſtrike ?

See how the motion of each part
Upon ſome othe ſtill depends,
When all a mutual aid impart,
Conducive to their various ends.

Whilſt we th' amazing frame explore,
More ſecret wonders ſtill we ſpy,
Yet there remain ten thouſand more
Hid from the microſcopic eye.

Here may the ſtupid Atheiſt ſee
  Convincing proofs——which all combine
To overthrow his wretched plan,
  And ſpeak the Maker's hand divine.

What great emoluments accrue
  To thoſe whoſe Nature's laws obey?
From ſuch inſtructions in her view,
  Ye ſons of Eſculapius ſay!

Tho' God has call'd the life he lent,
  Each vital function, dormant laid,
Here we trace Nature's deep intent,
And ſee how once the ſprings were play'd.

Theſe tubes convey'd the purple juice,
  Which with new ſtrength ſupply'd the whole;
And here branch'd forth the nerves, whoſe uſe
  Was to keep converſe with the ſoul.

This ſilent preacher points us out
  The cauſe of many a latent ill,
Which, heretofore, lay hid in doubt,
  Baffling each effort of our ſkill.

CUPID WOUNDED.

BY a ſmall Bee which on a roſe bud hung,
  Cupid one day unhappily was ſtung;
Sucking the wounded finger ſtrait he ran,
And to his beauteous Mother thus began;
"Undone, undone, O Queen! I faint, I die!
"No creature, ſure, more innocent than I,
"And yet a winged ſerpent gave the wound,
"Oh earth y-clept a Bee; in heav'n is found
"No name for ſuch a reptile"—Venus ſmil'd—
"Suppreſs, fond boy (the ſaid) a grief ſo wild:
"If, in a ſting ſo ſmall, ſo anguiſh found,
"Think how that heart muſt ache which feels
THY WOUND."

Portſmouth Dock. GEO. CROSSMAN.

A late Speech and Addreſs to a Moſt Noble *Prince verſified.*

WE the May'r and the Bailiffs of S—n town
Who have always been loyal and true to the Crown,
Directed by *Inſtinct*, that governs brutes all,
From the bear in the foreſt to th' ox in the ſtall,
Come hither to pay our reſpects to our betters,
For *Virtue* ſo fam'd and your knowledge of *Letters*.

O do not, great Prince, our poor tribute deſpiſe,
Nor ſend us a packing with tears in our eyes;
But ſuffer us here in your preſence to ſtand,
And to kiſs with all duty your *dear little Hand*.

Southampton, Aug. 1770. A BURGESS.

DIANA *and* CUPID. *A celebrated Cantata.*

Set by Mr. Fiſher, *and ſung by Mr.* Vernon *in* Vauxhall Gardens.

RECITATIVE.

AS Dian, and her hunting train,
  Once rov'd to try the wood and plain,
Poor Cupid, faſt aſleep, they found,
His bow and arrows on the ground:
Well pleas'd to find his Godſhip there,
She thus commands her liſt'ning fair.

AIR.

Break, break with ſpeed each pointed dart,
  For if he wakes he'll turn our foe;
'Tis his to wound the tender heart,
  His only joys to give us woe.
Now ſhall we ſafely trace the plain,
  And haunt the river, lawn, and grove;
His arrows broke, his pow'r is vain,
  You now may ſafely laugh at love.

RECITATIVE.

When now, too late, the God awoke,
  Saw Dian and her fav'rites by,
The fatal miſchief thus he ſpoke,
  Whilſt malice ſparkled from each eye.

AIR.

Though Cupid is vanquiſh'd to day,
  Believe not my empire is o'er,
To Venus I'll hie me away,
  She'll arm me as well as before.
Oh Dian! what nymph of thy train
  Is ſafe when I aim the ſure dart?
I'm mad with the wrongs I ſuſtain,
  Then, Goddeſs! take care of thy heart.

Par Nobile CHARLOTTE *et* KITTY CRADOCK.

SI fortuna perbellas
  Huc ducat puellas,
Hoc noſtrum teſtetur amorem,
  Quod excitant curas
  Hæ ſolæ tam duras,
Hæ leniant ſolæ doloremi.

  Nec cauſa ſit iræ
  Me duas ambire;
Varié faſcinant; ut, Catherina,
  Te, diem ſinceram,
  Hilartier feram,
Sit noctis Charlotta regina.

TRANSLATION.

Should Fortune this way
  The dear Charmers convey,
Let this ſpeak how their abſence I grieve;
  None but this lovely pair,
  Could create ſo much care,
None but they too that Care can relieve.

My Ambition not blame,
  That at both I ſhould aim,
Since with different charms they delight,
  Sprightly Kitty ſhall ſway,
  The convivial Day,
Lovely Charlotte ſhall govern the Night.

The DISAPPOINTMENT. *To* Dulcebella.

I Kept the time with that religious zeal,
  As Hermits do, who to their croſſes kneel;
Each little noiſe my liſt'ning ears devours,
And ev'ry ſtep I heard——I thought it yours:
When one hour came, I own'd a thouſand fears,
My flutt'ring heart by turns betray'd my ears:
But when the clock the ſecond hour reſounds,
My beating boſom felt a thouſand wounds:
The third hour's found my mind could not endure;
I daſh'd myſelf, in rage, upon the floor;
By turns I ſwore, and pray'd; and pray'd and ſwore;
I call'd you Angel, and I call'd you—more;
I ſought new matter—ſtudy'd to accuſe,
And ſtill ador'd you—while I try'd t'abuſe:
At laſt my rage my patience did ſubdue;
The world I damn'd, and ev'ry thing—*but* YOU.

July 5.

AT a general Convention of the Eſtates and Legiſlature of the Iſle of Mann, being the firſt High Court of Tynwald that has been holden there under the auſpices of his preſent Majeſty, ſince the regalities of Mann and the Iſles have been annexed to the Crown of Great Britain, the Biſhop and Clergy of the dioceſe preſented an addreſs to his Excellency John Wood, Eſq; the Governor, in which they congratulated his Excellency on the royal favour of being commiſſioned by his Majeſty to the Vicegerancy of that iſland, and expreſs their joy at ſeeing their antient, ſupreme, conſtitutional, and ſo much wiſh d for Court of Tynwald, reſtored to its former or rather ſuperior luſtre and importance; and conclude with earneſt ſuppl cations that his Majeſty may never want ſo faithful a repreſentative, the church ſo ſincere a friend, or that iſland ſo acceptable a Governor

The Governor concludes his anſwer, in a happy imitation of Shakeſpear.

Your applauſe, my Lord, reflects a virtue on myſelf, and makes me proud indeed!

To the Archdeacon and clergy, he ſaid, to deſerve your eſteem has ever been my peculiar ſtudy; to preſerve it ſhall be my conſtant care. The ſame wiſe Providence which has inſpired your goodneſs, will, I doubt not, teach me as far as I am able, to encourage and reward its labours.

A large ſum of money, being part of the produce of Crown Lands on the iſland of Grenada, was received at the Treaſury.

A young Woodcock was taken in a neſt near Preſlie Car, and was ſhewn at Newcaſtle as a great curioſity. The old ones were ſeen, but eſcaped. In Borlace's account of Cornwall there is a print of a young woodcock found ſome years ago in that county.

July 14.

An arret was publiſhed in France, forbidding the exportation of corn by land or ſea, from that kingdom, and permitting the importation from all countries whatever. And alſo for facilitating the conveyance from one province to another. Much, it is ſaid, is clandeſtinely procured from England, tho' it is yet uncertain how the wheat harveſt will turn out.

July 20.

The Counteſs of Grammont was baniſhed the Court of Verſailes, an accouut of ſome improper behaviour to the Counteſs of Barré, the King's miſtreſs, at the play.

An inſurrection of the populace at Cherburg, in France, on account of the dearneſs of bread, alarmed the Magiſtracy, who called in the Military to ſuppreſs it, by which ſome lives were loſt. At Rheims they plundered a magazine and killed ſome monks who oppoſed them.

July 22.

Advice was received at Liſbon, that one Williams had been arreſted by order of the Dutch Governor of St. Euſtatia, on a violent ſuſpicion of having run away with his ſhip and cargo, which he had ſold there at an under price; the Governor had gone farther, and had required his people to give up their ſuſpicious purchaſes; but in general he had found them very unwilling to comply.

The young Pretender parted from his brother, Cardinal York, at Rome, upon very ill terms; he is gone, it is ſaid, for Ancona.

July 23.

Advice was received of one of the moſt dreadful hurricanes happening in North Carolina on the 28th of June laſt, that ever was known at that ſeaſon of the year. Many ſhips were loſt in the harbour, the wharfs ruined by the billows that broke againſt them with aſtoniſhing violence, and Charles-Town providentially eſcaped by the lowneſs of the tide. The damage received is computed at 10,000l.

In the Mearnes of Scotland a ſtone has been lately dug up with this inſcription, R. Im. L. which probably means Romani Imperii Limes. As this is ſuppoſed to have been depoſited in order to mark the limits of Cæſar's conqueſts in Britain, the doubt, ſays a writer in the public papers, whether that conqueror extended the Roman arms to the Grampian hills, is now ſolved. To this it has been objected, that not Cæſar, but Agricula extended the Roman conqueſts to the Grampian hills.

July 25.

At Plumbiers, in the province of Nancy, in France, a violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning, attended with rain, produced the following ruinous conſequences. The little river, which runs through that town became a torrent, and, in a quarter of an hour, the water roſe ten feet; ſeventeen houſes were thrown down, and the baths filled with the ruins: and many perſons periſhed in the water, or by the fall of houſes.

July 28.

This day his Majeſty ordered the fine to be paid, which was by the ſentence of the H. of Peers to be levied upon Mr. Edmunds, late publiſher of the Middleſex Journal, for inſerting in that paper the Lords proteſt on the queſtion for eſtabliſhing the right of diſqualification in the H. of C.

Orders were ſent to the ſeveral royal dock-yards, to double the guards, and to admit no ſtrangers for the future without a ſtrict examination. One ſtrong circumſtance ſeems to confirm the opinion that the dock-yard at Portſmouth was wilfully ſet on fire, and that is, the men on board the Cuſtom-houſe Cutter, perceiving a ſmoke in the dock-yard, obſerved it thro' a ſpying glaſs, by which they could plainly diſcern it to iſſue from four different places at once, and took it to be a ſhip a-breaming. This was about three in the morning, two hours before it was diſcovered by the centinels on duty. One account ſays, that 150 cables were conſumed,

300 tons of hemp, 300 barrels of tar and turpentine, the new maſt-houſe, with all the capital maſts, long ſtore-houſe, block lofts, new hemp houſe, carpenter's houſe and ſhop, and all the ſtores that they contained. The loſs is immenſe.

A perſon, for a wager, undertook to go from Cambridge, to the Bull Inn, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, and back again in eight hours. He performed it in eight hours and two minutes, tho' 104 miles. He was allowed to make uſe of what carriages or horſes he choſe.

Mr. Morant of the Grange-walk, Southwark, was ſtung to death by his own Bees. It is not known what offence he had given them.

July 31.

A marine received 300 laſhes, and by the ſentence of a Court-Martial, is to receive 200 more, and then to be drum'd out of the regiment, for ſtealing ſtores during the time of the conflagration in the dock yard at Portſmouth.

Wedneſday AUGUST 1.

Came on at Guildford, the great cauſe, in which the Right Hon. George Onſlow, Eſq; one of the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, and Member for Surry, was plaintiff, and the Rev. Mr. Horne, Vicar of Brentford, defendant. [See the trial at large, p. 394.]

This morning were executed at Tyburn, purſuant to their ſentence, William Donaldſon for a burglary in the houſe of Alderman Harley, in Alderſgate ſtreet; William Sleight, otherwiſe Hotham, for a like crime in the houſe of Mrs. Parker at Iſlington; and John Stretton for robbing the mail. This laſt ſtopped the poſt boy juſt as he was going out of town, and told him he only wanted a letter that was going to a young woman in the country; that they refuſed to let him have it at the office; and that he would take it out and return the bag to his maſter in a hackney coach. As the night was dark, the poſt-boy could not ſwear poſitively to his perſon; but ſeveral bills being found in his cuſtody that were proved to be taken out of the mail, left no room to doubt that he was the man who robbed it.

Hugh Palliſer, Eſq; kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed Comptroller of the Navy.

George Mackenzie, Eſq; is appointed Commander in Chief on the Jamaica ſtation, in the room of Commodore Forreſt, deceas'd.

A poor labourer's wife at Graveſend was delivered of a monſter that reſembled a toad. It had an extraordinary large head, but no features or lineament of a face, except one eye, nor the appearance of any ſex that could be diſtinguiſhed. In the place of legs and arms were ſtumps, or rather flaps. The reaſon aſſigned for this production is, that the mother, in her pregnancy, being at work in a hop-ground, a toad jumped in her lap and frightened her exceedingly.

Advices were rerere ceived at the Ruſſian Ambaſſador's, of an important victory gained over the Turks by the Ruſſian arms. As no mention is made of this victory in the London-Gazette, it is by many people diſbelieved, tho' all the Dutch prints have proclaimed it, and have even recited the particulars.

Thurſday 2.

At the aſſizes at Guildford, John Taylor, Serjeant in the Firſt or Royal Scots Regm. of Foot, was tried for the murder of Mr. Smith, maſter of the Wheatſheaf Inn, near Weſtminſter-Bridge, when James Edwards, a Coachman to the deceaſed, ſwore particularly to the priſoner's drawing his ſword and making a lunge at the deceaſed; and it was alſo proved that the wound he then received was the cauſe of his death. Other witneſſes confirmed the evidence of Edwards; adding, that when the priſoner had given the ſtabb, he ſaid, there d—n you, and ran away. It was proved likewiſe that the deceaſed had collared the Serjeant, and was endeavouring to turn him out of the houſe, being very quarreſſome and abuſive. It appeared that aggravating expreſſions againſt the Scots had provoked the Serjeant, and that he was in a violent rage. The Jury at firſt brought in their verdict *Guilty*, but the Judge being of opinion the ſentence was too ſevere, deſired the Jury to conſider the matter, and then they returned their verdict *Special*. Immediately upon this, Mr. Jaſper Smith, a near relation of the deceaſed, aſked a Counſellor preſent, whether he might be permitted to propoſe a queſtion? The Judge immediately enquired the perſon's name, and deſired him to walk forward, which he did. After making a handſome apology, he ſaid, he hoped there was no harm in ſpeaking; to which his lordſhip anſwered, No: Mr. Smith then obſerved, that he was much ſurprized at the tranſaction, and aſked whether it was uſual, after a jury had brought in a ſolemn verdict, to have it cancelled? That he always underſtood, that after a verdict was brought in by a Jury, it was deciſive and final: And farther ſaid, "If this is to be the caſe, I think Juries to be entirely uſeleſs and unneceſſary." His Lordſhip made no reply.

At Walſingham aſſizes, James Frith, the fellow who entered his Miſtreſs's bed-chamber in the night, (ſee p. 276.) and ſtole a trunk with 140l. in it, was tried and found guilty of the theft, but acquitted of the burglary. He is to be tranſported for 7 years.

Friday, 3.

At the aſſizes at Buckingham, Joſeph Dobbs was tried for breaking open the ſtables of James Bailey, Eſq; of Langleybroom, and cutting the ſinews of a horſe's leg in ſuch a manner, that he bled to death. He was found guilty, and ſentenced to be hanged: but at the interceſſion of the proſecutor he was reprieved for tranſportation.

At the aſſizes at Saliſbury a remarkable

trial

trial came on, wherein a Farmer was plaintiff, and his Carter defendant. The action was brought againſt the defendant for debauching the plaintiff's daughter, a girl of fifteen, and having a child by her, *per quod ſervitium amiſit*. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff with 100l. damages.

Thurſday 4.

A remarkable trial came on at the aſſizes at ——— before Baron Adams, and a ſpecial jury, brought by a Miller againſt his Rector, on the ſtatute of Hen. VIII. which inflicts a penalty of 10l. a month for non-reſidence, when a verdict was given for the Miller with coſts of ſuit. The nonreſidence was proved for ten months, the penalty for which is 100l.

The Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, by an Advertiſement in the London Gazette, promiſe a reward of 1000l. for the diſcovery of any of the perſons concerned in ſetting the buildings in Portſmouth Dock on fire, to be paid upon conviction.

Three well dreſs'd ſharpers were lately ſhewn the beſt room on the firſt floor of the Star and Garter at Putney. The houſe was full, and they ſeemed to be in haſte. One took poſſeſſion of the ſtairs, and ſwore no waiter ſhould come up 'till they had a crown bowl of punch; in the mean while the other two were buſy in cutting out the pannel of the door of an inner room, in which was the burreau where the miſtreſs kept her money. This they did ſo ſpeedily and dexterouſly, that before the punch came up, they had opened the door, riffled the burreau, and replaced the pannel of the door in ſuch a manner as not to be perceived. They were not long in ſupping up their punch, nor in paying their reckoning; as they came in haſte, ſo they went off in haſte, but carried with them between two and three hundred pounds in money and bank bills, which they found in the burreau.

Sunday 5.

Three horſes were found killed, and four wounded on Selmonthorp Moor, between Huddersfield and Barnſley. They were found ſtabbed in ſeveral places with a ſharp inſtrument in the breaſt, and as they belonged to ſeven different perſons, the motive for ſo doing is very myſterious.

His Majeſty's ſhip Saliſbury, Capt. Gambier, ſailed from Plymouth, accompanied by two frigates, with orders, it is ſaid, to protect the trade, and regulate the commerce of the American Colonies.

Monday 6.

Sir William Guiſe was choſen Member for Glouceſterſhire, in the room of the late Thomas Tracey, Eſq; dec. without oppoſition or expence.

Tueſday 7.

The poſt-boy from Newcaſtle, was robbed upon Gadſhead Common of the mail from thence, containing two bags, ticketed Newcaſtle, and Newcaſtle and York, with the letters for London and the intermediate places.

Wedneſday 8.

The young Prince of Pruſſia was chriſtened at Potſdam by the name of Frederick-William. The Sponſors were the Emperor, Prince Ferdinand of Pruſſia, the Prince of Deux-Ponts, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the Princeſs of Orange. That a popiſh Prince ſhould be at the head of this liſt, and that of two proteſtant Sovereigns, nearly related, neither of them ſhould be invited, is not eaſily accounted for.

Thurſday 9.

Their Majeſties came from Richmond to St. James's, when the Prince of Heſſe Darmſtadt, with his family appeared at Court, and received particular marks of their Majeſties attention. Her Majeſty made the young Princeſs a preſent of a rich diamond and pearl necklace in a manner no leſs noble and generous than genteel. After ſhewing the jewels to the Princeſs, her Majeſty aſk'd if ſhe might put them about her Highneſs's neck, which honour being politely accepted, after adjuſting the collar, her Majeſty declared they became her much, and hoped ſhe would wear them as a token of her remembrance and regard. The Prince, with his family, who appeared incognito, took leave of their Majeſties, and a few days after ſet out for Paris.

A quarrel happened between a man and his wife in Bermondſey-ſtreet, Southwark, when the woman ſnatched up a red hot poker and ran it in the man's eye; the huſband in his agony threw a knife at the wife, and killed her on the ſpot. The Jury brought in their verdict accidental death.

During the violence of a Thunder ſtorm at Brightelmſtone, the ſea flowed at one motion fifty feet. The oldeſt man living never remembered the like.

A moſt dreadful ſtorm of lightning and thunder happened in the neighbourhood of London, which, however, was not attended with the fatal conſequences that might have been expected from its uncommon appearance. The flaſhes of lightning were like blazes of flame, and the whole element ſeemed full of electrical fire, inſomuch that it was viſible with the naked eye. The flaſhes of lightning ſucceeded each other almoſt without intermiſſion, and many of them were of the ſharpeſt ſerpentine kind; but it was obſervable, that their direction was either horizontal, or inclining upwards.

Friday 10.

A cauſe came on to be tried at the Aſſizes at Exeter, in which an Attorney of Plymouth was Plaintiff, and Stephen Drew of the ſame place, Eſq; Defendant. Upon the trial it appeared, that the Attorney had firſt given Mr. Drew the *lie*, and on his refuſing to aſk pardon, or give ſatisfaction, the Defendant had ſpit in his face, and trod upon his toe. The Jury brought in a verdict for the Plaintiff with *one half penny* damages.

Saturday 11.

The great Lead-mine Cauſe, being an iſſue

iſſue directed from the Court of Chancery, wherein Thomas Smith, Eſq; of Gray's-Inn, was Plaintiff, and the Right Hon. George Earl of Pomfret, Defendant, was after a full hearing of two days, at the Aſſizes of York, determined in favour of the Plaintiff. The Jury, previous to the trial, had viewed the place in queſtion, which appeared to have been an ancient incloſure, purchaſed and enjoyed above 30 years by the Plaintiff, and not belonging to the waſte, as was pretended.

A Proclamation was iſſued by the Lord-Mayor of Dublin, forbidding the Bakers of that City, from uſing leaven in making their bread —This Proclamation took its riſe from a diſpute between the Brewers and Bakers, about the price of yeſt; and the Baker's to gain their point, had made bread without yeſt.

Sunday 12.

Being the birth-day of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, who then enter'd into the 9th year of his age, many of the nobility went to Richmond to pay their compliments to their Majeſties.

Monday 13.

In conſequence of the verdict given in favour of Mr. Smith at York aſſizes, Lord Pomfret is ſaid to have addreſſed the tenants of the manors of Healaugh Old Land and Healaugh New Land, at the market-croſs of Richmond in Yorkſhire; in which among other things his Lordſhip ſaid, 'That the jury aſſumed to themſelves a legiſlative power, and had given to Mr. Smith, as his private property, the Hall Moor, which time immemorial had been their right of inheritance; that he doubted not bringing to ſhame, the authors and abettors of thoſe wicked proceedings;' and therefore encouraged them to aſſert their claim ſpeedily, as the right of commonage all over England depended upon their ſucceſs.

Tueſday 14.

The Right Hon. W—— G——, once eſteemed at the Britiſh court one of the moſt accompliſhed noblemen of the age, ſet out for Dover on his way to Rome. He is gone with a full determination never to return. He has cut his hair cloſe to his head, carries a knapſack at his back, and intends walking to Rome on foot, with no other companion than a very large dog. He was ever remarked for his generoſity, and has divided his horſes, dogs, &c. among his acquaintance; ſeveral to his particular friend, the young Earl of T——. He has never appeared in public ſince the much talked of connection between him and a certain lady, by whoſe friends he was never pardoned, and from their behaviour he has adopted the above mentioned extraordinary reſolution.

The Mayor and Corporation of Southampton waited upon his Royal Highneſs the D. of Cumberland in their formalities, and preſented the following addreſs:

"*May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,*

"The Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgeſſes of the town of Southampton, directed by an invariable principle of duty and love to every branch of the family of our illuſtrious Sovereign, with all deference approach, to pay their tribute of affection to your R. Highneſs.

"Deign, moſt noble Prince! to accept this overture of their good will; and may your Highneſs long live, eſteemed and honoured, by the ſubjects of the moſt amiable Monarch in the world."

His Royal Highneſs received this Addreſs with every mark of true politeneſs; and with the moſt engaging condeſcenſion, returned the following Anſwer:

"*Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen*

"I return you thanks for this mark of duty to the King and of affection to me; and you may be aſſured that I ſhall always be happy to do ſervice to the Corporation and Town of Southampton."

At the Aſſizes at Durham, Robert Hazlit was tried on two indictments; one for robbing a Lady, and the other for robbing the Newcaſtle Mail, on both which indictments he was found guilty; but having returned all the bills and notes taken out of the mail, and having alſo made a frank confeſſion where the mail was hid, ſo that every thing has been recovered, he has received a ſhort reprieve, that his friends may have time to intercede in his behalf. He is a young man, and was clerk to Mr. Bamford in London, and was upon a tour to ſee his friends in Yorkſhire, when he committed the robberies of which he has been convicted.

Wedneſday 15.

Bills were ſtuck up at the Royal Exchange, at Wapping, the Tower, and ſeveral other places, for enliſting men for the ſea ſervice. The grand place of rendezvous is at St. Catherine's, Tower-Hill.

A woman made oath before Sir Robert Ladbroke, to a man's ſetting fire to the Dock Yard at Portſmouth, and a warrant was iſſued for apprehending him. But it does not ſeem that much credit is given to her affidavit.

Thurſday 16.

The following letter was found between Weſtminſter bridge and the Turnpike, probably written by ſome perſon to try its effect:

Directed J——M——O.

"SIR, *Aug.* 16, 1770.

"I received by your faithful ſervant Richard all the money you ſent which I divided among my companions I went to the Frenchmans who gave us five hundred pounds and ſaid it was a fine blaſt at Portſmouth you think Deptford yard is beſt for us to attack but Wooledge is more ſnug but he wants us to fire ſhips and all we are almoſt ready but they keep a damn'd ſharp look out for God's ſake lett the Cutter be at the place you ſaid as we ſhall come away directually for fear necks pray ſend no more letters for fear we ſhould be blown.

I ſhall direct as before

J—— M——O."

Was discovered in Friars Gardens, York, part of the foundation of an old Roman Temple, with the foundation stone, on which was inscribed DEO. SANCTI. SERAPI. TEMPLUM. ASO. LO. FECIT. CL. HIERONOMYANUS. LEG. VI. VICT. with some Roman coins of Vespasian, and others much defaced.

Friday 17.

A Ship of a very ancient construction was discovered and weighed up near Newcastle, the keel of which is upwards of 70 feet; her planks over lap one another, and she appears to be Spanish built, and is supposed to be one of the ships sunk at the Spanish invasion.

Sunday 19.

Early this morning the post-boy carrying the Chester mail from London, was robbed on Finchley-Common by a single highwayman, who carried off two bags, ticketed *Coleshill* and *Irish*. It is said the letters in these bags would take a man a week to open and examine; but the Coleshill bag was found unopened, and the Irish bag with only some bundles wanting.

Monday 20.

Orders were received at Portsmouth and Plymouth, for opening places of rendezvous for entering sailors on board the following men of war; the Achilles of 60 guns, Centaur 74, St. Antonio 64, Bellona 74, Arrogant 74, Ajax 74, Dorsetshire 70, Ripon 64, Hero 74, Cornwal 74, Tamerlane, 74, Burford 70, Belleisle 70, Firm 64, and Edgar 64; and that they may be manned as soon as possible, great encouragement is offered to volunteers.

Tuesday 21.

Their Majesties received the compliments of the Nobility at Richmond, on account of its being the birth day of his R. H. Prince William Henry, their Majesties third son.

A great riot happened at the Methodists Chapel in Cumberland street; the Preacher himself was worsted, the congregation driven out, and a pad-lock put upon the door.

On the 22d of June the gentlemen of the House of Burgesses joined the body of merchants of the Province of Virginia, in a more firm association than has yet been entered into by any respectable body of men in any of the colonies, and they have pledged themselves to support their non importation agreement at the hazard of their lives and fortunes. It was signed by 168 of the first people in the colony.

The case that was some time ago published in the London papers, said to be the case of Capt. Preston, is like to prove of very bad consequence to that unfortunate gentleman. On its arrival at Boston, a committee of the town was ordered to wait upon the Captain, to know if he was the author. He acknowledged he had drawn up his case, but that it had passed thro' different hands, and had been altered at different times; and finally, that the publication in the papers was variant from that which he sent home as his own. Being interrogated as to particular parts of it, he declined answering that question, and said, 'That the alterations were made by persons, who, he believed, might aim at serving him, tho' he feared they might have a contrary effect, and that his discriminating parts, which were his own, from those which had been altered by others, might displease his friends at a time when he might stand in need of their essential service.'

Wednesday 22.

A letter signed Junius, appeared this day in the Publick Advertiser, and in Lloyd's Evening Post. It is addressed to Lord North, and contains a charge of rewarding Col. Lutterell, at the risque of the national safety. It is written with the usual spirit of the admired author; but of the truth or falsity of its contents, we can say nothing. See. p. 353.

Friday 24.

This morning the post boy carrying the Chester Mail, was robbed at the foot of Highgate Hill by a single highwayman, who took out of the cart a small mail, containing twelve bags. 200l. reward are offered for the discovery of the robber.

Saturday 25.

Their Majesties honoured the Regiment of artillery with their company, and saw many curious firings; among the rest, a large iron cannon fired by a lock like a common gun; a heavy 12 pounder fired 23 times in a minute, and spunged every time by a new and wonderful contrivance, said to be the invention of Dr. Desaguliers, with other astonishing improvements of the like kind.

Sunday 26.

The Dorsetshire man of war, of 70 guns, sailed from St. Helen's to reinforce Commodore Proby's squadron in the Mediterranean: she is to be joined off Plymouth by the Edgar of 64 guns. The sudden equipment of those ships seems to be in consequence of the departure or four French ships from Toulon, whose destination is not declared.

Some workmen employed to clean a large vault in Arlington-street, discovered a spring of water, and one of the men putting down a lighted candle to take a fuller view of it, the foul air took fire, and it was with difficulty extinguished.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore embarked on board the Tweed Frigate, and the same day set sail, in order to take possession of his government of New York, to which he has lately been presented by his Majesty.

In the garden of Mr. Burrowes of Stepney, have been dug up a large iron pot full of silver Commonwealth money, which it is thought will fetch a large sum.

Friday 31.

By letters of good authority lately received from Port-Mahon, there is advice that the Russian and Turkish fleets have had two engagements in the Morean seas, and there

is good reason to believe that the Turks have been worsted; but the accounts in the foreign prints still continue to vary, so that nothing can be affirmed in absolute certainty. The accounts likewise from the grand armies in Walachia differ widely. Those circulated thro' France give victory to the Turks, and speak of the Russians as forced to repass the Neister; while, on the other hand, the Dutch Papers positively declare in favour of the Russians, and speak of a decisive engagement fought on the 18th of July, in which 80,000 Turks were engaged, many of whom were killed, and the rest dispersed.

A small French squadron sent to chastise the *Tunisenes* for the insolencies of their Corsairs to the trading ships of the French nation, after bombarding Bisserte, a fort adjoining to Tunis, and laying it in ruins, had so intimidated the Dey, that he had acceded to all the demands of his most Christian Majesty, and had caused some of his Captains to be punished for an earnest of his good intentions.

His Danish Majesty's fleet, consisting of four ships of the line, two frigates, two bomb-ketches, two armed store ships and a packet, arrived at Port-Mahon on the 22d of last month, after bombarding Algiers. The Dey had assured the admiral that if he wou'd depart, peace should be made upon reasonable terms; and that the English and French Consuls should settle the conditions.

There has been lately discovered in the county of Caermarthen, the foundation of an antient temple, with an altar entire, on one side of which appears a cornucopia, and on the other an augural staff. By the inscription it appears to have been dedicated to FORTUNE.

A General Court-Martial was held at the Horse-Guards, in the course of the present month, on a complaint of the Lieut. Col. of the second regiment of foot-guards, against the two Adjutants of the said regiment, for refusing to issue some orders received from the Lieut. Colonel. The gentlemen alledged in their defence, that they had consulted Lord T. the Commander of the regiment, who was of opinion, that the said orders were unnecessary, and therefore desired they would pay no attention to them. Lord T—y was present, and acknowledged that the Adjutants had his authority for their conduct, and spoke in very genteel and respectful terms of the two gentlemen, both as officers and men. Lieut. Colonel T. said, the question before the Court was, Whether the Adjutants or Lieut. Col. should command the regiment. Lord T. replied, "No, no, the question before the court is not whether the Lieut. Col. or the Adjutants shall command the regiment, but whether I, the Col. or you the Lieut. Col. shall command."—The whole proceedings are ordered to be laid before his Majesty.

A new Orrery has been invented and compleated at New York, said to be more complete than any instrument of the kind yet made in Europe.

The Society of Arts have voted a silver medal to Mr. Jassert, a farmer in the Isle of Thanet, for his account of the culture of the new kind of winter's food for cattle, *called the turnip rooted cabbage.* This plant kept growing to the end of the spring. His produce from it, including both herb and root, was in proportion to 45 tons an acre—This is the proper time of sowing the seed in order to be planted out early in the spring, and the spring following these plants will be at their full growth.

List of Births, for the Year 1770.

AUG. 16. THE wife of Maurice Haley, of Cork—of three boys.

18. The Princess of Brunswick—of a daughter.

23. The Lady of Charles Penruddock, Esq;—a son.

List of Marriages for the Year 1770.

CARY Elwes, Esq; Isleworth—to Miss Holgate of Roxby, Lincolnshire.

Rev. Mr. Braithwaite, chaplain to the D. Roxburgh—to Mrs. Irton, of Irton-Hall, Cumberland.

JULY 29. Mr. Philips, surgeon, Croydon—to Miss Mount, Mitcham, 30,000l.

31. Dr. Lettsom, Great Eastcheap—to Miss Miers, Canon-street.

AUGUST 1. Charles Wells. Esq; Bridgeford, Bucks—to Miss Ranby, Piccadilly.

2. John Foxcraft, Esq; deputy Post master general of North America—to Miss Osgood, King's-street, St. James's.

5. Robert Gwynn, Esq; Montgomerysh.—to Miss Beezley, King's-st. Bloomsbury.

7. Right Hon. Lord Milsington—to Miss Lascelles.

Wm. Hudson, Esq; Captain in the 65th reg.—to Miss Brooke of Gateford, Yorksh.

9. John Green, Esq; Dover-street—to Miss Spooner, Argyle-buildings.

John Carter, Esq; Mayor of Portsmouth—to Miss Cuthbert.

10. Wm. Bearcroft, Esq; Ryegate, Surry—to Miss Scott, with 4000l.

Geo. Marriot, Esq; Dover-street—to Miss Cameron, with 10,000l.

11. Henry Boult Cay, Esq; of the Temple—to Miss Pigott of Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire.

12. James Corbet of Welbeck-street—to Miss Avery, Mortimer-street.

14. Henry Hawley, Esq; Great Russell-street—to Miss Ashwood, Ludlow.

Wm. Chambers, Esq Rumford, Essex—to Miss Jonhson, Stepney.

16. Philip Cox, Esq; Tooley-street—to Miss Burton, of Muching hall, Essex.

Benjamin Shields, Esq; Upper Grosvenor-street—to Miss Blackburn, Brewick-street.

John Lavis, Esq; Bridgewater-square—to Miss Atkins, Marsham-street.

17. Stephen Ord, Esq; of Clapham—to Miss Halstead, Tower hill.

27. Col,

27. Col. Charles Webb—to Miss. Heaver, of Clapham.

28. John Flemming, Esq; of Winchester, —to Miss Knightly of Northamptonshire.

List of Deaths for the Year 1770.

LIEUT. Armstrong, in the E. I. Company's service. He was struck dead with Lightning as he stood under a Tamarand tree, with his horse's bridle under his arm. His steel hilted broad-sword, is supposed to have attracted the lightning by which he was killed. His horse was killed by the same flash. (See p. 359.)

Henry Lovibond, Esq; at Eving, Buckinghamshire.

Rev. Mr. Simkinson, at Much Dewchurch, Herefordshire.

Rev. Mr. Petwin, R. of Danbury and Woodham-Ferrers, Essex.

Geo. Manners, Esq; memb. for Scarborough.

John Pratt, Esq; at Seale, Kent.

Rev. Mr. Carswell Winder, R. of Halstead. (See his Case, p. 397.)

JULY 22. Alex. M'Millan, Esq; deputy keeper of his Majesty's Signet, Scotland.

25. Rev. Mr. King, R. of Wotton Clanfield, Dorsetshire.

26. Rev. Mr. Topham, V. of Leathley.

27. —— Chambers, Esq; of Henley upon Thames.

28. Robert Dinwiddie, Esq; late governor of Virginia.

29. Lady of his Excellency, Robert Gunning, Esq; his Britannick Majesty's Envoy extraordinary at the court of Denmark.

Trevot Barrett, Esq; at Knightsbridge.

Daniel Smith, Esq; at Hammersmith.

Wm. Mount, Esq; Register of Gloucestersh.

John Weston, Esq; Lieut. of the 15th reg. of foot, Cranbrook, Kent.

30. Edmund Plumbe, Esq; Kent-street.

31. John-Peter Hemell, Esq; French Merchant, Frith-street, Soho.

Elisha Marsh, Esq; Captain in the Duke of Cumberland's army, in 1745.

AUGUST 1. James Roylove, Esq; at Epsom.

Matthew Helcott, Esq, of Hoe, Norfolk.

Abraham Cock, Esq; Little Grosvenor-str. Bedford-row.

Mr. Muzere, aged 90, many years an eminent piece-broker, who never trusted any money out at interest, but put it into an iron chest, in which was found, at his death, about 9000l.

John Mac Farran, Esq; his Majesty's Solicitor General for the Southern Caribbee Islands in America, at the Grenades.

Francis Maskell, Esq; late a Lieutenant belonging to his Majesty's ship Renown.

Paul Foudirnier, Esq; Merch. at St. Kitt's.

The Rev. Mr. Morland, Vicar of Hart, Durham.

2. James Lazenby, Esq; of the royal navy, at Chelsea.

Thomas Vivian, Esq; barrister at law, in Chancery-lane.

3. Daniel Stainsby, Esq; late a Spanish mer.

Rev. Mr. Wroughton, R. of Welborne, Lincolnshire.

4. Sir Robert Darling, Knt. mem. for Wendover, Buckinghamshire.

Richard Rolles, Esq; at Crayford, Kent.

James Cottrell, Esq; at Greenwich.

William Haughton, Esq; in Coldbath-fields.

Robert Wiseman, Esq; at Guildford.

5. Rev Mr. Woodroffe, Preb. of Winchester.

6. James Miller, Esq; of Harley street, Cavendish-square.

7. John Hannan, Esq; late page to the King.

8. Dr. Goudenough, physician, Paddington.

James Blackwell, Esq; N. Burlington-str.

Jonathan Withers Esq; Fenchurch-street.

9. Wm. Davers, Esq; in Cornhill.

10. Tho. Goddard, Esq; Knt of the shire for the County of Wilts.

Rev. Mr. Payne, V. of Great Coxwell, Berkshire.

11. Isaac Tomkinson, Esq; Richmond.

Cha. Taylor, Esq; of Maridge, Devonshire.

Josiah Mason, Esq; a Russia mer. Hackney.

Rev. Mr. Mitford, V. of Edinham,

13. Edw. Freeman, Esq; W. Ind. merchant, Wimpole street.

Tho. Howard, Esq; Merchant, Norwich.

14. James Watson, Esq; Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

16. Tho. Hinck, Esq; Parliament-street.

William Thompson, Esq; of Woolwich.

17. Tho. Abr. Ogier, Esq; Spital-square.

18. Rev. Mr. Whitehead, Dis. Minister of Box-lane, near Hempstead, Hertfordshire.

Right Hon. Lady Bulkeley, mother to the present Lord Bulkeley, and lady to Col. Sir Hugh Williams. Bart. member for Beaumaris; at Barnhill, North Wales.

One Patrick Blewet, aged 120, in the North of Ireland.

John Cunningham, Esq; inspector general of the Out-ports in Scotland.

19. The Rev. Mr. Gwynn, Principal of Brazen-Nose College, Oxford. He was just arrived at Brightelmstone, and had walked out while dinner was getting ready, and was found dead, supposed of an apoplexy, on the edge of a barley-field, near a path-way, leading to the town.

Mr. Israel Lyons, teacher of Hebrew at Cambridge.

Sir Thomas Wallace, Bart. of Cragie in Scotland.

20. Augustine Heckell, Esq; at Richmond.

22. Thomas Braund, Esq; member for Oakhampton; he went to bed in all appearance in good health, and the next morning was found dead.

Mr. Paul Bowers, bookbinder, in 'Change-court, in the Strand, He went to bed the preceding evening in good health.

24. Paggen Shaw, Esq; a Turkey Merchant, and one of the trustees of Sir John Morden's College, on Blackheath.

James Serjeant, Esq; near the Middlesex hospital.

25. Thomas Needham, Esq; in Carrington-street, May-fair.

John,

John Chandler, Esq; at Hackney.

26. Mr. Garmeson, partner with Mr. James, grocer, in Fleet-street.

William Henry Jolly, Esq; collector of the customs at Sandwich.

27. Aaron Mullens, Esq; at Lambeth.

Miss Frances Amelia Fonnereau of Richmond, aged 21.

28. James Blackwell, Esq; New Burlington-street.

Civil Promotions.

William Frasier, Esq; under secretary to Lord Weymouth, appointed Gazette Writer, in the room of Edw. Weston, Esq; dec.

Humphrey Brookes and George Watkyns, Esqrs have received his Majesty's permission to take the name, and use the arms of Osbaldeston, pursuant to the will of the late Fountayne Wentworth Osbaldeston, Esq; their deceased uncle.

The Right Hon. Lord C. J. Patterson of Ireland, is sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council in that Kingdom.

John M'Kenzie, Esq; of Devine, deputy keeper of his Majesty's Signet in Scotland, in the room of the late Alexander M'Millan, Esq; deceased.

The Sieur Messier, Marine Astronomer in France, who first mentioned the late Comet, succeeds the late Abbé Chappe d'Autorocke, in the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

Naval Promotions.

George Mackenzie, Esq; is appointed Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels on the Jamaica station, in the room of Commodore Forrest.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. Mr. Viner—to Pittington L. near Durham.

Rev. Mr. Vaughan—Preb. of Litchfield.

Rev. Mr. Drake—St. Luke, R. Chelsea cum Amersham R. near Chalfont, Bucks.

Rev. Mr. Blackett—Boldon R. Durham County.

Rev. Mr. Hull, of Cambridge—to Goosner Chapel, Lancashire.

Rev. William Comber—Kirby-Overcarr, R. cum Kirby Moorside, V. Yorkshire.

Rev. Richard Machell—Brougham R. Cumberland.

Rev. Mr. Navling, of Shrewsbury—St. Philip's, R. Birmingham.

Rev. Mr. Ball—Eriswell, alias Earswell, R. Suffolk.

B——KR——TS.

Cle. Paine, Holborne, Carpet warehouseman.
Edw. Tomkins, Lambeth, merchant.
George Maling, Scarborough, grocer.
W. Worthington Smalshaw, Lancash. dealer.
Wm. Halford, Adderbury, mercer.
Rich. Innell, Stroud, Glouceshersh. clothier.
George Barker, Liverpool, grocer.
John Stott, Manchester, merchant.
Hugh Brown Sidwell, Exeter, Sergemaker.
Cha. Dagnall, Eccleston, Lancash. combm.
Roger Downall, Prescot, Lancash. butcher
T. Baker, St. Geo. Hanover-sq. carpenter.
Roger Anth. Hillier, Cirencester, mercer.
Nicholas Davis, Reading, linen-draper.
W. Langford, Ashborn, Derbysh. hatter.
Wm. Cleland, Blackfriars, man's mercer.
Wm. Tustian, Whitechapel, cabinetmaker.
George Dell, London, weaver.
H. Storr Waitt, Drury-lane, cheesemonger.
Dav. George, Laugharn, carmarth. grocer.
R. Miller, Woodstr. London, linendraper.
Samuel Robinson, Hounsditch, merchant.
Thomas Street, Southwark, distiller.
Tho. Noteman, St. Clement Danes, booksel.
James Grieve, Wych-street, pawn broker.
Samuel Tongue, St. Botolph, manufacturer.
Samuel Mather, Manchester, fustian dyer.
Levy Wolfe, late of Goodman's-fields, and Samuel Samuels, late of Stone-cutters court, dealers.

PRICES of CORN at the CORN-EXCHANGE, LONDON.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Peafe	Beans	Pale Malt
AUG. 6	40 to 47	18 to 22	17 to 21	26 to 27	23 to 25	18 to 25	24 to 28
13	40 to 45½	19 to 22	18 to 22	26 to 27	24 to 26	21 to 25	24 to 28
20	40 to 46	19 to 22½	16 to 21	26 to 27	23 to 25	20 to 25	24 to 28
27	38 to 45	19 to 23	16 to 21	26 to 27	23 to 25	20 to 25	24 to 28

Variation of STOCKS this Month.

Aug. 1.	Bank Stock opened	105⅛	Aug. 27.	Bank Stock	152¼
	Old S. S. Annuities	—		Old S. S.	84⅛
	3 per cent consol.	84⅛		3 per cent. conf.	84¾
	Long Annuities	—		Long Ann. shut.	
	India Stock	—		India Stock	219
	New S. S. Ann.	—		New S. S. Ann.	—
	3 per cent 1751	—		3 per cent 1751 shut	
	3½ Bank Ann. 1756	—		3½ Bank Ann. 1756	—
	Ditto opened 1758	88⅛		Ditto 1758.	88⅝
	4 per cent consol.	95⅛		4 per cent consol.	96

Bill of Mortality from April 27. *to* May 22.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	830	1656	Males	865	1733
Females	826		Females	868	

Whereof have died under two years old 659

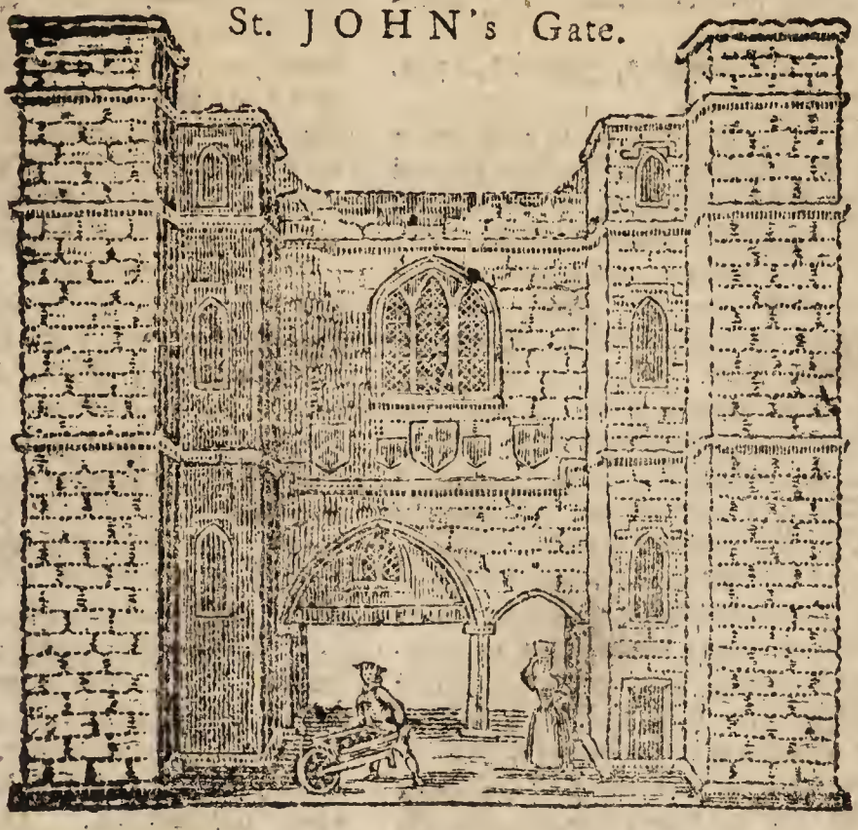
Between

2 and 5	157	50 and 60	106
5 and 10	62	60 and 70	85
10 and 20	81	70 and 80	90
20 and 30	128	80 and 90	18
30 and 40	180	90 and 102	3
40 and 50	146		

Peck Loaf 2s. 3d. ½

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
Public Advertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 papers
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For SEPTEMBER, 1770.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

Part of a Letter from the Committee of Merchants in Philadelphia, to the Committee of Merchants in New York.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1770.

"GENTLEMEN,

"WE have now before us your letter of the 16th inst. by express, and are sorry to find some expressions therein which cast a reflection on our conduct. The strength of the Colonies and their prospect of redress depend upon their union, and that union is only to be maintained by mutual respect and confidence. We have therefore, on all occasions, from a sense of what we owe to ourselves, to our neighbours, and to the cause of liberty and our country, made it our invariable rule to treat our brethren of the other Colonies with all possible respect; and when any matters arose that had a tendency to lessen that mutual confidence, which is absolutely necessary on the present occasion, we were always ready to give, or apply for an explanation of it, that no cause of jealousy or uneasiness might remain.

To set our conduct in a true point of light, and to make you fully acquainted with the motives and mode of our proceeding, we beg leave to inform you, that by the words of our agreement, we had bound ourselves to adhere to it, 'until an Act, &c. was repealed, or until a general meeting of the subscribers, after three days public notice, should determine otherwise.' A General meeting therefore was the mode pointed out, and the subscribers were the people we had to consult. But we considered it as a favourable circumstance which would enable us more fully to answer your letter, that at the time at which we had convened the subscribers, there was a general meeting of the inhabitants called at the State-house, whom we should have an opportunity of consulting.

"The resolution of the subscribers, who met by themselves in the Council chamber, we communicated to you, by your express, and we should have added, that this resolution being made known to the inhabitants assembled in the hall, was received with universal applause, and unanimously approved. Upon this, 'we apprehend there was not any occasion for a congress just now;' but at the same time we intimated, that it might 'be very proper some time hence to have such a congress as you proposed.'

"We never dissembled the necessity we would be under, of relaxing, in some degree, our present non-importation agreement, provided the dispute was continued for any length of time. But we never lost sight of what we, and we suppose every other colony had in view, when we entered into the non-importation agreement; namely, to engage the merchants, manufacturers, and traders of Great Britain, as well from motives of interest as friendship, to exert their influence to obtain a repeal of the Act we complained of. The relaxation therefore proposed, was to admit only such articles as our necessities absolutely required, or we could not do without. By this means our agreement would still continue to affect the merchants, traders, and manufacturers at home, and at the same time promote the interest of the Colonies, by operating as a sumptuary law; while it kept up our claim of an exclusive right to tax ourselves, it engaged a powerful body to co-operate with us in obtaining a confirmation of that right.

"These, gentlemen, were, and still are our views, and whenever necessity demands such an alteration, (of which, doubtless, the people of every Colony are the only proper judges,) it may be very proper, in order to prevent jealousy, reproach, or censure, and that all may act upon one plan, to have such a congress as you propose, provided the several Commissioners were of opinion, that the business cannot be as well done by means of the correspondence kept up among them.

"The *present*, gentlemen, is a very important crisis.—The dispute we are engaged in, as it affects the liberty of America, is of the utmost consequence, and the steps necessary to be pursued deserve the most serious deliberation. The merchants have made a glorious stand, which cannot fail of being recorded with honour in the annals of posterity, provided they do not tarnish their past conduct by precipitated measures in time to come. The people doubtless are interested in the issue of this debate, they have a right, therefore, to a voice in this matter, and from the knowledge we have of the sentiments of the inhabitants of this city, taken lately and evidenced on the present occasion, we can assure you, however you may have been led to think otherwise, that for *the present* they are determined to adhere to the agreement as it now stands. We are, with respect, Gentlemen,

Your assured friends and humble servants."

Charles Town, South Carolina, July 11.

ON Thursday last the statue of the R. Hon. the E. of Chatham was fixed on a pedestal in Broad street, where that street is intersected by Meeting-street, amidst the acclamations of a great number of the inhabitants. The statue is of fine white marble, the habit Roman, the right hands holds a roll of parchment, partly open, on which we read, *Articuli Magnæ Chartæ Libertatum*, the left hand is extended, the figure being in the attitude of one delivering an oration. On the east side of the pedestal is the following inscription in large letters:

"In grateful memory of his service to his country in general, and to America in particular, the Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina, unanimously voted this statue of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; who gloriously exerted himself in defending the freedom of Americans, the true Sons of England, by promoting a Repeal of the Stamp Act, in the year 1766. Time shall sooner destroy this mark of their esteem, than erase from their minds the just sense of his patriotic virtue."

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
SEPTEMBER, 1770.

DEBATES *in a Newly-eſtabliſhed* SOCIETY, *continued from* p. 352.

Wedneſday the 24th of January.

A Motion was made by —— that the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. *Ser——t G—n.*

SIR,



THE only point in which our preſent miniſters ſeems to concern themſelves about the people of this country, is to get their money; but the only point in which the people of this country ſhould concern themſelves about our preſent miniſters, is a redreſs of grievances. The power of granting or withholding a ſupply, is at once our honour and our ſtrength. If we avail ourſelves of it, we ſhall be very juſt to our conſtituents and poſterity; if we do not, we ſhall be traitors to both. If we make a redreſs of grievances the condition of granting a ſupply, grievances will be addreſſed; and late experience has too plainly proved, that a redreſs of grievances is no other way to be obtained: To withold a ſupply is a quiet and ſilent exertion of that power, which the conſtitution has put into our hands: It is without tumult and without danger: It is aſſerting a popular right for an important purpoſe, without inſulting government; and is liable to none of the objections which have given occaſion to the diſplay of ſo much eloquence, againſt other meaſures, equally conſtitutional, that have ineffectually been taken for the ſame purpoſe without doors.

I am therefore of opinion, that the grievances which have been complained of in the kingdom, ſhould be enquired into, in a committee for the redreſs of grivances, before we go into a committee for granting a ſupply.

Mr. *Ong—y*,

Sir.

I ſtand up to ſecond the opinion of my worthy friend, that we ſhould now follow the example of thoſe from whom we have derived the liberty for which we contend: The nation from every quarter is complaining that the publick rights are invaded, and ſhall we give thoſe that invade them the publick money! National money is granted for national purpoſes; and if thoſe with whom it has been intruſted have perverted it to anſwer the ſelfiſh and oppreſſive views of an iniquitous faction, ſhall we truſt them with more!

L—d *N——h*,

I think, Sir, that the gentlemen who propoſe to withold a ſupply, in order to compel adminiſtration into their meaſures, pay us a compliment which they do not intend: They ſuppoſe, that with the tenderneſs of a true parent, we ſhould rather part with the child to a falſe claimant, than ſee it wounded to death; while they, with the unfeeling obduracy of a pretended mother,

would

would much rather ſee it fall a ſacrifice to their groundleſs pretences, than alive in the boſom that would protect and cheriſh it. They would be content that publick credit ſhould ſink, and publick buſineſs ſtand ſtill, provided they could gratify the malice of diſappointed intereſt or ambition; but they hope that our feelings for the publick are more keen, and that we ſhall incur any inconvenience rather than ſay the nation ſhould ſuffer. But do they not know, that if the hand will not feed the belly, they muſt both periſh together; and that they themſelves are members of that very body which they would deſtroy. But after all, what evidence have we that there are public grievances, which demand an enquiry: That a number of ignorant mechanics and ruſtics have been treated in one place with beer, and broke windows in another, is true; are theſe the grievances into which we are to enquire? That ſome perſons whoſe ſhare in the publick intereſt, and rank in life ſhould have taught better, have treated theſe ruſtics and mechanics, and taught them, in the jollity of their drunkenneſs, to cry out that they were undone, is alſo true; are theſe then the grievances into which we are to enquire? If theſe are not, I know of none; the nation is quiet and content, except where tumult and diſcontent are induſtriouſly excited; and ſhall the natural ſupply be withheld, ſhall every purpoſe of government be ſuſpended? ſhall the publick creditors be unpaid, and the army and the navy want cloaths and bread, becauſe the drunken and the ignorant have been made dupes to the crafty and the factious, ſigned papers that they have never read, and determined of queſtions that they do not know; roared againſt oppreſſion and tyranny, with licentiouſneſs that makes liberty bluſh, and ſtaggered home with impunity, ſwearing they were in danger of ſlavery, while every one they met, who did not join in their cry, was in danger of a broken head! I will venture to affirm, that among all the grievances that are pretended, if all of them were real, there is not one that threatens the nation with half the miſchief that would accrue from the propoſed delay in granting proper ſupplies of money for publick buſineſs.

Mr. *Ong—y* again,

I am aſtoniſhed, Sir, to hear arguments made uſe of againſt our now going into a committee of ſupply, which tend immediately to prove, that a ſupply ſhould never be ſuſpended upon any account; and I again affirm, that we are now called upon to exert this antient, this important, this conſtitutional power, and that——

Here this gentleman was called to order by the ſpea—r, for ſpeaking a ſecond time to the merits of the queſtion, when he ſhould have confined himſelf to the explanation.

Mr. *C—w—l*,

Sir, I am perfectly of opinion with my worthy friend, who has been called to order: If the argument that he was about to anſwer proves any thing, it proves too much; it proves that whatever uſe may be made of the publick money, publick money muſt be granted whenever there is a miniſterial requiſition, without heſitation, enquiry, or delay: I know not whether I ſhould not rather be glad then ſorry, to hear ſuch ſentiments advanced; however, I abhor thier tendency, becauſe it aſcertains the principles and deſigns of thoſe who advance them, and juſtifies the opinion which has been formed of them, and a ſteady and warm oppoſition to their meaſures. The miſchiefs, Sir, that may ariſe from a delay in granting the ſupplies, however they may have been magnified like a dwarf in his ſhadow, are at moſt tranſient, but thoſe which the meaſure is intended to obviate, is perpetual. It is very

eaſy

eaſy to talk of the judgment of Solomon, and the belly and members, from ſcripture hiſtory, and Æſop's fables; and if I was diſpoſed to ſhew my learning, I could produce the higheſt authority in favour of temporary ſufferings, to avoid thoſe that are perpetual, though future. It is better to go into heaven with one eye, or one hand, than having two, to be caſt into hell-fire. I am of opinion, that the right of making the redreſs of grievances, a condition of the grant of ſupplies, is a conſtitutional right, that it may be exerted for good purpoſes, and that it ought to be exerted now.

Mr. *D—wd——l*,

However ludicrouſly ſome perſons may affect to talk of publick diſcontents and grievances, I am of opinion, that they will afford matter of very ſerious conſequences. Whether the petitions that have been ſigned by ſo many thouſand freeholders of this country are well or ill-founded, whether they are the ſenſe of the people, or of a faction, are among other things the object of our enquiry. If we are not to take it for granted, that all who have ſigned the petitions are ſenſible of the grievances complained of in them, and have determined the queſtion in their own judgments, as it is there ſaid to have been determined; neither ſurely are we to take it for granted, that nothing can fairly be inferred from theſe petitions, but that the drunken and the ignorant have been made dupes to the crafty and the factious; to oppoſe enquiry is certainly no ſign of confidence in the event: The time need not be long, and if nothing more is required in order to procure redreſs, but a proof that there has been grievances, I am of opinion, that the want of redreſs will not long impede the wheels of government; if when grievances ſhall be put out of doubt, redreſs ſhall be refuſed, the progreſs of government is no longer a common benefit, and the ſooner its wheels are impeded the better.

C——l *F——é*,

Among other things, Sir, that are proper ſubjects of enquiry in the committee that is propoſed, we muſt, as the honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt has obſerved, include the cauſe of the diſturbances, which have been conſidered in ſuch different lights: let me add, that we ſhould alſo enquire why a very conſiderable part of the King's dominions * is taken out of the hands of the civil power, and commanded and governed by the army; and why perſons who ſit in his Majeſty's council, and are let into the ſecrets of the cabinet, come hither, and oppoſe the regular proceedings of this houſe.

Lord *N——h*,

The proceedings contended for are not regular: ſince the revolution, and ſince the civil liſt has been made permanent, it has not been cuſtomary for the committee for the redreſs of grievances to ſit.

E—m—d B——ke,

Whatever may have been uſual ſince the revolution, and the eſtabliſhed permanency of the civil liſt, we know that the time has been, and I will venture to affirm that the time will be, when we ſhall firſt examine grievances, and then vote a ſupply. He that ſhrinks from a conteſt, betrays a conſciouſneſs that he is weak: we did not want this proof of the weakneſs of our preſent miniſters; nor do we want any further proof that they are corrupt, than that they are weak. An Adminiſtration that is weak, muſt of neceſſity be corrupt; the ſupport that will not be given muſt be bought: a corrupt adminiſtration muſt alſo of neceſſity be an enemy to liberty, becauſe liberty is an enemy to that: they will be oppoſed with a zeal too generous to be prudent, and will have frequent opportunities to puniſh what is laudable in itſelf for a trivial and accidental exceſs; wiſhing for nothing more than an abuſe of liberty, as a pre-

* America.

tence

tence to deſtroy it. The Preſs has been loudly complained of, as exciting the publick to a breach of their duty, and crying out like another Meſſienello, *pull 'em down, pull 'em down:* but, let the men who abuſed the liberty of the preſs on both ſides be produced: let us ſee who they are that write againſt the oppoſite party *pull 'em down*; I will venture to aver, that thoſe on the ſide of adminiſtration are the worſt. The experiment is now trying, whether the liberty of the preſs be a curſe or a bleſſing: it is eaſy to ſee that it will be differently determined by different parties. I ſee one gentleman * who has been in parliament, and who has had a place but one year; I ſee another gentleman † who has alſo been twenty years in parliament, and has been without a place but one year. Theſe gentlemen, when *place men* are proſcribed, will have very different ſenſations. I ſee very few on the ſide of the preſent adminiſtration, except thoſe that are attached by golden hooks, and they indeed enquire nothing more concerning any queſtion, but what are the commands of the day. Thoſe who now oppoſe an enquiry into grievances, have more cogent reaſons, they are the perſons from whom theſe grievances ariſe; every gentleman who has the true intereſt of his country at heart, every gentleman who ſincerely approves of the meaſures of adminiſtration, and even the miniſters themſelves, if they are conſcious that no juſt ground of complaint has been given, will concur in the meaſure propoſed, which can be thought dangerous only by thoſe whom guilt has made timid, or puſhed into miſchievous conſequences only by thoſe whom timidity has made deſperate.

M—w—h,

I ſhall always think it my duty to act in favour of government, as far as I think government purſues its proper end by proper means; but though I ſhall be ready to ſupport the King here, I ſhall not always vote on one ſide, becauſe.——

He was called to order by Mr. B——ke, for making uſe of the King's name.

Lord *N——h,*

To uſe the King's name, except to influence the debate, is not contrary to order.

Mr. T——s T——ſh——d ſaid, that he ſhould make no ſcruple to oppoſe the King—upon which Lord B—rr——n obſerved, that no gentleman ſhould ſay I will oppoſe the *King*, but I will oppoſe the *meaſures of government*; and that no gentleman ſhould ſay of another that *he oppoſed the K—g*; his lordſhip alſo occaſionally obſerved, that no adminiſtration was ſo good as it ought to be, nor any oppoſition ſo virtuous as it pretended.—— Several other members ſpoke in the debate, which growing warm, the ſp——r was often applied to, to call to order, and often reprehended by the oppoſite party, upon which he ſpoke to the following effect:

It was ſaid by an honourable gentleman preſent, that this chair was not a bed of roſes, (ſee p. 349.) and indeed it has not been a bed of roſes to me; I have thought both ſides of the houſe wrong; but from what has been thrown out, I am almoſt afraid to do my duty. The houſe will, I hope, ſupport me if I do right, if wrong condemn me, but even then, I ſhall have merit with myſelf for my good intentions. If I find encouragement, I will ſtop diſorder, but if by ſo doing, I bring upon myſelf pique and reſentment, there is an end of it. When this chair is diſgraced, I will leave it, that it may not diſgrace me.

The houſe went into the Committee of Supply, and adjourned about 8 o'clock.

[*Theſe Debates to be continued.*]

☞ *T. C's Favour, relative to the Catalpa, and thoſe of our other Correſpondents, ſhall have a Place in our next; B. H's coin ſhall be inſerted as ſoon as poſſible.*

A Copy

* Mr. D—wd——ll. † Lord N——h.

Copy of a Petition to the Duke of Cumberland, in favour of Britiſh Sailors.

To his Moſt Excellent MAJESTY the KING, our Gracious Sovereign.

The humble PETITION *of his dutiful and loyal, but oppreſſed Sailors, the Sailors underwritten, in behalf of themſelves and others,*

Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners, ever obedient to the laws of the land, confine their number to twenty ſubſcribers, agreeable to an act of the 13 Car. II. but they pray to be underſtood as repreſenting a very numerous body.

Impelled by reverential motives to your perſon, as well as by a reſpectful ſenſe of duty to your Royal character and authority, they do not avail themſelves of innumerable petitions, which they might accumulate upon your Majeſty, under the reſtrictions of this law: for they depend more upon the nature and number of their grievances, upon your Majeſty's patriotic ſentiments and attention, than upon petitions and petitioners, how numerous and reſpectable ſoever.

They, therefore, few as they are, for themſelves and others, approach your Royal perſon with an humble, but immoveable confidence of your protection: imploring that the Britiſh ſailors, expoſed by their profeſſion to various unavoidable evils, unknown to your other ſubjects, may no longer have thoſe fruitleſsly and wantonly increaſed by the cruel and lawleſs tyranny of preſs-gangs.

Your Royal Grandfather, of glorious memory, recommended it to his firſt parliament to deſign ſuch a law as would rather invite than compel men to ſerve in the Navy. How ſo patriotic a recommendation produced nothing worthy of it, your petitioners are not informed; but they are fully convinced of its practicability, and this in a manner advantageous to the revenue, certain in its effects, congruous to the conſtitution, ſalutary to the merchant, and eligible to us; but above all, abſolutely productive of national ſecurity, and of perſonal liberty.

When ſo many conſiderations are united in our favour, what kind of influence muſt that be, *O mighty and beneficent King!* which ſhall ſo deſeat ſo deſirable, as well as ſo neceſſary, ſo advantageous, as well as ſo righteous a meaſure? Were we as forward to complain of the paſt, as we are ſanguine to expect relief, or rather exemptions from unneceſſary evils, for the future, we are not entirely at a loſs for the cauſe why ſo many have been continued upon us: but from a delicate as well as dutiful reſpect to your majeſty, we ſhall ceaſe to complain, while we implore your Majeſty as our Sovereign in excellence and power, claim it from you as our King and Protector, and demand it as a right inſeperable from our birth, that we and our brethren be at liberty to ſerve whom and when we pleaſe within your dominions, except as ſhall be otherwiſe provided by ſome expreſs law.

Was there no poſſibility of effecting the purpoſe of a naval war, but by the practice of impreſſing; was preſſing the beſt method of doing it, though it might be effected by other means; we, your petitioners, are ſo ſenſible of what is due to our country, and ſo willing in our obedience to your Majeſty, that we would chearfully ſacrifice our particular convenience to national good and the patriotic deſigns of our King: but while we are convinced that preſſing anſwers no good end to either; that it is ineffectual for manning the navy; that it prolongs our wars for want of a proper exertion of our real and national ſtrength; that it is therefore productive of numerous and heavy taxes; that it makes property precarious; that it is deſtructive of trade; that thouſands periſh miſerably, in filth and contagion, victims to its tyranny; that it effects the perſonal ſecurity of all your Majeſty's ſubjects, without which all all other bleſſings can have no exiſtence, we ſupplicate your Majeſty's interpoſition to prevent the impolitic, abominable practice. And we beg leave to recommend to your conſideration the annexed compend as a proper ground work for ſo great a bleſſing; a bleſſing, may it pleaſe your Majeſty, ſo replete with the advantageous, the uſeful, and the neceſſary; ſo benevolent in its intention, and ſo magnificent in its conſequences, that it ſeems to be reſerved by providence, as characteriſtic of the reign of GEORGE the prudent, the juſt, and the good. That you may long reign over theſe nations, and that your heirs may for ever reign over them, is the fervant prayer of, May it pleaſe the KING!

Your loyal Subjects,

and humble Petitioners.

&c

An Account of a luminous Appearance round the Planet Venus, as observed at Norriton, in Pennsylvania, by Mr. Rittenhouse, &c.

WHEN the planet had advanced about one third of her diameter on the sun, Mr. Rittenhouse's sight was suddenly attacked by a beam of light, which broke through on that side of Venus yet off the sun. Its figure was that of a broad based pyramid, situated at about 40 or 50 deg. on the limb of Venus, from a line passing through her center and the sun's, as seen tab. ii. fig. 1.

As Venus advanced, the point of the pyramid still grew lower, and its circular base wider, until it met the light which crept round from the point of intersection; so that when half the planet appeared on the sun, the other half was entirely surrounded by a semi-circular light, as in fig. 2. which continually grew brighter till the time of the internal contact, as in fig. 3.

When the time of the internal contact drew nigh, Mr. Rittenhouse found it very difficult to determine with certainty the precise time, on account of the great breadth and brightness of the light which surrounded that part of Venus, yet off the sun; and counted 1 min. 32 sec. before the effect of the atmosphere of the planet on the sun's limb wholly disappeared.

The Rev. Mr. Lukens, and the Rev. Dr. Smith, who observed this transit at the same time and place, all saw this luminous appearance, which was now very bright.

An Account of the Phænomena observed by the Rev. Mr. Hirst, F. R. S. during the late Ingress of Venus on the Solar Disk. (See the Plate.)

FIG. 1. Represents the first presage of the approach of Venus to the sun's external disk.

FIG. 2. Is the appearance of the black notch, when he noted the first external contact.

FIG. 3. Is the body of the planet within the solar disk, adhering to the sun's upper edge, the thread of light not yet formed.

FIG. 4. The protuberance forming, and the undulation c d very violent.

FIG. 5. The undulation decreasing, and the protuberance forming itself into a point, the luminous filaments darting between the edges of the sun and the planet.

FIG. 6. The luminous filaments cease to move, and the upper edge of the planet is well defined. Its whole orb more opake, but not yet divested of its oval appearance, the thread of light at c d is formed, and at this period Mr. Hurst marked down the time of the internal contact.

FIG. 7. The planet restored to its circular figure.

FIG. 8. The undulation, while the protuberance fig. 4. was forming, more distinct.

Mr. Hirst, in observing the first transit of Venus at Madrass, in 1761, took notice of a protuberance at both internal contacts, and this protuberance he again observed at her last transit, and it was not till she had descended as described in fig. 7. that she assumed her circular figure.

Some Account of a singular Species of Monkies, found in the interior Part of Bengal. (See the Plate.)

THIS account was received from Stephen de Visme, Esq; and communicated to the Royal Society, by Henry Baker, Esq; with the drawing annexed. These animals, Mr. de Vesme says, are called Golok, or wild people, and are thought to be originally a mixture with the human kind, having no tails. They come out of the forests in the interior part of Bengal, from the country called Mevat. They inhabit the woods: their food is fruit, leaves, bark of trees, and milk: flesh only when caught. They are very gentle, and extremely modest. They are of the height of a man; their legs and arms are in due proportion to their body, which is very genteel.

This Monkey, the Editor thinks, is the same that M. Buffon has described under the name of the Gibbon, and says, it sometimes walk on its hind feet, and sometimes on all fours. The hair, with which it is covered, is either brown or black: round about its face is a circle of greyish hairs; its eyes are large, but sunk in its head; its ears naked; its face flat, and of a copper colour. It is of a placid disposition; its motions are gentle; it was fed with bread, fruits, almonds. But the most singular characteristic is, the great length of its arms; and though Mr. de Visme takes no notice of this circumstance in his description, his drawings seem to indicate it: but in a less striking manner than that of Mr. de Buffon, who adds, that, when the animal is upright, it can touch the ground with its hands.

Mr.

TAB. I.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

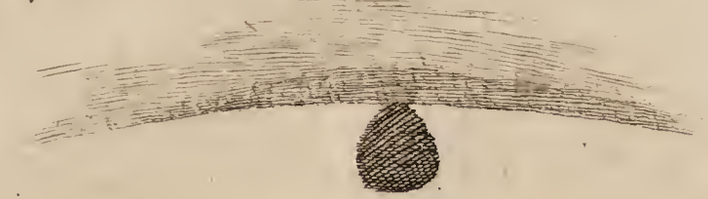
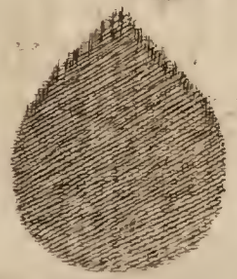


Fig. 4.





6.

Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

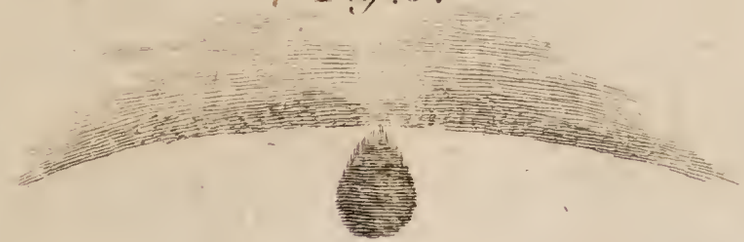
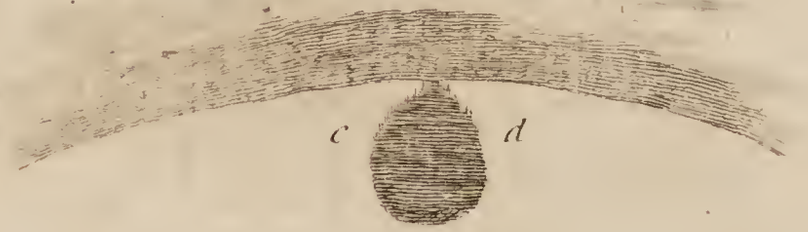


Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



TAB. II.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.






Female

Mr. URBAN.

AS, with reſpect to ſigns at leaſt, London is become a kind of new Jeruſalem, in which "old things are done away, and all things are become new," let me, before the remembrance of them alſo is gone, record ſomething concerning them, that may become an object of learning to poſterity, as the ſymbols of Egypt, and the coins of Palmira are to us.

It is highly probable, as others have obſerved, that ſigns were originally ſymbolical repreſentations of certain trades, which the artificer or dealer hung out, to intimate, by a kind of univerſal language, what particular neceſſaries he ſold or made. With this view, the woollen draper hung out a woolpack, the retailers of linen tied up a few yards by way of feſtoon, the repreſentation of which is ſtill ſeen over the windows of their ſhops; the barber, expoſed a head, ſince converted to a long ſtick, becauſe that alſo is called a *pole*; the ironmonger a fryingpan, before we were poiſoned by copper; the ſhoemaker a laſt, and the vintner a tun.

But as luxury encreaſed, and trades multiplied, imagination was ſoon exhauſted in deviſing ſymbols, or if ſymbols could have been contrived, to expreſs them in all their varieties, they would no longer have been generally underſtood. To diſcover the trade by the ſign, would have become as difficult, as to diſcover the ſentiments of a hieroglyphick, in which the wings of an eagle are added to the body of a lion, and the tail of a ſerpent to expreſs the virtues of a prince who poſſeſſed courage, activity, and wiſdom. Another inſuperable objection would alſo very ſoon have ariſen from the complication of various things in a ſymbol or hieroglyphic; it would want a name, and for that reaſon could never be a direction to the houſe at which it ſhould be ſet up as a ſign. As it was neceſſary, therefore, that a ſign ſhould be ſome mark affixed to a houſe, of which a perfect idea was connected with its name, and by which any particular houſe might be diſtinguiſhed from all others in the ſame ſtreet or diſtrict, ſigns ſoon became repreſentations of ſome ſenſible object, as a dog, a horſe, a bear, or a lion, without any regard to the trade or profeſſion carried on in the houſe before which they were hung up.

As it was neceſſary to vary the ſign, oftner than new objects could eaſily be found, a very convenient diverſity was introduced by repreſenting the ſame objects of different colours; thus had we blue boars, green dragons, black horſes, and white horſes, and lions, black, white, golden, and red. It is ſomething extraordinary, that when art had ſo far departed from nature, as to give fictitious colours to one animal, ſhe did not, for the ſame convenience, give fictitious colours to all; yet we have no blue horſes, or green boars, nor did I ever hear of the red bear or the white bull. It is alſo remarkable, that though all our lions, which are painted yellow are called golden lions, we never ſhould have exalted the white lion to a ſilver one. In Calais, however, there is an inn called the ſilver lion; does national genius differ even in the denomination of a ſign! But ſigns, in whatever light they are conſidered, were certainly the effect of a general want of literature, and therefore can no longer be thought neceſſary, without national diſgrace. It is very well known that there was a time, when an act was made for the encouragement of learning, or as it is generally called, *for the benefit of the clergy*, which, when a felon was condemned to be hanged, gave him his life if he could read a verſe in the bible opened at a venture, which was therefore called his *neck-verſe*. Thus was the fond parent induced to give his child good learning, not that he might with more advantage be an honeſt man, but that with leſs danger he might be a thief. How it came that our wiſe anceſtors thought fit to encourage learning and larceny together, and thus ſow tares with their wheat, we may as well not enquire; we are happy that ſo good a crop has been produced of the wheat, and we muſt get rid of the tares as we can. But it is equally certain, that when it was thought expedient to make ſuch a law, for encreaſing the number of thoſe who could read, it was neceſſary to diſtinguiſh houſes by pictures inſtead of writing, and that now houſes may be diſtinguiſhed better by writing than pictures. There is at preſent ſcarce a child among the pooreſt of the people, who at ſeven or eight years old, cannot read a man's name and trade upon his door or window ſhutter; and therefore we want the ſign-painter no more.

Be it known, however, to poſterity, that long after ſigns became unneceſſary, it was not unuſual for an opulent ſhopkeeper to lay out as much upon a ſign, and the curious iron-work with which it was fixed to his houſe, ſo as to project nearly into the middle of the ſtreet, as would furniſh a leſs conſiderable dealer, with

with a ſtock in trade. I have been credibly informed, that there were many ſigns and ſign-irons upon Ludgate-Hill, which coſt ſeveral hundred pounds, and that as much was laid out by a mercer, on a ſign of the Queen's head, as would have gone a good way towards decorating the original for a birth-night.

I remember to have ſeen three Angels not far from Somerſet-Houſe in the Strand, which by the thumbs and noſes, I knew to be the work of a celebrated artiſt, who, to borrow a word from the preſent faſhionable cant, *figures* in the exhibition. And there was not long ſince, in Paternoſter Row, a head of Mr. Pope, by another artiſt, not leſs eminent, who upon that occaſion, condeſcended to oblige his friend; but if I am glad that one opportunity of ſilly extravagance is taken away from our fine gentlemen of the ſhop, I am ſorry that a ſet of induſtrious artificers have loſt their trade; it is always very hurtful to turn money into a new channel: To take away an annual profit from thoſe who have been accuſtomed to it, does more miſchief, than giving it to thoſe who have not been accuſtomed to it, can do good. He that has lived without it, can live without it ſtill, but he cannot live without it, to whom habits of life long contracted have made it neceſſary.

But I ſhall now take notice of ſome ſtrange corruptions, which by change of cuſtoms, by the gradual obſcurity which time throws round unrecorded events, and the inaccuracy of all oral language, have happened with reſpect to ſigns.

It is well known that among other ſigns which were lately taken down, there was the Bull and Mouth, and the Bull and Gate: How a bull and a gate might come together, it was very eaſy to conceive; but what ſhould join a bull and a mouth, ſure no mortal can gueſs; yet a monſtrous pair of lips and a bull have been many years hung up, painted together upon a board, as a ſign for an inn, ſo coſiderable, as togive name to the ſtreet where it ſtands.

Thoſe who are at all acquainted with Engliſh Hiſtory know, that one of our Princes was born at Bologne in France, and was therefore diſtinguiſhed by the name of Henry of Bologne. In compliment to this prince, one Roger du Bourg, after having himſelf been many times in France, took a houſe juſt within the old wall of the city, near Alderſgate; and, converting it into an inn, put up the ſign of the *Mouth* or *Harbour* of *Bologne*, which was called the *Bologne-Mouth*, as we call the harbours on our coaſt Portſmouth, and Plymouth. What the ſucceſs of du Bourg was, we cannot certainly tell, but probably it was conſiderable, for it produced a rival not far diſtant, who, as he could not put up the ſame ſign, put up one that might eaſily be confounded with it, the *Gate*, inſtead of the *Harbour* of the town, which was called the *Bologne Gate*.

There is an inn in the Borough ſtill ſtanding, which is known to have been the houſe from which the pilgrims ſet out to pay their devotions to St. Thomas à Becket, at Canterbury, whoſe tales have been recorded by our old poet Chaucer. This Inn was formerly diſtinguiſhed by the ſign of a Herald's coat without ſleeves, called a *Taberd*. At that time, when our proceſſions were by cavalcade, and when tilts and tournaments were held on every publick occaſion, a herald, and his office, and his coat were well known. But the name of his coat ſurvived the remembrance of it, and the houſe, like other houſes, long retained the name of the ſign, after the ſign was deſtroyed; when, upon ſome occaſion, it was thought neceſſary to put up a new ſign for the Taberd inn, nothing was known by a name any thing like *Taberd*, but a kind of ſpotted dog, with long ears, which was called a *Talbot*; a ſpotted dog, therefore, with long ears, was painted upon a board inſtead of the herald's coat, and the inn continued, under a different ſymbol, to be diſtinguiſhed by the ſame name.

But the preſent method of writing the name and the trade of our citizens over their doors, however explicit, is, like all other ſublunary things, ſubject to error and inconvenience.

Not long ago as I was walking along the Strand, I caſt my eyes upon one ſide of a window which projected in half an octagon from the houſe, and I read the words *Hanging Warehouſe*, written in large gold letters: *Hanging*, thought I, is an operation that uſed to be performed among us too rarely to ſupport a reputable houſe-keeper in a warehouſe, which attracts the notice of paſſengers by its ſplendid appearance in one of our principal ſtreets. I went on, and over the window of a corner houſe near Golden ſquare, I read in letters equally conſpicuous, *Children made here*.

This ſhop, ſaid I to myſelf, may probably get more cuſtomers than a *Hanging Warehouſe*; but ſurely, thus publickly to advertiſe the making of children, is a moſt flagitious breach of

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publick decency. As I came back, however, looking up at the ſame ſhop in the other ſtreet, I read *Hoſe for men, women, and* (to which I found the reſt of the ſentence) *children made here*, regularly followed upon turning the corner. When I came to read the middle line of my ſemi-octagon at the warehouſe, I found the man's name, and upon looking back, I found that it ſtood between the words *The paper*, and thoſe which I had read before, *hanging warehouſe*; ſurely our houſe-keepers ſhould ſo divide the words which expreſs their name and their trade, that any part of them may neceſſarily imply that there are more, and not betray ſome Frenchman, whom a bookſeller may hire to run through England, that he may publiſh his travels when he goes back, into the aſſertion that we publickly advertiſe the making of children, and a convenient warehouſe for the accommodation of the multitudes who in our dark weather go out of the world in a ſtring. Abſurdities as groſs we have ſeen and do ſtill ſee in the accounts of our country by foreigners, and of foreign countries by the natives of our own.

It has long been the cuſtom of ſome of our artificers, who keep a ſhop, where they ſell what they make, to uſe a kind of mixed writing, partly literal, and partly hieroglyphic. The commodity is expreſſed by a ſymbol or a ſample, and we are laconically informed that it is *made* as well as ſold, by the artificer's name placed before the word *maker*; thus Mr. *Day* hangs out a hat, and inſcribes his door-way with *Day-maker*; and Mr. *King* does the ſame by a *ſtocking*. An inhabitant of India therefore, to whom theſe words, and others of the ſame kind, ſhould be conſtrued, might be tempted to think that he was not in another kingdom only, but in another planet, among beings of a ſuperior order, the makers of Kings, Popes, Tempeſts, Dew, and Day-light.

A diligent obſerver, however, of theſe civic inſcriptions, will often be amuſed by the happy union of profeſſions with names; and of different names with each other in partnerſhip. Who but muſt have noted the happy junction of *Young* and *Wiſe* in Ludgate ſtreet, and of *Spinnage* with *Lamb*, *Sage* with *Goſling*, *Bowyer* with *Fletcher*, and many others in different parts of the town, but particularly *Long* and *Short* in High Holbourn, a conjunction which muſt produce that medium, which has been celebrated by philoſophers and poets in all ages and countries. Between *Bowyer* and *Fletcher* perhaps all my readers may not know the relation; it is therefore neceſſary to acquaint them, that before the invention of fire-arms, two trades concurred in the making an arrow. One formed and feathered the ſhaft, who was called a *Flechiere*, from the French word *Fleche*, an arrow, and the other prepared and fixed on the point, who was called an arrow-ſmith. *Flechiere*, was eaſily corrupted into *Fletcher*, and *arrowſmith* has become a proper name, without alteration. Every one alſo muſt have obſerved, that Mr. *Sharp* is a *Surgeon*, that Mr. *Littlefear* is an *Apothecary*, and that Mr. *Goodluck* keeps a *Lottery-office*. Of Mr. Sharp and Mr. Littlefear, I ſhall ſay nothing, but in juſtice to Mr. Goodluck, I muſt relate an anecdote but little known.

Every body remembers that ſome years ago, a perſon publickly advertiſed that he would go into a quart bottle, at the little theatre in the Haymarket, which has ever ſince procured him the name of the Bottle-Conjuror. Many perſons repaired to the houſe at the time, and among others Mr. Goodluck: By ſome fortunate accident he got into the Green-room, when the Conjuror was practiſing with a bottle, previous to his exhibition upon the ſtage, and watching his opportunity when the operator had juſt got his head below the rim of the bottle, he clapped a cork into it, and brought him away. It is ſuppoſed that Mr. Goodluck had a view to his future advantage in this bold attempt: But however that be, it is certain, that the bottle-conjuror is now in his poſſeſſion, and has made the calculation which has ſo much aſtoniſhed the world in Mr. Goodluck's advertiſements. By this calculation Mr. Goodluck avers, that particular numbers have been aſcertained, among 600 of which there will certainly be as many prizes, as among 700 promiſcuouſly choſen.

Mr. Goodluck has been ſeverely cenſured for diſappointing the company at the Haymarket, and confining a perſon, who, if not an Engliſhman, was at leaſt under the protection of Engliſh government; and it is inſinuated, that if his Calculator ſhould by any means eſcape from the bottle, he may recover ſuch damages for falſe impriſonment, as Mr. Goodluck will find it difficult to pay.

It muſt however be acknowledged, that Mr. Goodluck has given us a remarkable inſtance of diſintereſtedneſs and

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even generosity, in distributing among his customers, at common prizes, those fortunate numbers, by the private selection of which for himself, he might have amassed an immense fortune.

I know it has been said, that it is ridiculous to suppose Mr. Goodluck to have any view in multiplying his customers but encreasing his gains, and therefore it must be inferred, that he gets more by selling his tickets than by keeping them, which, if they were lucky numbers, that have more than an equal chance, could not be the case; but this is reasoning upon common principles, which may enable us to account for the actions of common men, but not to investigate the motives of One who keeps a Conjuror in a bottle. And now, Mr. URBAN, it is time to conclude my miscellaneous letter, though sometime or other you may possibly hear again from

Yours, &c.

AMBULATOR.

From L'Observateur François à Londres, &c. "The French Observator at London, or Letters on the present State of England, with regard to her Strength, her Commerce, and her Manners: With Historical, Critical, and Political Notes and Remarks by the Editor." A Periodical Work, published every Fortnight with great success at Paris.

"SOME years ago, Mr. Bond, an inhabitant of London, a man of genius, and a great lover of declamation, was so enamoured with M. de Voltaire's tragedy of Zara, that he not only got it by heart, but caused it to be translated into English, by one of the best Poets in London. He used all his interest to have it acted at Drury Lane Theatre; but not being able to succeed, he himself, and some friends, undertook to act his favourite piece. He hired a great hall, and paid as much for that one evening, as it would have cost for the whole year. He cast the parts, and reserved for himself that of Lusignan, as being most suitable to his age: He was then about sixty. On the day of acting, the hall was filled with spectators, who paid whatever was demanded; the piece was extolled, and the actors were applauded, but the applauses were redoubled when Lusignan appeared. Mr. Bond started, his heart was touched, his imagination was inflamed, he thought himself transported into the Sultan's palace, and the sight of Zara occasioned in him such an emotion, that not being able to sustain the force of it, he fell down senseless. This fainting fit, which was thought to be only an imitation, appeared so just, so natural, that it could not be enough admired. However, the continuance of this situation beginning to be fatiguing, Chatillon, Nerestan, and Zara herself whispered Mr. Bond that it was time to put an end to it: He opened his eyes, but immediately closed them again; he sunk down in his chair, without speaking a word, stretched out his arms as if he would embrace Zara, and that motion was the last of his life."

REMARK.

[If this story cannot be better authenticated than by this *French Observer*, the truth of it will be questioned by every Englishman; as it is well known, that Zara, as translated by Mr. Aaron Hill, was acted at Drury Lane Theatre, and that Mrs. Cibber on that occasion, appeared on the stage for the first time in the character of Zara, such an incident as the above, if true, must have been remembered by many persons now living, and if none of them confirm it, (which if they can, they are requested to do) it must be placed, together with several other incredible stories, to the *Observer's* account. Such is that of a rich merchant in London, who being refused by the directors of the Bank the loan of a considerable sum, for which he offered ample security, was so enraged, that by procuring all the bank notes he possibly could, and converting them into cash at the Bank, he so shook or endangered public credit, that all other methods failing, the directors offered him, and he accepted, 10,000 *l.* sterling as a douceur. *Credat Judæus Apella!*

"Lord Lanesborough was so passionately fond of dancing, that in his old age, and in the most violent fits of the gout, he danced with as much transport as when he was young and in good health. After the death of the Prince of Denmark, husband to Queen Anne, he demanded a private audience of that Princess; which was to persuade her to dance, in order to preserve her health and dispell her grief." [Thus Pope, *Epist. to Lord Cobham*,

As weak, as earnest, and as gravely out,
As sober Laneb'row dancing in the gout.]

The

The following *true* ſtory, which happened ſince the late war in America, is not mentioned (as I can find) in the Gent. Mag. It is therefore tranſlated from the above work.

" John Bruleman, born in America, after following the trade of a goldſmith at Philadelphia, left it in order to enliſt in the Royal American regiment; on a ſuſpicion of coining and putting off bad money, he was drummed out of it. Returning to Philadelphia, tormented with remorſe, and oppreſſed with melancholy, he was deſirous of dying, but had not the courage to kill himſelf. The project which he formed to accompliſh his purpoſe was to commit a crime for which he muſt be hanged. He took a muſket, loaded it with three balls, and aſked his landlord to go a hunting with him; this offer being refuſed, Bruleman went out alone, and meeting a man on the road, he did not kill him, becauſe he reflected that there would be no witneſſes to depoſe againſt him. Made deſperate by this ill ſucceſs, he went to a billiard table, and entered into converſation with thoſe who were there: One of the players, Mr. Scull, having made a good ſtroke, Bruleman ſaid to him, " Sir, you ſeem " a good player; I will ſhow you too " a good ſtroke in my way:" at the ſame time cocking his gun, he took aim at Mr. Scull, fired, and ſhot him. After that, walking calmly up to him, he ſaid, *Be aſſured, Sir, that I have not the leaſt ill will to you; you have never offended me; I never ſaw you; but I had determined to commit murder in order to be hanged: I am ſorry that the lot has fallen upon you, as you ſeem a very amiable young man.* Bruleman was immediately taken up, was tried and condemned ſoon after, and ſuffered death with as much tranquillity, as he had inflicted it upon the unfortunate Scull."

[The above ſtory nearly reſembles *The remarkable Death of a Swede*, related in the *Huetiana*, LIII. See vol. xxxix. p. 283.]

[On the whole, this French Obſerver ſeems to have viewed our nation with a philoſophical eye, with that attention which we deſerve, and with the impartiality which the French have for ſome time piqued themſelves on maintaining towards their rivals. And the work abounds not only with a variety of anecdotes, and inſtructive and amuſing ſtories relating to England and its inhabitants, but alſo with many judicious remarks on commerce in general, on manufactures, population, the intereſt of money, duties, tolleration, police, agriculture, naturalization, &c. though from the above ſpecimen, it appears, in matter of fact, the Author has been frequently miſinformed.]

Madamoiſelle Biehl, a Daniſh lady, has written ſeveral Comedies in her native language, (which deſerve the higheſt encomiums.) They have been tranſlated into German. If almoſt all the vices have been exhauſted on the ſtage, all their oppoſite virtues have not yet been introduced there. Madamoiſelle Biehl was ſenſible of this reſource, and has availed herſelf of it: for example, not being able to paint *the miſer*, ſhe has painted *the generous man*, and the piece ſo named has every ſtroke that is ſuitable to that character. In general, ſhe is leſs diſpoſed to ſeize the ridiculous, than to furniſh models; ſhe has traced that of filial duty, in a piece entitled *the tender daughter*. Her heroine expoſes herſelf to hatred, jealouſy, the bad treatment of her huſband, and even to the loſs of her reputation, in order to preſerve her father's freedom. Another of theſe Comedies affords an example of conjugal love; and all thoſe which compoſe this collection have in view the correction of vice, and the inſpiring a taſte for good morals. On the whole, they are intereſting both by their ſubjects, and by the manner of treating them; and do honour to the heart, as well as to the genius of the author.

Mr. URBAN,

As you have inſerted in your Magazine an Account of the ſplendor diſplayed in former times by a Proteſtant Archbiſhop (as related by Strype) pleaſe to communicate to your Readers the following particulars (tranſlated from Biſhop Godwin's de Præſulibus, p. 134.) of the celebrated Entertainment given by one of his Popiſh Predeceſſors. Your's, &c.

CRITO.

ARchbiſhop Warham was tranſlated to Canterbury in November, and enthroned there March 9, 1504, with wonderful ſolemnity. The day before his arrival at Canterbury, Edward, duke of Buckingham *, who was the

* Lord High Conſtable of England, condemned and executed in 1521, for high treaſon againſt K. Henry VIII, as his father had been in 1485, for treaſon againſt K. Richard III.

Archbiſhop's

Archbiſhop's high ſteward and chief butler, came thither with a train of 140 horſe. But as he could not execute both theſe offices, he appointed Sir George Bourchier his deputy in the butlerſhip. The next day, having made all the neceſſary preparations, he met the Archbiſhop near St. Andrew's Church, and from thence walked before him in great ſtate to the Cathedral. At the great gate, near the market place (whither he walk'd from St. Andrew's Church barefoot) he was received by the Prior and Convent, and being placed on his throne after the accuſtomed manner, he ſaid Maſs there. From Church he was attended by the Duke (as before) to his palace, where a grand entertainment was provided in the great hall. The variety and magnificence of the feaſt it is needleſs to mention. It would in ſhort have ſufficed for many Kings. Before the firſt courſe the Duke on horſeback with his white ſtaff in his hand (the enſign of his office) preceded the diſhes bare-headed, and when they were placed on the table, making a low obeiſance retired to dinner in his chamber. On the right of the Archbiſhop ſat the Earl of Eſſex, the Biſhop of Sodor and Man, and the Prior of the Cathedral; on his left hand, Lord Abergavenny, Lord Brook, and the Abbot of St. Auguſtin's. The Duke at his table was accompanied by Lord Clinton, Sir Edward Poynings, Lord Chief Juſtice Fineaux, Sir William Scott, Sir Thomas Kemp, and Mr. Buttler, Serjeant at Law; at a ſecond table, were ſeveral Knights and Doctors of Divinity and Law; and at a third, the Gentlemen of the Country, beſides an incredible number of inferior rank placed by themſelves.

Mr. URBAN.

A Gentleman in your Magazine for July, ſubmits to the Biſhop of Wincheſter his obſervations on the diſqualifying clauſe of the Statutes of Magdalene College, which has lately been the ſubject of ſome debate. And his addreſs, and ſtyle are ſuch as beſpeak a temper that will admit a candid remark on his obſervations, without firing into abuſe of the remarker. He thinks no man, endowed with plain common ſenſe, can ever reconcile the founder's *verus valor annuus*, with the *liber valorum*. I beg leave to ſay, I believe the founder of Magdalene College, and every body in that age looked upon Pope Nicholas's valor, as the *verus valor annuus*; it was taken with good care, and inſpection, and received with confidence that it was fairly given in. I ſuppoſe the clergy did then, as they would do now on the like occaſion, give *in* only ſuch a valor as was clear and certain at all events to them: but whatever was the credit of the Liber Valorum, the founder could not poſſibly mean any other rule of value but this Liber Valorum, by his *verus valor annuus*.—Firſt, becauſe there was no other certain rule to go by, and a certain known rule was neceſſary.—And 2dly, if the real value be ſuppoſed to be meant by *verus valor annuus*, it is impoſſible this ſhould anſwer the founder's purpoſe.—Suppoſe I take poſſeſſion of a living the tenth of September, when the harveſt is all over; that day twelve-month my year of grace expires, and I muſt quit my fellowſhip, if my living is above the ſtatutable value. But it is impoſſible for me to know the value of my living by that time: the real value can never be known but by taking it up in kind, and the corn muſt be threſhed out, and ſold before I can aſcertain the real value, and even then, ſo much depends upon the chance of markets, and ſeaſons, that a ſingle year wont determine the real value.

If it be objected, that livings are generally let, and then their value is known, I beg leave to obſerve, the rent of a living is often as remote from the *verus valor* as the Liber Valorum is ſuppoſed to be. If therefore the real value would be an inadequate rule to go by, we muſt return to the *Liber Valorum*, and all the juſt calculations that follow in theſe obſervations of the different value of money may be omitted, as not uſeful on this plan.*

* There were two valors taken for the payment of tenths before the founder's time.

The firſt in 1253, when Pope Innocent the 4th gave Henry the 3d the tenths for carrying on the holy-war.—This was called the Norwich taxation.

The ſecond was, in 1292, when Pope Nicholas the 4th gave Edward the 1ſt the tenths for ſix years, for the ſame purpoſe: and, to make them more ample, a new taxation was ordered to be made under the inſpection of the Biſhops of Wincheſter and Lincoln.

Both theſe taxations are referred to in a grant of a ſubſidy by the clergy in the year 1297, where it is ſaid, that all dignitaries ſhall pay ſecundùm taxationem ultimam *veri valoris*, ſicut decima dabatur in ſubſidium terræ

I think I can gather from the obſervations, that the author of them is rather inclined to differ from the Biſhop in his ſentiments about the decree in Dr. Walker's caſe: but if he *is*, his expreſſion is ſo decent, that I have a ſtrong inclination to lay before him the narrative of Dr. Walker's appeal to the viſitor, and its conſequences, as I collected them from the two pamphlets publiſhed, and the well authenticated reports I have heard relating to it: not without hopes of convincing the author of theſe obſervations, that the Biſhop has by no means deſerved the reproach that has been caſt upon him, but that his decree was very judicious, ſtrictly upright, and ſuch as every honeſt, unprejudiced, and diſintereſted Viſitor muſt have given.

When Dr. Walker was preſented by the Duke of Bedford to the living of Kingſworthy, being before poſſeſſed of Modeſton: tho' the two livings together exceeded the ſum fixed by the ſtatutes for one living to be held with a fellowſhip: he thought there was room to doubt, whether he might not, by the words of the ſtatutes, hold both his livings, as neither of them exceeded the ſtatutable value of a living to avoid a fellowſhip of Magdalene College: but determined to take no ſtep in the matter till he had conſulted the ableſt lawyers, and by their opinion would be directed.—He accordingly laid his caſe before Dr. Blackſtone, now Judge Blackſtone, whoſe ſituation in life, his ſtudies, and abilities made him deſervedly eſteemed the ableſt Lawyer in the Kingdom with regard to College-ſtatutes, and the interpretation of them.

Upon conſidering Dr. Walker's caſe, Dr. Blackſtone gave his opinion his plea was good, for the following reaſons,—diſqualifying, or penal ſtatutes ſhall not be extended by equity.—The words may be conſtrued beneficially, according to the intent of the legiſlators; but things out of the words ſhall not be taken by equity.—Quod non apparet, non eſt—de non apparentibus, et non exiſtentibus eadem eſt ratio. If the founder's ſtatutes are conſidered as his will, the intention of every teſtator is to be collected from the words, and the words ſhall always operate, if no direct proof can be made of the intention to the contrary.—I do not know that theſe were the very words of Dr. Blackſtone's opinion, for I never ſaw it: but have been told on all hands, that on theſe maxims Dr. Walker founded his claim to hold his fellowſhip: and ſurely there is common ſenſe, and reaſon enough in them to ſecure them from the reproach of being the quirks or quibbles of common lawyers.

When the Preſident of Magdalene College called a meeting of his Fellows to conſult whether Dr. Walker ſhould be removed from his Fellowſhip, as being poſſeſſed of *beneficium eccleſiaſticum cujus valor annuus viginti marcas excedat*. Dr. Walker pleaded that he had no ſuch beneficium eccleſiaſticum, for neither of his livings exceeded that ſum: and by the maxims above, the words could not be extended to his two livings, which together did exceed.—The Preſident, and Major-part of the Fellows rejected this plea, and voted him to be amoved; four of the Fellows diſſented, and he was amoved accordingly. Here I muſt obſerve, the Preſident was one of the ſuppoſed offenders againſt the ſtatutes: it could not therefore be expected he ſhould lay the matter before the viſitor—Dr. Walker appealed to the viſitor, who, perhaps upon the firſt view of the caſe (from the ſuppoſed practice of other Colleges, tho' perhaps the caſe has ſeldom, if ever, happened in any College) thought the Preſident, and Fellows had done right, and was inclined to confirm their act: but, upon ſight of Dr. Blackſtone's opinion, heſitated, and deſired his counſel, who were not common lawyers, but able civilians, to conſider it: and they confirmed it, for if his Lordſhip ſhould decree *beneficium* to mean *beneficia* he would extend a diſqualifying ſtatute by a ſuppoſed equity, and the thing out of the words would be taken by the ſaid ſuppoſition—the term *beneficia* non apparet, ideoque non eſt—no *direct* proof is offered that the founder's intention was that *beneficium* ſhould include *beneficia*, therefore the words muſt operate. If the founder had ſo intended, it had been moſt obvious for him to have ſaid ſi quis obtinuerit beneficium, vel beneficia, cujus, vel quorum valor annuus excedat.—If it was an omiſſion of the founder's, not to expreſs himſelf thus fully; Dr. Walker was entitled to avail himſelf of ſuch omiſſion, unleſs the viſitor had previouſly declared it to be caſus

terræ ſanctæ—and the reſt—ſecundùm taxationem Norwicenſem.

The founder's *verus valor annuus*, ſeems to me to refer ad ultimam taxationem *veri valoris*, or Pope Nicholas's valor, as that was the laſt taken before the founder's time.

caſus omiſſus, and given a decree to rectify it;—upon this ſtate of the caſe the Biſhop gave his decree; every ingenuouſly owning his own ſentiments as to the intention of the founder, and wiſhing no ſuch appeal had come before him: but as the founder had not explained himſelf enough on this head; and he finds himſelf tied down by known and ſtated maxims of all law, and moreover by the founder's injunction to ſtick to the plain, literal, and grammatical conſtruction of the words of his ſtatutes, he cannot but determine that Dr. *Walker has not been legally amoved from his Fellowſhip.*—Surely there is nothing partial, or unſtatutable in this decree,—every fair and honeſt Viſitor muſt have decreed in the ſame manner.—But very violent, and unfair aſperſions have been caſt upon his Lordſhip for his treatment of one of the Fellows of Magdalene College, Dr. Kent, in conſequence of this decree; I beg leave therefore to ſtate the Biſhop's conduct, as it appears upon the repreſentation of Dr. K—t, and his friend, which to me appears very candid, and ſuch as no exception can reaſonably be made againſt it.

Dr. Kent left Oxford the day after the decree was received at the College, and, very full of wrath, and reſentment, in the country writes a moſt violent unmannerly pamphlet, and writes a letter to the Biſhop to ſay, if he did not admit him to a perſonal conference to debate the matter of his decree with him, he would publiſh the pamphlet he had written, and prove his Lordſhip to have made an unſtatutable, unprecedented, and partial decree.—The Biſhop took no notice of this letter to Dr. Kent, but tranſmitted it to the Preſident of Magdalene College, with an injunction, to call a meeting of the fellows, to cauſe Dr. Kent's letter to be read before them, and to let him know what ſteps were taken in conſequence of it.—Nobody could really miſtake the Biſhop's meaning in this conduct: he certainly intended the College ſhould paſs ſome cenſure on Dr. Kent, and the matter ſhould end there: but the college, having none of them been privy to Dr. Kent's conduct, declined meddling in the matter, and the Preſident ſent the biſhop word, the Society refuſed to interfere in a private correſpondence between his Lordſhip and Dr. Kent.—Here I muſt obſerve was a total diſavowing all pretence to a College Viſitation.—If the Biſhop had come down to Magdalene College, with all the parade of a viſitor, the Preſident and Fellows muſt have pleaded, that they had no appeal depending: nor, to their knowledge, had given any offence to his Lordſhip, which ſhould call for his Viſitation out of courſe.—If the Biſhop had inſiſted upon viſiting Dr. Kent in the College-hall, the Society would, with great reaſon, have complained of the expence of a Viſitation for the private offence, and ill manners of a ſingle Member, which offence they were ſo totally unconcerned in, that no other Member of the Society knew ſuch offence had been given. The Biſhop therefore, upon receiving this anſwer from the Preſident, cited Dr. Kent to Chelſea, to anſwer for a contempt of the office and authority of the viſitor, and for writing the ſaid contemptuous letter.

Dr. Kent appeared to the citation, but under a proteſt with regard to place, upon a ſuppoſition that the Biſhop ſhould have waited upon him at Magdalene College; the abſurdity of which we have before ſhewn: and Dr. Kent himſelf ſoon ſaw the folly of his proteſt, and, before he left town, told his Proctor, he ſhould withdraw his proteſt, if he could ſettle matters with the Commiſſary upon equal terms, meaning probably, if he ſhould not be ſaddled with coſts. But upon his return to College, his Oxford friends clapp'd him upon the back, and ſpirited him up to retract the power he had given his Proctor to withdraw his proteſt, and adhere to it. For which purpoſe he wrote to his Proctor the next poſt, but was too late, he had withdrawn his proteſt, and ſent him word a letter of acknowledgement would be expected from him, expreſſing that he was concerned at; and convinced of his temerity, or impropriety of writing upon the final deciſion of the Viſitor, and uſing the terms unſtatutable, and partial.—Suppoſing Dr. Kent's Proctor to have received this intimation from the Biſhop's Commiſſary, as he inſinuates, what could be more candid, or kind in a Judge than to point out the eaſy way to Dr. Kent to put the beſt end to his affairs? But in Oxford his ſpirits were too high to take this advice as it was meant: He writes his letter indeed to the Commiſſary, and expreſſes his conviction *of*, and his concern for the improper terms he had uſed: and, if he had finiſhed here, all had been well: but he had promiſed his friends to adhere to his proteſt; and therefore adds, as a reaſon why he ſhould not be condemned in coſts—*thus*,

I am

I am well assured that the protest which I have withdrawn might have been argued to my advantage—a sentence every boy can see must necessarily defeat the preceding submission.—This letter, for this sentence only, was not accepted as a proper submission, but five days more were given Dr. Kent to mend his letter before sentence should pass. Dr. Kent would not recede, from an useless, and, I think, childish adherence to a protest he had actually withdrawn; but wrote another letter with the same flaw in it, which was not, for the same reason, accepted as proper submission, and sentence was pronounced.

As to the punishment inflicted by the sentence, it was the only kind of punishment, under expulsion, the Visitor could inflict: pecuniary mulcts by substracting the College allowances for a longer, or a shorter time, according to the nature of the crime, is the statutable method of punishment in most Colleges.—As to the other expences of costs: how were they to be avoided? It may be said, by the Bishop's letter only to Dr. Kent to come to Chelsea, and sitting himself in judgment without a Commissary. As to the first, I think that Dr. Kent who protested against the citation, would have paid no regard to such a letter.—But supposing he would, the Bishop could have little inclination to a personal conference with a man who had written him such a letter, and published such a pamphlet,—and the acting by a Commissary as Visitor is very statutable:—the founder foresaw the Bishop of Winchester might not at all times be at leisure to attend upon the business of his College.

Another way to have prevented costs, it may be said, had been, when the College had disclaimed meddling in the matter, for the Visitor to have sent down an order to the President to stop, and appropriate so many months profits of Dr. Kent's Fellowship, as a punishment for the writing a contemptuous letter to the Visitor, without troubling himself any farther;—and perhaps this had been the proper, and most statutable way of executing his visitatorial office.—*Summarie, & sine processu judiciario.* But as we hear so great a clamour against the stretch of power, now, what would it have been, if Dr. Kent had been condemned, and punished unheard, and not admitted to defend himself. For these reasons probably, joined to the strongest disposition to do justice, and avoid oppression, the Bishop cited Dr. Kent in form, and if he had attended the citation, and, with becoming modesty, had made the submission he did afterwards, without that incoherent protest annexed to it; the matter must have ended there at very little expence probably, if any: And it is no unreasonable supposition for any man to make, who knows the Bishop of Winchester, that no punishment but that little expence had ensued: If the costs became large, Dr. Kent's management of his cause made them so: and the impropriety of their falling on the Visitor to pay them, whatever they were, is most obvious, and notorious.——William Wainfleet had no right, nor could he ever mean to lay an expence upon his successors, the Bishops of Winchester, to be added to the trouble of Visitor to his College: he evidently took care to prevent, and guard against it.

The above I think contains the whole of this transaction, as far as the Bishop of Winchester is concerned. I beg leave to add a short observation on visitatorial power, a power very singular, it is confessed, and with the many good ends it answers, in bad times and in bad hands it may have pernicious consequences. But I mean to observe a fact only, and it is this, in arguing upon it, all the quotations from law, and lawyers relating to it, previous to the year 1690, are now useless: in that year the power of visitors was most fully canvassed and debated, in the case of Exeter College, and men of great abilities spoke largely in the house of Lords on the occasion, and it was settled with all the authority it could receive from our constitution: and since that time no court of Westminster, or the Arches would ever receive an appeal against a Visitor.

Twenty years after, in the year 1711, Bishop Trelawney claimed a final jurisdiction, as Local Visitor of Wykeham's College, near Winchester: against which claim a number of the Fellows appealed to the Archbishop of Canterbury in his Court of Arches for an inhibition.—The Dean of the Arches rejected their appeal, and refused to grant an inhibition.—Upon which the said Fellows appealed to her Majesty in her high Court of Chancery, and sued for a commission of delegates,—but the then Lord Keeper* declared it was a matter the Court could not meddle with, and refused to grant

* Sir Simon Harcourt.

grant a commiſſion of delegates.—Upon this diſcovery that no relief could be had againſt the Viſitor, all the Fellows, except Mr. Archdeacon Brideoake, ſubſcribed their ſubmiſſion to the Biſhop of Wincheſter, as local and final Viſitor, which Mr. Archdeacon Brideoake refuſing to do, the Biſhop expelled him for ſuch his refuſal. The Archdeacon took every ſtep that law, or lawyers could direct, or that friends or intereſt could ſupport, to get the Biſhop's act of his expulſion revok'd, and himſelf reinſtated in his fellowſhip, but to no purpoſe; he lived, and died many years afterward expelled, without remedy. If Dr. Kent ſince that time had diſcovered a way, or method whereby an appeal againſt a Viſitor might ſucceed better, I preſume, he would have taken it.

I am Sir, yours, and the author's of the obſervations humble ſervant.

Critical remarks on ſome paſſages of Voltaire. From the French.

"IT is inconceivable that the Iſraelites ſhould have demanded a golden calf, in order to worſhip it, at the foot of that very mountain where God had ſpoken to Moſes in the midſt of thunder and lightning which they ſaw, and of the heavenly trumpet which they heard." *Treatiſe on Toleration, chap.* xii.

Anſwer. The Hebrews were indeed at the foot of the mountain from which God diſcourſed with Moſes, but for a long time they *wot not*, they ſaid, *what was become of this Moſes.* They had heretofore ſeen him frequently aſcend the mountain, and again come down from it, in order to bring them the commands of the Lord. This time, on the contrary, he had diſappeared from them for more than a month. Surpriſed at ſo long an abſence, and not knowing what was become of him, they loſt all hope of ſeeing him again. Is it *inconceivable*, that, in ſuch circumſtances, this ignorant people, left to themſelves, having juſt departed from idolatrous Egypt, led away by the example of all the neighbouring nations, and looking on themſelves as forſaken by their God, ſhould have given way on this occaſion to an eſtabliſhed worſhip which flattered their inclinations by the pomp of ceremonies and the jolity of feaſts? Nay, it is very probable, that, in their intention, the honours which they paid to the idol had a relation to God their deliverer, and that all their crime was the adoring him, in defiance of his commands, under a corporal image. They would have a ſymbolic repreſentation of the true God *who had brought them out of Egypt.* To this it was owing, that, when Aaron proclaimed the feaſt which they were to celebrate in honour of the golden calf, he ſaid, *to-morrow is a feaſt to* THE LORD, a certain proof that he deemed that idol an image of Jehovah, or the true God.

"How could Aaron caſt ſuch a calf "in one day? It is impoſſible for any "artiſt to make a golden image in leſs "than three months!" *Ditto.*

Anſ. The author here ſeems to imagine that this golden calf was a coloſſus, and has forgotten that it was intended to be carried at the head of the Hebrew army. *Make us*, ſaid they, *Gods which ſhall go before us.* With this view, it was not neceſſary that this ſtatue ſhould be as weighty as the horſe of Henry IV, or the Laocoon of Marly. M. de Voltaire had certainly ſeen the golden calf repreſented in ſome picture, according to the painter's fancy, and from the painting formed a judgment of the original. But the concluſion is by no means juſt. Painters are not always good authority, any more than poets. Any founder, furniſhed with proper materials, and well paid, would make ſuch a work, roughly executed as all the works of the Egyptians were, in leſs than a week. Without much ſearch the writer of this has found two who require only three days.

"How could Moſes afterwards re"duce it to a powder that might be "ſwallowed? For that purpoſe the "greateſt ſkill in chymiſtry would have "been inſufficient." *Ditto.*

Anſ. Every one knows that ſalt of tartar mixed with ſulphur diſſolves gold ſo as to reduce it to powder that may be ſwallowed. Stahl, a chymiſt of the firſt rank, has affirmed this long ago in his *Opuſcules.* We find in a well known work by M. Goguet, entitled, *The Origin of Laws, Sciences, and Arts*; that "the Natron,* a ſubſtance com"mon in the Eaſt, and eſpecially near "the Nile, produces the ſame effect; "that Moſes was perfectly well ac"quainted with the force of its opera"tion;† and that he could not better

* An earthy alkali-ſalt, ſometimes called Egyptian Nitre, or the earthy oriental alkali.

† *Moſes was learned in all the wiſdom of the Egyptians.* And that the art of caſting and purifying metals had long been known to them.

" puniſh the infidelity of the Iſraelites,
" than by making them drink this
" powder, becauſe gold rendered po-
" table by this proceſs is of a moſt o-
" dious taſte." This poſſibility of making gold potable has been repeated a hundred times ſince. Stahl in the works and lectures of the moſt celebrated chymiſts, Senac, Baron, Macquer, &c. In this they all agree. M. Le Fevre adds, that nothing is more certain, and that there cannot be the leaſt doubt. Aben Ezra formerly ſuſpected that Moſes rendered the gold potable by a chymical proceſs. Some time after, another Rabbi wrote that he himſelf had been witneſs of a ſimilar operation, but it was ſcarce believed before Stahl. But what ſignify diſcoveries, if, ſo many years after, the ſame errors are repeated? Could M. de Voltaire be ignorant, when he revived this frivolous objection, that the meaneſt chymiſt could eaſily refute it? Chymiſtry, it is plain, is not his talent; let him continue to write verſes; let him ſound the Epic trumpet, and diſpute the prize with Euripides and Sophocles, but let him have done with the art of *Rouelle and Margraff.

It is needleſs to waſte much time in refuting thoſe miſrepreſentations which M. de Voltaire gives of ſome paſſages in the Prophets, by exhibiting as realities things which happened only in a viſion; as for example, when it is ſaid, that Ezekiel eat the parchment roll that was preſented to him; that he covered his bread with dung; that he lay on his left ſide 390 days, &c. all which evidently paſſed only in a viſion. When Iſaiah alſo is ſaid to have walked naked, this means that he walked without a robe and without a tunic like the ſlaves, who doubtleſs had enough left to *cover their nakedneſs*. This prophet walking naked may make the ignorant ſmile: this is all the ſucceſs that can be expected by ſuch conceits.

" The books of Moſes, of Joſhua, and the reſt of the Pentateuch, &c." " *Philoſophy of hiſtory, Art. Moſes.* The author here ſeems totally to have forgotten the meaning of the word *Pentateuch*. This collection contained only the books of the legiſlator, and neither the book of Joſhua, nor the reſt, ever made a part of it.

" Solomon made twelve oxen which
" ſupported the molten ſea of the tem-
" ple, ſome cherubims were placed in
" the ark; they had the head of an
" eagle, and the head of a calf; and it
" was probably this head of a calf,
" badly executed, which being found
" in the temple by the Roman ſoldiers,
" made it for a long time believed that
" the Jews worſhipped an aſs." *Treatiſe on Toleration, chap* xii.

Anſ. 1. There were indeed ſome cherubims *on* the ark, but not *in* it, where it was impoſſible to place them. The ark was a cheſt two cubits and a half in length, and a cubit and half in breadth, (Exod. xxxvii, 1.) but the cherubims of Solomon were ten cubits in height and ten in breadth, reckoning from the uttermoſt part of the one wing to the uttermoſt part of the other. (1 Kings vii. 24.) They were therefore not made to be placed in the ark. 2. Long before the conqueſt of Judea, neither the ark nor the cherubims of Solomon with the *head of a calf, badly executed*, had been in being. The Romans did not enter into the *Temple of Solomon*, which no longer exiſted, but into the ſecond temple; and certainly they ſaw not in that temple either the ark or *the cherubims of Solomon*, which were never there.

" The Book of Wiſdom is generally
" aſcribed to Jeſus the ſon of Sirach,
" or to Philo of Biblos." *Philoſophical Dictionary, Article Solomon.*

Anſ. There were two Philos, the one of Alexandria, a learned Jew, of whom there are ſome valuable remains; the other of Biblos, a Heathen writer, of whom there are only ſome fragments. Some critics indeed have ſuppoſed the philoſopher of Alexandria to have been author of the Book of Wiſdom. But this is the firſt time that it has been aſcribed to the Grammarian of Biblos. What relation can be conceived between the Book of Wiſdom and the Heathen tranſlator of the Heathen *Sanchoniatho?*

" There never was a Ninus, founder
" of Nineveh, by us called Nineveh, any
" more than there was a Belus, foun-
" der of Babylon: no Aſiatic Prince
" had a name ending in *us*." *Philoſophical Dict.*

Anſ. What can be thought of this reaſoning? No Aſiatic Prince had a name ending in *us*; therefore there never was a Ninus, founder of Babylon. Is not this juſt as if it ſhould be pretended there never was a *Pompey*, becauſe no Ro-

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them we are aſſured by Diodorus Sicu us, Agatorchides, &c.

‡ This celebrated chymiſt died this month at Paris.

Roman General had a name ending in ée? But it might be replied, that tho' there was no *Pompée*; there was a *Pompeius*, whom the French have named *Pompée*. Does this change of termination prove that this Roman never exiſted?

Again "it is pretended that Alexander in Macedonia had ſeen in a "dream the High Prieſt Jaddus, ſuppoſing that there really was a Jewiſh "Prieſt whoſe name ended in *us*." *Philoſophy of hiſtory, article* Alexander.

Anſ. Beſides the falſe reaſoning here, M. de V. forgets that Joſephus writing in Greek does not call this High Prieſt *Jaddus*; *us* is a Latin, and not a Greek, termination. From ſuch miſtakes one would be loth to infer that M. de V. has but ſuperficial knowledge of the Greek tongue, which he ſo often extols and prefers to his own. After all, poſſeſſing (as he does) ſuch various talents, and writing in ſuch maſterly manner his own language, we muſt not regret his being ignorant of ſome foreign languages.

"It is remarkable, and very ſtrange, "that the word *Python* occurs in Deu"teronomy long before that Greek "word could be known to the He"brews: therefore the word *Python* is "not in the Hebrew, of which we have "no exact tranſlation." *Treatiſe on Toleration, chap. xiii.*

Anſ. All that ſeems ſtrange here is this ſingular manner of reaſoning. Is it ſtrange that a Greek word, latinized by uſe, ſhould be found in a Latin tranſlation? Is it ſtrange, and *very ſtrange*, that a word unknown to the Hebrews ſhould not be found in the Hebrew! True it is that we have no perfect tranſlation of the Hebrew books; but certainly the greateſt part of theſe books is *exactly* tranſlated, and we may flatter ourſelves with underſtanding them. We have no tranſlation of Virgil, Horace, &c. exact in every particular, even as to the ſenſe; we think, nevertheleſs, that we underſtand Virgil and Horace. The caſe is the ſame with the Hebrew books; this is all that can be expected in works of ſuch antiquity, and all that is neceſſary.

Authentic Rules of the Female Coterie.

I. THAT no member be admitted but by ballot.

II. That the ladies ſhall ballot for men, and men for ladies.

III. That no man ſhall be ballotted for, but by at leaſt eight ladies preſent.

IV. That no lady ſhall be balloted for, but by at leaſt twelve men preſent.

V. That one black ball ſhall exclude a man, unleſs ſixteen or more ladies ſhall be preſent, and in that caſe, two; and if twenty-four, three; and ſo in proportion.

VI. That one black ball ſhall exclude a lady, unleſs twenty-four or more men ſhall be preſent, and in that caſe, two; or if thirty-ſix, three; and ſo in proportion.

VII. That no perſon ſhall be balloted for, but during the ſitting of parliament, provided that this rule do not take place till the 5th of June, 1770.

VIII. That upon any lady's becoming a member of this club, her huſband ſhall become a member of courſe.

IX. That all unmarried daughters of ladies who are members of this club, ſhall be allowed to come without ballot, and without ſubſcription.

X. That every member of this club ſhall pay five guineas annually, on the 25th of March; and on their firſt coming to the houſe appointed for the meeting of the club.

XI. That dinner be upon table at half after 4 o'clock exactly, and that every member preſent, pay 8 ſhillings, excluſive of the wine, which the men are to pay.

XII. That no foreigner be allowed to pay an annual ſubſcription.

XIII. That ſupper be upon table at 11 o'clock exactly, and that every member preſent ſhall pay —— ſhillings, excluſive of the wine, which the men are to pay.

XIV. The name of each candidate propoſed, ſhall be placed and remain over the chimney in the eating room, at leaſt a week before he or ſhe is balloted for.

XV. No perſon to be balloted for but at night, between the hours of 10 and 12.

XVI. Every party to pay for their own cards.

XVII. Every new propoſed regulation, ſhall be placed and remain over the chimney, till that day fortnight, when it ſhall be balloted for if there be a ſufficient number of members preſent, between the hours of 10 and 12; if not, it ſhall be balloted for the day fe'nnight afterwards, and ſo on.

XVIII. At leaſt thirty members ſhall be preſent at a ballot for a new regulation, and two thirds of the balls muſt be in its favour.

XIX.

XIX. Every member shall answer for the subscription of the candidate proposed by him, or herself.

XX. All persons chosen of the club, shall pay their subscriptions for the year in which they are chosen.

XXI. No play in the eating room, on penalty of paying the whole bill.

XXII. Every member in the house at the time of balloting, shall ballot, on penalty of paying the whole bill.

XXIII. No more than two men, or two ladies to be balloted for in one night, provided this rule do not take place till the 5th of June, 1770.

XXIV. That no supper be allowed in the card room.

Original Members.

Mrs Fitzroy	Lord Molyneux
Mrs Meynell	Mr Fitzpatrick
Miss Pelham	Mr Robinson
Lady Molyneux	Mr Selwyn
Mr Fitzroy	Mr Charles Fox
Mr Meynell	

Members by Ballot.

Lord Rochford	Mr Price
Mr Boothby	Mr Storer
Lord Holderneſſe	Colonel St. John
Lord Beauchamp	Mr J. St. John
Lord Melbourne	Mr Hare
Mr Payne	Mr Howe
Captain Pigott	Lord Sondes
Mr Damer	Mr Walker
Madame de Masseran	Lord Clermont
Lady Sondes	Lord Farnham
Miss Courtenay	Lord Staverdale
Mrs Meynell	Mr Dashwood
Miss Wrotteſley	Lady Pembroke
Lady Rochford	Miss Lloyd
Lady Sackville	Lady Barrymore
Lady Lou. Manners	Lady Cha. Spencer
Lady Cath Beauclerk	Mrs Crewe
Lady Char Ponsonby	Lady Carliſle
Lady Jane Scott	Mrs Greville
Lady Jane Talmash	Mrs Bouverie
Lady Broughton	Mrs Pitt
Lady Clermont	Lady Mary Fox
Mrs Fettyplace	Dſs. of Richmond
Lady Falkner	Dſs. of Marlboro'
Mr Dundas	Dutcheſs of Bedford
Duke of Buccleugh	Miss M. Pelham
Mr Brudenell	Lord Pembroke
Lord Hertford	Lord Barrymore
Lord Thanet	Lord Rob. Spencer
Monſ. Du Chatalet	Mr Crewe
Monſ. de Masseran	Lord Carliſle
Monſ. de Menillet	Mr Greville
Monſ. de Lauvagne	Mr Bouverie
Monſ. Francois	Mr Fox
Mr Fitzherbert, jun.	Duke of Richmond
Sir John Wrotteſley	Duke of Marlboro'
Lord Pigott	Duke of Bedford
Lord Gallies	Lord Waldegrave
Mr Conway	Lord Fitzwilliam
Lord Spencer	Mr James
Miss Robinson	Mr Crawford
Lady Waldegrave	Mr James Crawford
Lady M. Fitzgerald	Lord Oſſory
Lady Holderneſſe	Lord Harrington
Lady Beauchamp	Sir William Boothby
Lady Melbourne	Lord Besſborough
Dow. Lady Carliſle	Lord March
Mrs Payne	Mr Edward Biſhop
Mrs Piggot	Lord Petre
Mrs Damer	Mr Richard Vernon
Lady Char. Dundas	Mr George Damer
Dſs. of Buccleugh	Mr Stepney
Mrs Brudenell	Mr Dillon
Miss Legge	Governor Pownall
Lady Hertford	Mr Fitzpatrick
Lady Thanet	Mr H. Errington
Madame du Chatelet	Sir Tho. Tankard
Mad du Villegagnon	Mr Herbert
Mr Rigby	Mr Lee
Mr Hor. Walpole	Lord G. Cavendiſh
Mr Keith Stewart	Lord J. Cavendiſh.
Duke of Devonſhire	

Mr. URBAN.

AS an additional preſumption that Arthur Capel Earl of Eſſex (then a priſoner in the Tower for the Rye-houſe conſpiracy,) was murdered there July 13, 1683, at the inſtigation of King Charles II. and the Duke of York, (as hinted in the *hiſtorical account* of his lordſhip's life, prefixed to his letters lately publiſhed,) pleaſe to inſert the following note from *Grey's Debates*, communicated to the editor of that work, by the late Biſhop of St. David's, Dr. Squire.

" Harry Guy was ſecretary to the treaſury during the latter part of Charles II's. reign, and a ſure agent for the treaſurer, or king, if any dirty work was to be done. He paid and diſpenſed the ſecret ſervice money, of which he kept a regular account in a book ſtill extant, and now is, or lately was in the hands of a gentleman of Chelſea, who made no ſcruple of ſhewing it to particular perſons.

" In this book of accounts, appears a minute of 500l. paid to Paul Bomini, a valet de chambre of the Earl of Eſſex, during the Earl's confinement in the Tower, and previous to his death. This Bomini was never heard of after the Earl's death.

" In confirmation of the conſequences that may be drawn from this fact, Rapin (vol. ix. French edit. p. 545.) ſays, " I am very certain, that " the laſt Earl of Eſſex was of opinion, " that the Earl his father, was mur-

" dered

" dured, and have often heard him say " so, and that he strongly suspected a " French valet de chambre *(Bomini,* " *by the termination, should be Itali-* " *an, but that is of no consequence)* who " then served the deceased, and who dis- " appeared immediately after the fact."

If this was the case (as the critical reviewers well observe) Charles II. never suffered visibly for this atrocious crime, James II. too little; and neither of them could have suffered too much.

It is remarkable, that this affair happened on the very day that Lord Russel was tried at the Old Baily, and the news of it being immediately brought into court, had great weight with the jury *, some of the King's counsel making a very unjustifiable use of it, by insisting (as they did also on Colonel Sidney's tryal) that the conspiracy must be real, as Lord Essex rather chose to kill himself than to take his trial.

Add to the above, that the King and the Duke of York had been that morning to the Tower, where they had not been for twelve years before.

Mr. Hume, in his history, vol. vi. p. 363. discredits this suspicion, and says, it arose merely from " two chil- " dren affirming, that they heard a " great noise from the Earl's window, " and saw a hand throw out a bloody " razor:" But though Mr. Hume was not acquainted with the above memorandum of Mr. Guy, he knew, but chose to suppress, some other strong circumstances, viz. that the coroner was not allowed to examine the cloaths, that the body was stripped naked, the chamber washed before he was admitted, and that no man can cut his own throat from ear to ear, &c.

CRITO.

REM. Notwithstanding what is said above, Bomeney the valet, [not Bomini] did appear after the Earl's death, and gave evidence before the coroner. His evidence, however, was very inconsistent. *Edit.*

An Account of the Marquis de Courtanvaux's Voyage in the Aurora Frigate, by Order of the Academy of Sciences, to make Trial of several Instruments relating to the Longitude. Digested by M. Pingré, Cannon-Regular of St. Genevieve, &c. *(See vol.* xxxvii. *p.* 327, *&* 606.

WHILE Mr. Harrison was employed about the Longitude in England, several artists in France were engaged in the same pursuit. M. Peter Le Roy, M. Bertrand, a Geneveſe, settled at Paris, and Messrs. Romilly and Tavernier, entertained hopes of equalling and even surpassing Mr. Harrison. The Marquis de Courtanvaux having generously offered to be at the whole expence of carrying to sea all the machines relating to the Longitude that were offered to the Academy of Sciences, a light frigate, named the Aurora, was built for that pupose at Havre-de-Grace; and as the King took this expedition under his protection, she was made a King's frigate. The D. de Praslin supplied the Marquis with the necessary credentials, not only for all the Ports of France, but also for those of Holland, Germany, Denmark, England, Sweden, and lastly for Petersbourg. The astronomers who accompanied him were * M. Pingré, named by the academy, and † M. Messier, chosen by M. de Courtanvaux. His departure being fixed for the beginning of May, 1768, all the artists had not time to put the finishing hand to their works. Two watches made by M. Le Roy were all that were ready at the time appointed, and consequently all whose exactness M. de Courtanvaux could undertake to verify. M. Le Roy made the voyage himself, the better to observe the causes of those defects, which the rolling of the ship might occasion, and to apply the most effectual remedies. M. de Courtanvaux gives a successive account in his journal of the going of these watches, and of all the observations which he made, together with Messrs. Pingré and Messier, relating to the object of their voyage. These observations are recapitulated in the last chapter; and the following is a short abstract of them:

The first of M. Le Roy's watches had been examined for several months by the commissioners of the academy; it had been transported to various places, both by land and water, and nothing seemed to interrupt its isochronism. However, it proved less exact than the second watch, which was probably ow-

* Some of the jury said, that " this went " farther with them, [meaning against the " prisoner] than all the evidence produced "

† On the coroner's demanding a sight of the cloaths, he was told, that " he was sent " for to examine the corps, and not the " cloaths."

* This Astronomer observed the transit of Venus, in 1761, at Pondicherry.

† M. Messier was the first who discovered the last Comet. See p. 339.

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ing to an accident that befell it on the way from Paris to Havre. M. Le Roy, having the charge of conveying his watches, ſet out before the other paſſengers, in order to wait for them at Havre. The motion of the carriage broke the ſtring which ſupported the regulator of the firſt watch. M. Le Roy ſupplied it with another, purchaſed in a neighbouring town, and repaired it as well as his ſituation would permit. The watch, however, had ſuffered, and as far as Amſterdam its motion was not uniform: It continually gained time. But from Amſterdam the watch performed very well the reſt of the voyage, and in forty days its error was no more than 51 ſeconds, or 12 minutes 45 ſeconds of a degree, which even under the Equator would occaſion only an error of 4 leagues ¼. But the Act of the Engliſh Parliament decrees the whole reward of 20,000l. ſterling ‡, provided the error be leſs than ten leagues [30 miles] in the ſpace of about ſix weeks.

The going of M. Le Roy's ſecond watch was ſtill more uniform than that of the firſt. From the 5th of July, when it was entruſted to M. de Courtanvaux, to the 30th of Auguſt, the error was only 15 ſeconds and a half, which would not be one league and three quarters, even under the Equator, where the error is greateſt §. Such ſucceſs ſeems all that can be wiſhed: M. Le Roy however, was directed by the court to embark in a ſhip bound to America, in order to aſcertain by a ſtill longer experiment, the perfection of his watches. On the other hand, M. Pingré has been ordered to examine the Marine Watches of M. Bertrand on board a ſhip, which is alſo ſailed for America. The event of theſe two voyages is not yet known. When it is, it ſhall be communicated to the publick. The following account of the voyage, is extracted from the journals of the Marquis, and of Meſſrs. Pingré and Meſſier, who *relate nothing* (they ſay) *but can be certified at leaſt by one of the three*, ſuppoſing that they have not been miſinformed, which has ſometimes been the caſe.

"Our obſervers left Paris May 12, 1767, and arrived the 14th at Havre-de-Grace, of which they give the hiſtory and deſcription. This city, which was built by Francis I. in 1516, is at preſent very populous, having near 30,000 inhabitants, including the ſuburb of Ingouville. "About the year 1538, there was built at Havre a ſhip of an enormous bulk; its burthen was 2000 tons, its cables were as large as a man's leg; it had on board a tennis-court, and a wind-mill: It was named *La Grande Françoiſe*; and was deſtined for the Eaſt Indies; in two tides, it was with great difficulty brought to the extremity of the Jettees, where it was obliged to be deſtroyed; the materials were employed in building many of the houſes in the ſuburb of *la Bare*."

The Aurora ſailed for Calais the 25th of May. M. de Courtanvaux ſaw in the citadel of that town an Alembic, which Meſſrs. Rigaud and de Fourcroix uſed to make ſalt water freſh; of which he has given a plan, with an explanation. A number of experiments have been made at Calais, on the principles of Dr. Poiſſonnier, which have perfectly ſucceeded; ſea-water having been made by theſe operations as ſweet and as potable as that of a ſpring.

"One muſt undertake, ſays our Author, ſome long voyages in order to know how greatly the Marine is indebted to this Academician. This diſcovery may ſometimes be very uſeful on land; at Calais, it is of peculiar ſervice, where they have no water but from ciſterns, ſo that in caſe of a ſiege, if this water ſhould fail, the garriſon would be obliged to ſurrender, notwithſtanding the greateſt plenty of other proviſions.

Dunkirk, where our travellers touched next, is a large city. An Engliſh Author, who wrote in 1761, aſſures us that the year before, there were more than 12,000 communicants, and it is thought that they have not much diminiſhed ſince. The ſtreets are well paved, and the houſes well built, almoſt all of brick: All the cellars are inhabited; they receive the light by two folding-doors, which muſt be left open in the day time, while there is any company in thoſe ſubterraneous apartments: the names of the ſtreets are marked at every croſs-way; and all the houſes in the ſame ſtreet are numbered [as now in London]. On Holidays and Sundays a remarkable kind of ornament is placed in the ſtreets; it conſiſts of a collection of garlands compoſed

‡ Beſides this, a reward of 100,000 crowns has been promiſed by the King of Spain, and 100,000 florins, by the States General.

§ Mr. Harriſon's time-piece in his firſt voyage, going and returning, erred only 1 min. 54 ſec. ½. in 147 days; which in the latitude of Portſmouth amounts to about 18 geographical miles. In his ſecond voyage, 2 min. 20 ſec. in 156 days. In conſequence of this, he had a moiety of the reward, though by the letter of the law he was entitled to the whole.

compoſed of artificial flowers of various colours, ranged at proper diſtances; theſe garlands uniting in the middle of the ſtreet, form a kind of canopies, on which are hung ſeveral pieces of glaſs: The leaſt breath of wind that makes theſe glaſſes claſh together, occaſions a harmony which equals that of the drums of Biſcay, and the Caſtagnetti of Languedoc. The youth of both ſexes aſſemble after divine ſervice, and dance under theſe garlands.

The church of St. Eloi, which was burnt down in 1558, was rebuilt by the produce of the *Holy Nets*. The fiſhermen of Dunkirk, in order to draw down a bleſſing on their occupation, thought proper to make Heaven, as it were, a partner in their trade. When they went out a fiſhing, they appropriated a certain number of nets, to which they gave the name of the *Holy Nets*; all the fiſh taken with theſe nets were thought to belong to God; they were ſold a-part, and the produce of the ſale was given to the pariſh church. What at firſt was only the effect of a voluntary devotion, became afterwards an indiſpenſible obligation; the Counts of Flanders forbad any fiſhing boat to go out of the port of Dunkirk, without taking on board at leaſt, one *Holy Net*, and by the produce of the fiſh thus taken was built the preſent beautiful pariſh church.

The 19th of June, our obſervers ſailed for Holland, and arrived the 21ſt at Rotterdam. "At the entrance of the Maeſe, *ſay they*, Holland appeared to us a delightful ſpot. The country, as low as the water of the river was open to our view, and formed the moſt pleaſing landſcapes, neat villages, country-houſes, and gardens, proportional in all their parts, moſt beautiful avenues, as far as we could ſee, meadows, where numberleſs flocks were feeding; a thouſand agreeable and diverſified objects perplexed us only in the choice of what we ſhould admire moſt, and would not ſuffer us to hope for a more ſatisfactory proſpect. We found one, however ſtil more enchanting over againſt Rotterdam; it was on one ſide happily bounded by the city, it was loſt on the other by a beautiful ſpacious field, and on the river itſelf, which is there almoſt half a league in breadth, the ſhips, the barges, the yatchs, the boats, in a conſtant ſucceſſion, forming, as it were, a ſecond floating city, which admirably grouped with all the reſt, and the ſerenity of the ſky added a new luſtre to all the parts of this delightful view.—The city of Rotterdam ſeemed to us a real jewell."

M. de C. afterwards mentions ſeveral curioſities which he ſaw at Rotterdam, and has taken care not to forget the celebrated cabinets of M. Biſſchop, and M. Geevers. *I queſtion*, ſays he, ſpeaking of the firſt, *whether there is in the world* one cabinet *which ſurpaſſes it.* Our travellers paſs high encomiums on the civilities which were ſhewn them in that city, particularly by M. Van der Hoeven de Fienoven, who acts as conſul of France at Rotterdam. And what they ſay of his paternal extraction is very remarkable: "In 1421, the Maeſe having burſt its dykes, and being conſiderably ſwelled when the tide came in with great violence, the country bordering on Dordrecht, [or Dort] was overflowed, above 100,000 perſons periſhed, fifteen churhes with ſteeples, ſeveral caſtles, ſeventy-two villages were overthrown; their melancholly ruins are ſtill viſible at low water. A new ſea formed itſelf on the S. E. of Dordrecht, which is called the *Bieſbos*. This ſea communicates with the Old Maeſe, and with the open ſea, and forms the iſland on which Dordrecht is ſituated. In the general calamity of this inundation, one infant only was ſaved; it floated in its cradle on the water, a cat belonging to the family ſat on the ſide of it; when the cradle inclined, the cat, in a pannic, leaped on the higheſt ſide, and by the counterpoiſe reſtored the equilibrium. This was perceived from the land, the cradle was waited for, and the infant was ſaved. Had it not been for our obligations to M. Van der Hoeven, I ſhould not have related this fact, which I do on his authority; but he is ſo much intereſted in it, that it alſo intereſts me; for from this infant M. Van der Hoeven is deſcended on his father's ſide."

On the road from Delft to the Hague, our obſervers ſaw a large black and white dog following a coach. As he ſeemed to them ſomewhat remarkable, M. Van der Hoeven, who accompanied them, told them, that he was the Offspring of a bear and a bitch, which could not be doubted, as he was whelped at the end of a long voyage, in which the bitch and the bear were the only animals on board.

M. de Courtanvaux, like all other travellers, was ſtruck with the beauty of the Hague, and ſpeaks of it with admirarion; but he is miſtaken in ſuppoſing it two leagues round: It is little more than a league. The Prince Stadtholder did not inherit from his anceſtors the Hotel, in which are his cabinets: He purchaſed it but a few years ago. Neither

ther the Church of England nor the Anabaptists have churches at the Hague. The beautiful road from the Hague to Scheveling, is only three quarters of a league, and not *a good league and a half long*. The description of Zorgvlied is highly pleasing; but the illustrious possessor of that beautiful seat, is not the *First President of the States General about the Prince*, as M. de Courtanvaux supposes. The States General have no fixed President; each of the Seven Provinces presides in its turn, and he who holds the first rank in the deputation of his province, is President for one whole week. The Count de Bentinck is perpetual President of the College of Counsellors Deputies of Holland. The son of this Lord is *Captain of a ship* in the service of England, and not in that *of the Republick*.

On the subject of a *Speculum Salutis*, printed at Haerlem, in 1440, by Laurence Coster, our travellers say, that "it is agreed, that the printing of Coster was nothing but engraving in wood, an useful invention, it is true, but much inferior to that of real printing in detached and moveable characters, which was invented a few years afer at Mentz." Was not M. Courtanvaux acquainted with the work * in which M. Meerman has so well proved that Laurence Coster was the inventor of moveable types of wood?

"For some years there was no court of Justice at Haerlem. When the States acknowledged William IV. the father of the reigning Prince, for hereditary Stadtholder, the Haerlemers not agreeing to it, drove the troops of the States out of their town, and hanged some of those whom they thought best affected to the Prince; the sedition however was quelled, and expiated by the blood of its principal authors: A Court of Justice was established at Haerlem, and since that, things have gone on much better; the city is much more populous than it was; there are, however, but 16,000 inhabitants; the value of houses is of course much encreased: We were in a house which was then bought for twelve or thirteen hundred florins: The owner told us that he should now have no difficulty in selling it for eighteen or twenty thousand florins, though he had made no addition to it." In all this there are many mistakes; but the strangest is the imagining, that before the Stadtholder, there was no Court of Justice in so considerable a city as Haerlem; not to mention the enormous and incredible augmentation that is supposed to be made in the value of houses; this must be an error of the press, and tho' the price is expressed in words at length, the author only meant, that the house in question would sell at present for 1800 or 2000 florins.

A little lower, M. de Courtanvaux says, that the religion of the Anabaptists is *one of the four predominant Religions in Holland*, and that *the three others are the Pretended Reformed, the Catholick, and the Jewish*." He asserts the same on the article of Amsterdam †. Every one knows, however, that the Reformed Religion is the only one that predominates in Holland, and our author has said the same thing himself in another place ‡.

After this, it is but justice to add, that it would be very unfair to judge of the accuracy of M. de Courtanvaux's accounts by the passages just quoted. After being only five or six weeks in Holland, and having seen and heard so many different things, it must be almost impossible for our sagacious travellers not to fall into some mistakes, and not to be misled by some whom they consulted. The rest of their observations are in general no less exact than interesting, and it is with regret that we cannot follow them through the different towns of Holland, in order to quote their description. We shall confine ourselves to their account of Helder and its dykes.

Helder is only a village, situated on the sea-shore, in the middle of a point which stretches out towards the Isle of Texel, which is three quarters of a league to the N. N. E. of it. Part of the village is built on the dyke, and consequently on the sand; proper precautions, no doubt, have been taken to defend the houses from the force of the winds, which is great in that quarter. Half a league to the W. of Helder, is a second village, situated at the bottom of the Downs, and called *Huysduyne*; it is almost as large as Helder, but most of its houses are covered with thatch, or rather with rushes; notwithstanding that, they have a neatness which the cottages have not in France: There are in the two villages about 1500 inhabitants, Catholicks, Reformed, and Anabaptists;

* *Origines Typographicæ, Gerardo Meerman Auctore: Hagæ Comitum, 1765, in 4to;* *Gent. Mag Sept.* 1770.

† P. 242. ‡ P. 194.

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the first amount to 5 or 600; the Anabaptists are the richest of all.—All the women quit their mules when they enter the church, and remain constantly on their knees, even during high mass and the sermon. The curate, M. de Vynck, seems a most worthy ecclesiastic; he is so abstemious, that his aversion for wine has almost made him neglect his vocation, only the wine of Constance (of the Cape of Good Hope) will agree with his stomach; with this wine he celebrates mass.

"The object most worthy of attention at Helder is the dyke, which the indefatigable industry of the Dutch has raised against the incursions of the sea: I have no difficulty in affirming, that these dykes are the greatest wonder in Holland. From these dykes it is easy to see, that the country is lower than the sea: The waters coming from the North sea into the channel of the Texel acquire a motion the more violent, on account of its being confined by the islands, and sand-banks with which that strait is filled: The point of North Holland on which Helder stands, would be the first exposed to the fury of the waves, and that Barrier once broken, all North Holland would be overflowed. To the West of Zype and of Coegras, some downs of sands thrown up by the sea itself and sufficiently raised, seem to secure the country; the Dutch, however, have not ceased to work upon some artificial dykes in those places, where their forecast thought it wrong to trust to nature only. These Downs end near Huysduyne, at the entrance of the channel of the Texel, *i. e.* in the place where the impetuosity of the waves begins to threaten the overthrow of all the obstacles that can be opposed to them. In order to obviate this danger, they first began to construct along the shore a great number of piles or spurs, which break the violence of the water: On the side of the sea, between the piles, stakes are driven in the sand, which are covered with planks, or interwoven with branches of trees in order to form a kind of Cassines, which are filled with large stones, brought from Norway for that purpose. Every ship which trades to Sweden or Norway, is obliged at her return to take on board by way of ballast, a certain number of these large stones. The water breaking on these cassines, necessarily loses the little strength which the piles had left it. In various places within the piles, and along the cassines, on the land-side, is a parapet from fifteen to eighteen feet high, and from five to twelve feet thick: These parapets are composed of nothing but sea-weed *, which is heaped up without any further ceremony. This weed sinks down by its own weight; as it rots, it turns to earth, and forms a solid mass. The real dyke is behind this parapet; it extends from Huysduyne to a small haven, which is scarce half a league to the East of Helder, being a space of above 2000 † toises; in breadth it extends to from eight to ten toises, and sometimes more; it is raised about two toises above the highest sea, but it is four or five feet lower than the parapet of Goemon. Along the dyke are some posts numbered, distant in general from each other from forty to forty-five toises; their use is to point out to those who oversee the management of the dykes that part which is entrusted to their care. The dyke being formed only of sand, the wind may make great havock in it; to remedy this inconvenience, some reeds and rushes are planted in the sand, and these hold it fast: where there are no reeds, some whisps of straw are set in the sand about a foot deep; men, beasts, and carriages which pass over the dyke, spread this straw, which preserves the sand, and care is taken to renew it from time to time; some neighbouring rushes tied together, as we tie our cardoons and succory to bleach them, produce also the same effect, and this effect is more durable; if, notwithstanding these precautions, the wind carries some sand away, it often restores more, which it raises from the sea on the dyke, and which is kept there by the straw and the rushes.

"Above Huysduyne, on the top of the first Downs, a light is kindled every night, for a direction to the ships which seek the entrance of the Texel. This light is nothing but a kind of gridiron, or large square chasing-dish, which is loaded with blocks of wood; it is no more than a foot and a half, or two feet, high; but on the top of it is a little mountain of coals, raised ten or twelve feet above the summit of the Down; this is lighted in the evening, it yields a very bright fire, which is seen at a great distance.

"Not far from this light, on the slope of the Downs towards the sea, a dreadful example of justice is presented

* *Goemon* a kind of knotty, long grass, which grows at the bottom of the sea; it is often twisted together by the motion of the water, so as to make a formidable barrier. It is used in manuring the land. It it also called *Varec*.

† A Toise is six feet.

to the eyes of the Dutch sailors, who leave the Texel. Four or five years ago, the crew of a Dutch ship rose against their Captain and Officers; the mutineers having made themselves masters of the vessel, conducted her to Lisbon. The Republic reclaimed both the ship and the criminals. They were delivered up, brought home, tried, and punished in the Texel. Their bodies, and all their limbs were encompassed with rings and hoops of iron, that their bodies being the longer preserved, might be a warning to those who might be tempted to imitate their example. Thus the Republick is no less severe in punishing crimes than she is generous and splendid in rewarding virtue."

Our travellers left the Texel the 3d of August, and arrived at Boulogne the 7th. This city, which they describe, is very ancient. It was well known in the time of Augustus. That part which is called the Upper town, is on the summit of a hill, commanded, but at a distance, by some mountains of a sufficient height. That part of the town is much more ancient than the other; that only was contemporary with the Romans, and with the Counts of Boulogne: but it was then much less extensive than it is at present. The Lower-Town is only separated from the Upper by a descent of about a hundred paces in length without the town. It is very modern, but much larger, more populous, and more commercial than the Upper-Town. There are about 7500 inhabitants in the two towns, two thirds of whom are in the Lower.

The sea near Calais and Boulogne abounds with Phosphors. As one rows in a boat, every stroke of the oar discovers a multitude of them: Two toises farther, there appears not one; at some distance from that, they appear again. What is the nature of these Phosphors? Are they animalcules? Is it the spawn of fish, as many suppose? Or is it some other kind of substance? Perhaps the nature of these Phosphors is not every where the same. M. Rigaud, at Calais, would have convinced our travellers that the Phosphors of the channel are real animals. A microscope was employed for this purpose, but an experiment with the microscope is difficut to make, as it is not easy to seize that kind of atome, so as to place them on the pin. Our observers could not succeed in it; they discovered some animalcules, which seemed even to have small paws or fins; but M. Rigaud allowed that those were not the animals which he wanted to shew them. This experiment failing, he made another: He placed on the table a glass of sea water; these experiments were all made in the dark: On moving the water, the Phosphors appeared and disappeared immediately. M. Rigaud then poured in a spoonful of Vinegar; the Phosphors appeared again, were much agitated, and were extinguished some minutes after; the glass was then well shaken, but no light appeared. M. Rigaud well accounts for this experiment, by saying, that these Phosphors are animals, that vinegar and other acids are fatal to, and that they cease to be Phosphors when they cease to live. [In like manner the light of the glow-worm is extinguished with its life.]

Our travellers set sail for Havre the 27th of August, from whence they repaired to Paris the 1st of September, and thus happily concluded a voyage which on all accounts deserves the thanks of the public. M. de Courtanvaux will always hold a distinguished rank among that small number of men of quality who, not contented with loving and cultivating the arts and sciences, and with encouraging scholars and artists, apply to the work with their own hands, with their own labours, observations, and travels, and spare neither fatigue nor expence to render themselves useful to their country, and lights to the world.

Mr URBAN,

THE following recipe to prevent infection deserves to be rendered as public as possible. It is called the Thieve's Vinegar, having been made use of by some abandoned wretches, who plundered the dying and the dead in one of the great plagues abroad. This circumstance the criminals acknowledged to their confessor before their execution. The recipe will be certainly useful to Hospitals and Workhouses. The clergy may avail themselves of it in their attendance upon the sick, and perhaps the Gentlemen of the Medical Profession may not think it entirely unworthy of their regard. Your inserting it in the Gentleman's Magazine may be of general service, and will oblige, Sir,

Yours, &c.

A. B.

To prevent Infection.

Take of Rue, Wormwood, Sage, Lavender, Mint, and Rosemary, of each one handful; put these altogether with a gallon of the best vinegar into a stone pan covered over with paste, and let them stand within the warmth of a fire, to infuse

fuſe for eight days, then ſtrain them off, and to every quart bottle put three quarters of an ounce of Camphire. Let the Camphire be diſſolved before it is put into bottles. Rub the temples and loins with this preparation before going out in a morning, waſh the mouth, and ſnuff up ſome of it into the noſtrils, and carry a piece of ſpunge that has been dipped in it, in order to ſmell to pretty often. N. B. Camphire alone put up the noſtrils and into the mouth, is a very good preſervative againſt infection; likewiſe Camphire put to the pit of the ſtomach in a linen bag.

Mr. URBAN,

AS your Magazine is a repoſitory of uſeful as well as agreeable productions, I beg leave to recommend to your notice the plan of a ſociety lately eſtabliſhed, called, THE PROVIDENT SOCIETY, for the benefit of age, it being formed upon ſuch rational principles as to have attracted the notice of the public, inſomuch, that from the 21ſt of February laſt, it has acquired upwards of 1000 Members. Its view being entirely for the ſervice of mankind, the inſerting of it among your eſſays muſt be productive of general good, and will oblige, Sir, your conſtant reader,

Sept. 19, 1770. PHILANTHROPOS.

N.B. This ſociety is held (at preſent) at the *Feathers Tavern* in *Cheapſide*, *London*; and is inſtituted ſolely with a view to ſettle and eſtabliſh, in the more advanced part of life, a proviſion, on moderate terms, for all ſuch perſons, of either ſex, who may become members.

The deed of ſettlement is enrolled in the High Court of Chancery, and the capital ſtock laid out in government ſecurities, in the *Bank of England*, in the names of twenty four Joint-Treaſurers or Truſtees. The conditions are as follow:

I. THAT all perſons becoming members of this ſociety, of either ſex at the age of 50, having been members Ten Years, ſhall be intitled to an annuity of *Twenty-five Pounds per Ann.* during life, without any deduction whatever, together with ſuch an increaſe thereof, as the fund of the ſociety will admit, not exceeding *Fifty Pounds in any one Year.*

II. That all perſons of either ſex, commencing members at 40 years of age or upwards, muſt continue ſuch Ten Years, from the time of entrance, before they become intitled to the aforeſaid annuity.

III. That any perſon may ſubſcribe ſo 1, 2, 3, or 4 ſhares, and thereby be intitled to 1, 2, 3, or 4 times the above annuity, together with ſuch an increaſe on each ſhare as the capital of the ſociety will permit, by paying for each ſhare, according to the terms of admiſſion expreſſed in either of the following tables.

IV. That any perſon may ſubſcribe on the life of another, the perſon paying the ſubſcription to be deemed the member of this ſociety, and be intitled to the annuity; and the perſon on whoſe life the ſubſcription is made, will be only deemed a nominee, and no way intitled to the ſaid annuity; provided, however, that no more than four ſhares be ſubſcribed for any one life.

N. B. *Any ſhare or ſhares on the life of a nominee, may be transferred to the ſaid nominee, or any other perſon, at the pleaſure of the ſubſcriber.*

V. That all perſons, of either ſex (*Jews* excepted) may become members of this ſociety, but ſhall reſide in *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, at the time of his or her admiſſion; excepting only officers of the army or navy, or any other perſon trading on the ſeas, who in ſuch caſes, by reaſon of their ſeveral profeſſions and occupations, are exempted from the neceſſity of their reſiding in theſe kingdoms; and may likewiſe become members of this ſociety, on their empowering any perſon to pay their reſpective ſubſcriptions, and conforming with the ſeveral terms and conditions of admiſſion into this ſociety; and all perſons in general, on their becoming members, muſt pay an admiſſion fine, according to their age, if 20 years old and upwards (there being no admiſſion fine to be paid by any perſon under 20) and ſhall ſubſcribe according to the firſt of the following tables, the firſt half yearly payment on admiſſion, which ſubſcription ſhall continue to be paid every half year, by every member, according to his or her reſpective age, at entrance, untill the day they become intitled to receive their reſpective annuities, on which day the ſaid half yearly payments are to ceaſe.

So great has been the ſucceſs of this ſociety, that although it has not been formed quite ſeven months, the number is now upwards of 1000, *which great encouragement has induced the managers, and ſeveral of the ſociety, to propoſe to the general meetings thereof ſeveral improvements, among which is the table* No. II. *by which any perſon, of any age, may be admitted, on paying their firſt half yearly payment, without paying any admiſſion fine.*

TABLE I.

With Admission Fine.

The first Column expresses the Age, the second the Admission Fine to be paid by Persons of any Age, and the third the Half yearly Payment constantly to be paid by every Person becoming a Member, till they receive their respective Annuity, and then to cease.

Age	Admif Fine	Half yearly Payments.		
	Guineas	£.	s.	d.
1	—	0	5	3
2	—	0	5	6
3	—	0	5	9
4	—	0	6	0
5	—	0	6	6
6	—	0	7	0
7	—	0	7	6
8	—	0	8	0
9	—	0	8	6
10	—	0	9	3
11	—	0	10	0
12	—	0	10	9
13	—	0	11	6
14	—	0	12	6
15	—	0	13	6
16	—	0	14	6
17	—	0	15	6
18	—	0	16	6
19	—	0	17	6
20	1	0	18	0
20½	2	0	19	0
21	2	1	0	0
21½	3	1	0	6
22	3	1	1	0
22½	4	1	1	6
23	4	1	2	0
23½	5	1	2	6
24	5	1	3	0
24½	6	1	3	6
25	6	1	4	0
25½	7	1	4	6
26	7	1	5	0
26½	8	1	5	6
27	9	1	6	0
27½	10	1	6	6
28	11	1	7	0
28½	12	1	7	6
26	13	1	8	0
29½	14	1	8	9
30	15	1	9	6
30½	16	1	10	3
31	17	1	11	0
31½	18	1	12	6
32	19	1	14	0
32½	20	1	15	6
33	21	1	17	0
33½	22	1	19	0
34	23	2	1	0
34½	24	2	3	3
35	24	2	5	6
35½	25	2	8	3
36	25	2	11	0
36½	26	2	14	6
37	26	2	18	0
37½	27	3	1	3
38	27	3	4	6
38½	28	3	9	0
39	28	3	13	6
39½	29	3	18	9
40	30	4	4	0
41	30	4	4	0
42	30	4	4	0
43	30	4	2	6
44	30	4	1	0
45	30	3	19	6
46	28	3	18	0
47	26	3	16	6
48	24	3	15	0
49	21	3	13	6
50	18	3	12	0
51	15	3	10	6
52	13	3	9	0
53	11	3	7	6
54	9	3	6	0
55	7	3	4	0
56	5	3	2	0
57	3	3	0	0
58	2	2	17	6
59	1	2	14	0
60	—	2	12	6
61	—	2	10	0
62	—	2	7	6
63	—	2	5	0
64	—	2	2	6
65	—	2	0	0
66	—	1	17	6
67	—	1	14	0
68	—	1	10	0
69	—	1	6	0
70	—	1	1	0
And every Person above 70 to pay		1	0	0

TABLE II.

Without Admission Fine.

The first Column expresses the Age, the second shews the constant Half yearly Payment, to be paid by Persons of every Age, from the Time of Admission to the Day they receive their respective Annuities, and then to cease.

Age	½ early payments without Ad Fine			Age	½ yearly payments without Ad. Fine		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1	0	5	3	33	2	16	6
2	0	5	6	33½	2	19	3
3	0	5	9	34	3	2	0
4	0	6	0	34½	3	5	9
5	0	6	6	35	3	9	6
6	0	7	0	35½	3	13	6
7	0	7	6	36	3	17	6
8	0	8	0	36½	4	2	3
9	0	8	6	37	4	7	0
10	0	9	3	37½	4	12	6
11	0	10	0	38	4	18	0
12	0	10	9	38½	5	4	9
13	0	11	6	39	5	12	0
14	0	12	6	39½	5	19	9
15	0	13	6	40	6	8	0
16	0	14	6	41	6	8	0
17	0	15	6	42	6	8	0
18	0	16	6	43	6	4	0
19	0	17	6	44	6	0	0
20	1	0	0	45	5	16	0
20½	1	0	6	46	5	12	0
21	1	2	0	47	5	8	0
21½	1	2	9	48	5	4	0
22	1	3	6	49	5	0	0
22½	1	4	3	50	4	16	0
23	1	5	0	51	4	12	0
23½	1	6	0	52	4	8	0
24	1	7	0	53	4	3	6
24	1	8	0	54	3	19	0
25	1	9	0	55	3	14	6
25½	1	10	3	56	3	10	0
26	1	11	6	57	3	5	0
26½	1	12	6	58	3	0	0
27	1	13	6	59	2	15	6
27½	1	14	9	60	2	12	6
28	1	16	0	61	2	10	0
28½	1	17	9	62	2	7	6
29	1	19	6	63	2	5	0
29½	2	1	3	64	2	2	6
30	2	3	0	65	2	0	0
30½	2	5	0	66	1	17	6
31	2	7	0	67	1	14	0
31½	2	9	3	68	1	10	0
32	2	11	6	69	1	6	0
32½	2	14	0	70	1	1	0
Every Person above 70					1	0	0

Every perſon on admiſſion pays, beſides his reſpective half yearly ſubſcription, the ſum of *Five ſhillings, once for all, as number money*, which ſerves to defray the contingent expences of this ſociety.

NOTES reſpecting TABLE I.

When the number ſhall be 1200, the ages of 40 to 42 muſt pay an admiſſion fine of 31 guineas: When the number ſhall be 1400, the ages of 40 to 42 muſt pay 32 guineas: When the number ſhall be 1600, the ages of 40 to 42 ſhall pay 33 guineas; the ages of 43, 31 guineas; and the age of 39 years and a half 30 guineas: When the number ſhall be 1800, the ages of 40 to 42 muſt pay 34 guineas; the age 43, 32 guineas; the age 39 years and a half, 31 guineas; the age 39, 30 guineas: When the number ſhall be 2000, the ages of 40 to 42 muſt pay 35 guineas; and afterwards, according to ſuch *new Tables* as may be made by this ſociety.

Note, *All perſons may be admitted by either of the above Tables until the number ſhall be full* 2000.

Any Perſons who chuſe to ſave themſelves Trouble, may make their Payments yearly.

When the fine in the firſt table comes to 10 guineas and upwards, it may be paid, if deſired, by one moiety at admiſſion, and the other moiety ſix months afterwards, with the ſecond half yearly payment.

When the fine amounts to 16 guineas and upwards, one half thereof may be paid on admiſſion, and the remaining half in two equal payments, with the two ſucceeding half yearly payments.

When the fine amounts to 20 guineas and upwards, 8 guineas thereof may be paid at admiſſion, and the remainder in two equal payments, the ſucceeding half years.

When the fine amounts to 24 guineas and upwards, 10 guineas thereof muſt be paid at admiſſion, and the remainder in two equal payments, the next ſucceeding half years.

VI. As numbers of perſons have been deſirous of paying the whole of their half yearly payments at once, ſuch perſons may now be allowed a large diſcount for ſuch prompt payment on either of the foregoing tables.

VII. That for the ſecurity of the younger members, a certain ſum is provided for by the deed, to be fixed at the expiration of 9 years from the firſt inſtitution of this ſociety, which ſum ſhall remain undiminiſhed.

VIII. Every member not reſiding in *London*, may empower any perſon to receive his or her annuity, producing a proper certificate of ſuch member being alive on the day the annuity became due.

IX. All the annuitants to be paid half yearly.

X. Every member ſhall produce, when required by the managers of this ſociety, a certificate, affidavit, or affirmation, of their age, (a reaſonable time being allowed for the ſame;) nor ſhall any member receive the annuity, untill ſuch certificate, affidavit, or affirmation, be produced.

XI. There ſhall be two general meetings of this ſociety every year, *viz.* on the firſt *Monday* in *February*, and the firſt *Monday* in *Auguſt*, notice of which ſhall be given in two publick Newspapers.

XII. No general court ſhall conſiſt of leſs than 40 members.

XIII. The general courts are empowered by the deed of ſettlement of this ſociety, to chuſe the managers and auditors, and to appoint the treaſurers or truſtees for holding the capital ſtock of this ſociety.

XIV. Any member may, after the next general meeting, ſell and aſſign over to any perſon whatever (*Jews* excepted) all ſuch ſhare or ſhares, which he may ſtand poſſeſſed of in this ſociety.

XV. No manager, truſtee, auditor, or any other officer in this ſociety, except the ſecretary, are paid any conſideration whatever for their trouble and attendance on the buſineſs of this ſociety.

N. B. Some of the managers of this ſociety, meet every *Wedneſday* evening at five o'clock preciſely, at the *Feathers Tavern* in *Cheapſide*, *London*, to admit all perſons diſpoſed to become members thereof, *&c.* All letters (poſt paid) directed as above, to the ſecretary of the ſociety, will be duly anſwered.

Ladies, or others, who cannot attend as above, may be admitted members of this ſociety on ſending by a friend, their Chriſtian and Sirname, with their age, profeſſion, place of abode, and the pariſh or place where born.

If any reader of the above abſtract ſhould diſcover any thing faulty, erroneous, or deficient therein, or can ſuggeſt any thought that may tend to the improvement of the plan, and will be ſo obliging as to make the ſame known to the managers, by letter to the ſecretary, the favour will be gratefully acknowledged, as they have nothing more at heart than to make this inſtitution as perfect in its kind as poſſible.

LIST

List of the managers, &c. for the preſent year 1770.

MANAGERS.

Mr. Geo. Seatoun, *Gutter-Lane*, Preſ.
Mr. H. White, *Addle ſt. Aldermby.* } V.P.
Mr. W. Clements, *Up. Thames-ſt.* }
Mr. Joſ. Fox, *Miles's-lane, Cannon-ſtr.*
Mr. Edward Howard, *Great Kirby-ſtr.*
Mr. H. Phillips, *George-ſtr. Foſter-lane.*
Mr. John Wells, *George ſtr. Minories.*
Mr. Thomas Barrow, *Coleman-ſtreet.*
Mr. Samuel Wells, *Great Tower-ſtreet.*
Mr. J. Powis, *Newington-butts, Surry.*
Mr. Thomas Pike, *Cannon-ſtreet.*
Mr. William Curtis, *Lombard-ſtreet.*
Mr. W. Gifford, *Maiden-lane, Cheapſide.*
Mr. William Ellyett, *Crooked lane.*
Mr Fend. Ruſhforth, *Silver-ſtr. Wood-ſtr.*

Joint TREASURERS or TRUSTEES, In whoſe Names the ſtock of the ſociety is inveſted.

Mr. James Thomas, *Mark-lane.*
Mr. H. Phillips, *George-ſtr. Foſter-lane.*
Mr. George Seatoun, *Gutter-lane*
Mr. H. White, *Addle-ſtr. Aldermanbury.*
Mr. Edward Howard, *Great Kirby-ſtr.*
Mr. Tho. Golding, *Old Broad-ſtreet.*
Mr. J. Powis, *Newington-butts, Surry.*
Mr. John Bradney, *Great Eaſtcheap.*
Mr. John Wells, *George-ſtr. Minories.*
Mr. William Curtis, *Lombard ſtreet.*
Mr. Richard Rayer, *Alderſgate-ſtreet.*
Mr. Thomas Pike, *Cannon-ſtreet.*
Mr. John French, *Taviſtock-ſtreet.*
Mr. Edward Brignall, *Fleet ſtreet.*
Mr. H Edmonds, *Clement's-l. Lomb.-ſtr.*
Mr. Daniel Smith, *Aldermanbury.*
Capt. Nath. Tanner, *Hart-ſtr. Bloomſb.*
Mr. Charles Storey, *Cheapſide.*
Mr. Edw. Feline, *King ſtr. Covent-gar.*
Mr. W. Gifford, *Maiden-l. Cheapſide.*
Mr. Joſeph Bradney, *Wood-ſtreet, do.*
Mr. William Garland, *Fiſhſtreet-hill.*
Mr. S. Spencer, *Cloiſters, W. Smithfield.*
Mr. J. L. Stephani, *Wincheſter-ſtreet.*

AUDITORS of the ACCOMPTS.

Mr. H. Dearman, *of the B. of England.*
Mr. John Pearce, *Ditto.*
Mr. David Williams, *Ditto.*
Mr. William Key, *Eaſtcheap.*
Mr. William Garland, *Fiſhſtreet-hill.*

SECRETARY.

Mr. Henry Combrune, *Caſtle-yard, Hol.*

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for the Month of *September*, 1769.

September 1769	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	W N W little	29 6½	61	a very fine pleaſant day.
2	S W ditto	29 9	61	Ditto.
3	Ditto	29 9½	61	an exceeding fine bright day.
4	W to N E Ditto	29 8½	61	very foggy morning, hazy glooming day.
5	N E ditto	29 7	63	a very bright ſultry day.
6	N E to S W ditto	29 6½	65	ſmall rains early, a very fine pleaſant day.
7	N E freſh	29 5	64	a great deal of heavy rain.
8	W ſtrong	29 4½	62	Ditto.
9	S little	29 4½	61	bright night and morning, very wet day.
10	S S W ditto	29 4½	61	much rain early, but little in the day.
11	N E to W ſtrong	29 2½	58	a great deal of rain.
12	W ditto	29 2½	58	a great deal of rain early, but little in the day.
13	Ditto	29 6	59	Ditto.
14	Ditto	29 5	61	a very wet day.
15	W S W ſtrong	29 5	58	bright morn. heavy rain, hail and thund. in day
16	Ditto freſh	29 8	54	a very fine bright day.
17	Ditto	29 8	58	many flying clouds, but a pleaſant day.
18	Ditto	29 7	60	a very fine pleaſant day.
19	Ditto	29 7	60	Ditto.
20	W S W little	29 8	60	Ditto.
21	W ditto	29 8	58	Ditto.
22	Ditto freſh	29 7	55	very fine morning, cloudy afternoon.
23	Ditto ſtrong	29 5	56	rain early and at noon, reſt of the day fair.
24	Ditto	29 5	55	Ditto.
25	W ſtrong	29 5½	53	foggy morning, fine day.
26	W S W freſh	29 6½	57	a very fine bright day.
27	N E. little	29 6½	54	rain from 3 till noon, very foggy afternoon.
28	W S W Ditto	29 7	57	ſmall rain moſt part the day, bright evening.
29	W freſh	29 9	56	a very fine bright day.
30	N N W little	30 1	54	exceeding bright night and day.

27. *Extracts from Baretti's Travels,* (*Continued from p.* 378.)

AT *Cintra*, not far from *Mafra*, there was a Mooriſh palace, which the earthquake almoſt deſtroyed; the King has ordered it to be rebu lt in its antient form, by which the knowledge of the Mooriſh taſte in architecture will be tranſmitted to poſterity.

Liſbon ſwarms with negroes and Jews, from whom a mixed breed ſo numerous is produceed, that it is probable, ſays our author, not a drop of true Portugueſe blood will remain after a few years.

Almoſt all utenſils and neceſſaries are imported, except thoſe which ſerve the poorer ſort; all ſteel, copper, braſs-work, linen, woollen, and even ſhoes. He mentions one diſagreeable circumſtance, which he ſays is peculiar to Liſbon, the creaking of the cart wheels. I queſtion, ſays he, whether the ſtench of the dirtieſt ſtreets is not more ſupportable to the noſtrils, than that ſhrillneſs to the ears. The cart wheels here are made out of two boards nailed together, and clumſily cut in a circular form. The noiſe they make might be prevented only by greaſing the axles; but the carmen ſay, that the devil would then do miſchief to their oxen, and that noiſe frightens him away. Cervantes, in his Don Quixot, takes notice of his countrymens opinion of the noiſe of cart wheels. *De cuyo chirrio aſpero y continuado ſe dize che huyen los lobos y los oſſos. By whoſe grating and exceſſive ſhrillneſs, they ſay, that bears and wolves are put to flight.* But this paſſage proves that the exceſſive ſhrillneſs of cart wheels was notorious in Spain, and therefore the author is probably miſtaken in ſuppoſing it peculiar to Portugal.

From Liſbon the author ſet out on the 17th of September, having continued there, and in the neighbourhood, little more than a fortnight; he took Batiſte with him, who knowing that neither bed nor victuals were to be procured at the inns, provided fowls, hams, ſauſages, pies, cakes, and cheeſe for the journey, and above all a large bag, which was to be filled with ſtraw at night, to ſleep upon.

He repreſents the Portugueſe as a very happy people, though the poor ſeldom taſte fleſh. They are at once, and from the ſame conſtitution, exceedingly amorous and devout. When the author was at Aldeagallega, his firſt ſtage from Liſbon towards Madrid, he walked out in the evening by moonſhin to the ſide of the Tagus, where he ſaw many a happy couple, ſome ſitting on the bank, ſome walking backwards and forwards, all whiſpering, all hugging, all enjoying each other. At their devotions they are all the time upon their knees, their eyes raiſed wiſhfully up, and the fingers of one hand claſped between thoſe of the other: they ſing very loud, or utter ejaculations with great earneſtneſs, and often ſtrike their breaſts with their hands. Leave the church, ſays our author, and look at their houſes, you will ſee many croſſes painted on their outward walls, or a Madon, a St. Francis, or St. Anthony: when a Friar comes in, men, women, and children haſtily get up, run to him, and humbly kiſs his hand or his ſleeve, the hem of his garment, or the beads that hang from his girdle. Every evening the people are ſeen in numbers kneeling round a high crucifix, which is fixed in the middle of the ſtreet, ſinging litanies with their utmoſt power of voice; when this is over, numbers of them may be ſeen dancing in almoſt every houſe and ſhop, to the ſound of a guittar or two, while ſome of the company ſing a ſong to the tune. Their dances conſiſt chiefly in jumps and jerks, in languid poſtures, and languid falls, in a quick and inceſſant ſtriking of their heels on the ground, perfectly calculated to kindle the mind with joy, and the heart with deſire.

That the low people never taſte fleſh, is a proof of their extreme poverty; for the Country produces good beef and veal, excellent pork, mutton, and lamb, chickens, fowls, ducks, turkeys, and game; and with fiſh, the market of Liſbon, ſays our author, is the moſt plenteouſly and variouſly ſupplied of any in Europe. The better ſort keep good tables, and have French cooks; to keep a table however in this country is very expenſive, if to live at home, is not cheaper than to live at an inn, for our author's table at Kelly's, which he ſays was far from being ſumptuous, coſt him a guinea a day.

The author croſſed the Tagus, there about 9 miles broad, to Aldeagallega, and from Aldeagallega he travelled in a carriage which he ſomewhere calls a chaiſe, drawn by mules, and driven by two poſtilions, whom he calls a caleſſeir. This is the only way of travelling from Liſbon to Madrid, except riding on a mule or walking, and the progreſs compared with that of the poſt-chaiſes and flying machines of England

is very slow, these chaises probably hold but one person, for the author hired two, one for himself, and one for Batiste, and a domincian Friar followed them in a third. For the first two miles the land was covered with vines on each side of the road, but the rest of the way to Peagones, 15 miles, which cost them about six hours, was a heavy deep, sandy plain, thinly scattered with low bushes, and here and there a small thicket of fir trees; this plain continued to *Vientasneuvos*, 13 miles farther, where they passed the night. This dreary solitude, with the incessant mournful singing of the caleseiros, and trickling of the mules bells, he says, made his journey very uncomfortable.

The manners of a country are to be learnt from little things; the author at his several stages was teazed by women beggars very different from ours. They came about him with a simpering look, hoped he had had a good day's journey, wished he might live a thousand years, and then asked him for something to buy pins: when he had complied with the first demand, they made a second for a little babe at home, then a third for a mother, a fourth for a sister, a fifth for a cousin, and if they are young and sightly, he says, there is no end of their coquetries and demands. When he was at dinner at Peagones, one of them first asked for some pin-money; then for a loaf of bread; then for a bit of the pasty; then for the wing of a fowl; then for a slice of cheese; then for a bunch of grapes; and then, having sat down by him on the ground and eat heartily, she renewed the attack, he says, with a pretty smile, and asked for more money. He called her *sweet senhora*, and complied with her request, upon which she had the impudence to ask him for a new trunk covered with Russia leather; this, as may be supposed, was refused, and she then asked him for a fann, because as she said the weather was intolerably hot; for this reason said Baretti I must keep it myself, and he immediately adds, "I verily believe had I given her one eye, she would have asked for the other."

He slept at Vientasneuvos, and the next morning he had scarcely risen from his straw bag, when a dirty wench who had the night before got a few pieces of money of him by dint of importunity, one for herself, one for a little girl, one for a little boy, and still another for another little boy or girl, entered his room. On seeing her again he guessed her errand, and cried in an angry tone, "have you got any more boys and girls you frontless hussey?" At these words she broke out into such a terrible vociferation that her cries brought two barefooted rascals into the room, who hearing that she had been called frontless hussey, the expression in Portuguese was rather more strong, *cara de puta*, they put on a stern look, and began to speak in such a tone, that our traveller thought it necessary to draw a short pistol out of his pocket and cock it.

At the sight of this pistol they ran with great precipitation down stairs tumbling over each other. Batiste came with a hanger to his master's assistance in less than a minute, and gave him an opportunity of leaping into his chaise and trotting away before the men had recovered from their fright. The good Dominican quieted the woman, and prevented the bravos from following the chaise.

From Vientasneuvos he proceeded through the same kind of desart to Arragolos, about 13 miles, and the next day reached Estremor.

When he entered Estremor, a proclamation had just been read, ordering the inhabitants to mask and be merry for a week, in honour of the Princess of Brazil, who about two months before had been married to her uncle Dom Pedro. In consequence of this proclamation he saw several hundred people ridiculously disguised and masked, who surrounded his chaise, hallowing, staring, and playing antick tricks; many things they spoke with a squeaking voice that he did not understand, but he supposes them to have been witty.

When he came to his inn, which is here called an *estallage*, or stable, he was taken up stairs into a room, the floor of which was so cracked that he could see the folks below through the chunks, and its windows, as usual, had shutters instead of glass; he looked from one of these windows, and in a square before the house he saw masks in abundance. One was dressed like a bear, and one like a monkey; one had horns on his head, a tail hanging behind; another had tied his cloak round his waist like a pettycoat, and some wore stockings of different colours; some had the *golilla* after the Spanish manner, and some large breeches after the Swiss; some shook the castinets, and some plaid on the guittar; several stooped down that others might jump over them, and several ran round the square throwing their hands and legs about like madmen.

Two

Two of them came up to his window, and raiſed up long ſticks on which they had faſtened wooden parrots ill ſhaped and ill painted, laughing moſt immoderately, and crying *Mouſu, Mouſu*; from which the author conjectures that they took him for a Frenchman.

Soon after an officer who was ſent by the governor came into the room, and having ordered the maſter and the man to ſtand up before him, took down in writing an exact deſcription of their perſons, and then gave them a written permiſſion to go out of the city on the morrow.

When this officer was gone, Mr. Baretti went out to ſee the town, which conſiſted of ſmall low houſes, all white-waſhed on the outſide. Among the maſkers whom he met in town, was a young fellow with a boy dreſſed in woman's cloaths, dancing a dance called the *fandango*, which he ſays may with propriety be called, "a regular and harmonious convulſion of the whole body," and exceeds all the dances he ever ſaw.

From Eſtremor he proceeded over a better country to Elvas; about a league from where an aqueduct begins, which he ſays made him almoſt forget the magnificent one at Alcantara, though it is ſaid to be a mooriſh work.

He happened to come to Elvas during a fair, which had brought many people to the place. At another wretched ſtallage he was ſhewn into a gallery which opened into ſeveral rooms full of people, and was ſpread with men who ſlept wrapt in their cloaks.

As he was walking in this gallery, and waiting for his ſupper, ſome young muleteers came out of the ſide rooms; one of them began to tickle his guittar, and another produced a ſong to the tune; in leſs than three minutes the ſleepers ſtarted up, and more than thirty people came out of the ſide rooms: among them were four Spaniſh and ſix Portugueſe women, three of whom, he ſays were very pretty. He expreſſes the utmoſt pleaſure in ſeeing theſe women and their partners dance. The dreſs of the women, he ſays, was gaudy; the fellows who were ſleeping on the floor were ragged; yet the ragged and the gaudy danced together, as well as the clean and dirty; for ſome of the women were dirty enough: none of the company ſhewed any partiality to age, dreſs, or beauty, but all ſeemed to dance merely for dancing ſake.

At the end of the gallery was a table, upon which was placed the proviſions which the traveller had brought with him, among which was a large Engliſh cake. This cake he cut into ſlices, and diſtributed it with a compliment among the *Ladies*: he then addreſſed the *Gentlemen* muleteers, aſs-drivers and all, calling them *Fidalgos* and *Cavalleros*, and invited them to drink the health of their lovely partners, which they all did. One of the girls in return for this civility, danced a dance without a partner, and diſplayed ſo many graces, ſays the author, that never was my poor heart in ſo much danger. Having danced and ſung till three in the morning, all the *Ladies* and *Gentlemen*, laid down on the ground in the gallery, without taking off their cloaths.

He found them together in the morning eating ſalt meat and pickled olives for breakfaſt, where at length he left them, and croſſing a torrent called *Caya*, entered Spain. X.

[*To be continued.*]

28. *A Geographical, Hiſtorical, and Commercial Grammar; and Preſent State of the ſeveral Kingdoms of the World; by* William Guthrie, *Eſq;*

The author's principal view in this work has been to bring a general and comprehenſive knowledge of geography, hiſtory, and commerce within the reach of thoſe who have neither much leiſure nor much money. To an account of the preſent ſtate of nations, the author has added that of their former condition and various revolutions, digeſted, he ſays, into ſuch a regular and connected epitome as may be read with advantage either alone, or as an introduction to a more copious hiſtory.

In an introduction, the author treats of what he calls *aſtronomical geography*, and conſiders the earth as a planet, giving a very conciſe and plain account of its motions, and the motions of other planets in the ſame ſyſtem. He proceeds to treat of the artificial or armillary ſphere, of the terreſtrial globe, with the lines and circles of the artificial ſphere transferred to its ſurface; he ſhews how the uſual problems upon it may be performed, and deſcribes the earth according to its natural diviſions. He takes notice of what has been ſaid about the origin of winds, which only ſhews that we know nothing of the matter, and he accounts for the tides with great perſpecuity upon the *Newtonian* principle.

A general hiſtory of the origin of mankind, and the formation of kingdoms

doms follows, in a very conciſe abridgment of the Moſaic hiſtory, of the accounts of ancient authors which are obſcure and fabulous, and of the more credible relations of later time, down to the 16th century.

The earth is then divided into the uſual four great continents, Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America. And the kingdoms and ſtates treated of ſeparately under different heads, which however are not always the ſame, though perhaps they ought to have been. The firſt kingdom of which an account is given is Denmark, and the heads are as follows,

1. Situation, boundaries and extent. 2. Provinces. 3. Mountains, foreſts, rivers, lakes, channels, and ſoil. 4. Animals. 5. Language, religion, and learning. 6. Manners. 7. Army, navy. 8. Fortifications. 9. Civil conſtitution. 10. Character and conſtitution of the people. 11. Population. 12. Commerce. 13. Revenues. 14. Political and natural intereſt. 15. Cities and chief buildings. 16. Curioſities, natural and artificial. 17. Orders of knighthood. 18. Uncommon animals, fowls and fiſhes. 19. Revolutions and memorable events.

In the account of Denmark the author objects that geographers have hitherto neglected to mention the greateſt rarity in the country, the ancient inſcriptions upon rocks, in characters ſuppoſed to be runic, and thought to relate hiſtorical events. Among the uncommon animals of Norway, the author mentions the Sea Serpent and the Kraken. Of the ſea ſerpent there are credible accounts from thoſe that have ſeen it, particularly one Egede mentioned by David Crantz, who lately publiſhed an account of a voyage to Greenland, by the Hernhutters; but of the Kraken, a monſter ſuppoſed to be a mile and an half in circumference, there is no ſuch account as juſtifies the author in ſaying that its exiſtence is put out of all doubt. It is mentioned by Pontopedon in his hiſtory of Norway, and Pontopedon is writer of credit; but he mentions the Kraken only from report.

It is ſaid that if Norwegian hiſtories are to be believed, the people were acquainted with America long before it was diſcovered by Columbus.

It cannot be expected that we ſhould give extracts, from a work ſo multifarious as this muſt neceſſarily be, under the ſeveral articles of which it conſiſts; but as the Turks are now become objects of public attention in conſequence of the war carried on againſt them by Ruſſia, and as it is not very improbable at preſent, that this war will terminate in the total ſubverſion of their empire, we have abridged this author's account of it's origin.

The name *Turk*, ſignifies *wanderer*, and a number of Tartars or Scythians under that denomination, gradually extended their conqueſts during ſeveral centuries, from the banks of the Caſpian ſea to the ſtraits of the Dardanelles: they were long reſident, as a body guard about the courts of the Saracens, and thus at length became proſelytes to the religion of Mahomet: for a long time alſo they acted as mercenaries to contending Princes. Their chief reſidence as a clan or claſs, was about Mount Caucaſus, from whence they removed to the greater Armenia. Being employed as mercenaries by the Sultans of Perſia, they ſeized the kingdom, and ravaged the neighbouring countries. Upon the declenſion of the Saracen empire under the Caliphs, the Turks made themſelves maſters of Paleſtine, which they once loſt to the Chriſtians in their cruſade under Godfrey of Bouillon. About the year 1347, they were commanded by a Prince called *Othman*, or *Ottoman*; under this general they extended their conqueſts on every ſide, and poſſeſſed themſelves of ſome of the fineſt provinces of Aſia; they took alſo Nice, and Pruſa in Bithynia, which Ottoman made his capital, and firſt embodied the *Turks* or *wanderers* into a nation. They now conſidered their original name as a reproach, and took the name of *Ottomans* from their leader. About the year 1357 they paſſed the Heleſpont, and eſtabliſhing themſelves in Europe, their Emperor Amurath fixed the ſeat of his empire at Adrianople. Under Bajazet the 1ſt they defeated Sigiſmund the Greek Emperor, and beſieged Conſtantinople; but juſt at that time *Timurbec*, or *Tamerlane* returned from his conqueſts in the Eaſt, and having been provoked by the inſolence of Bajazet, he fell upon him, cut his army to pieces, and took him priſoner. The ſucceſſors of Tamerlane quarelling with each other, and deſtroying their people by wars among themſelves, the Turks or Ottomans recovered their power by degrees, and though they were ſometimes checked by the Venetians and Hungarians, they gradually reduced the Greek empire, and Mahomet

the

the second, after a long siege, took Constantinople in 1450.

The taking of Constantinople was followed by the conquest of all Greece. That city became the capital of the Turkish Emperors, and from that time he was considered as an European power.

To this work there are added many useful tables, particularly one of all the real and nominal money in the world; the most extensive and accurate perhaps of any extant. It is also illustrated with maps, and upon the whole seems to be a useful epitome of geographical and historical knowledge, and well calculated to answer its purpose X.

29. *The Age of* Lewis *the* XVth, *being the sequel of the age of* Lewis *the* XVth, *translated from the* French *of* Voltaire.

This work, besides a rapid account of the publick events, generally known, which have taken place since the accession of Lewis XV, contains a great variety of curious particulars with which the world in general has hitherto been unacquainted. Some of these we shall select for the entertainment of our readers, and as a specimen of the work. The sort and foible of our author as an historian, are sufficiently known; it is therefore unnecessary to bring any instances from this work to shew that tho' he always pleases, he is not always to be believed.

When Philip the Vth of Spain first conceived an intention of resigning his crown to Don Lewis his eldest son, he acquainted his confessor Aubanton the Jesuit with the secret. But though devotion and low spirits had disposed Philip to part with his crown, the Jesuit was by no means willing to part with his power; he trembled at the thought of losing a master who was his penitent, and almost distracted with the apprehension: he revealed the confession of Philip to the Duke of Orleans, then Regent of France, not doubting but that he would exert himself to the utmost to prevent the abdication: But the Regent had different views: Don Lewis had married his daughter, Mademoiselle de Montpensier, and he was well satisfied to see his son-in-law a King, and to get rid of a Jesuit who had often controuled his inclinations; he therefore sent back Aubanton's letter to the King of Spain. The King coolly presented it to his confessor, who immediately fainted, and died in a short time afterwards. This fact, says Voltaire, is attested in the civil history of Spain, written by Bellando, and printed by the express permission of the Spanish Court.

Philip put his design in execution afterwards, and abdicated the crown, 1724.

The following account of the Queen of Hungary's throwing herself on the protection of her hereditary subjects is too striking to be omitted. At a time when she was pressed by France and Bavaria, and when those who were best acquainted with Germany and the public transactions, looked upon Vienna as already taken: the Queen called an assembly of the four orders of the state, before whom she appeared with her eldest son in her arms, then an infant; and addressing them in Latin, in which language she expressed herself very well, she spoke to the following purpose: "abandoned by my friends, persecuted "by my enemies, attacked by my near- "est relations, I have no resource but "in your fidelity, in your courage and "my perseverance; I deliver into your "hands the daughter and son of your "King, whose safety depends upon "your conduct." The Hungarians were so affected with this address, that they drew their sabres, and cried out with one voice, *Moriamur pro nostro Rege Maria Theresa*, we will die for our *King* Maria Theresa. They always call their Sovereign King, though a woman.

While they were protesting their readiness to lay down their lives in her defence, she was the only person that refrained from tears; but after she had retired with her maids of honour, she gave them vent. She was then pregnant, and had not long before written to her mother-in-law, the Duchess of Lorrain, "that she did not know whether her enemies would leave her a single town in which she might be brought to bed."

After a very circumstantial account of the battle of Dettingen, in which but for a mistake of the Duke de Grammont, a nephew of Marshal Noailles, who commanded under him, the English would probably have been all cut to pieces and the King taken prisoner. We find the following paragraph.

The King of England dined on the field of battle, and immediately afterwards retreated without allowing time to take care of the wounded, six hundred of whom were left behind, and recommended by Lord Stair to the generosity of Marshal Noailles; they were treated by the French as their countrymen; both nations behaving to each other

other with much respect. Nor was this greatness of mind confined to the earl of Stair and the Duke de Noailes, the Duke of Cumberland gave an instance of equal generosity, which ought to be transmitted to posterity. It happened that a French musquetteer whose name was Girardau, being dangerously wounded, was brought near the Duke's tent, most of the Surgeons being busy elsewhere: those who were at hand were preparing to dress the Duke, who was wounded by a ball in the calf of his leg.—*Dress the French Officer's wound first, said the Prince, he is more hurt than I am: he may not perhaps be able to procure other assistance, I shall have help enough.*

When Voltaire afterwards saw Lord Stair at the Hague, he took the liberty to ask him his opinion of the battle, and his answer was very remarkable. *I think, says he, that the French were guilty of one great fault, and we of two; theirs was in not waiting for us, and ours in first running ourselves into imminent danger of destruction; and then not taking the proper advantage of our victory.*

The author absolutely denies two assertions in a history of this war published at London in four volumes; one, that the French took no care of their prisoners, and the other that the Duke of Cumberland sent to the King of France a chest full of chewed bullets, and bits of glass, which were found in the wounds of the English.

Of all the bloody engagements which distinguished this war none was more to be deplored than the attack which was made by Marshal Belleisle upon one and twenty battalions of Piedmontese, who were waiting for him behind a fence of palisadoes, towards the neck of the *Assietto* on the road to Exiles; thro' this body it was necessary to force his way into Italy for the relief of Genoa. Voltaire observes, that it is more fatal to attack palisadoes which must be plucked up by the hand, under a descending continual fire, than to climb up and fight upon rocks: this action lasted two hours, that is to say, the Sardinians killed all the French they thought proper in that space of time: when a great number of Officers were killed, and the ground was strewed with private men, Belleisle in despair tore up the palisadoes, and being wounded in both his hands, he still tugged at the stakes with his teeth till he received a mortal blow. This particular we have selected as well for the account of so remarkable a death of so great a man, as for the virtue, equally heroic but more humane, of the Lady of Monsieur d'Andrifet, the French Lieut. Governor of Briançon. To this town the wounded were conveyed from the field of battle, or rather of slaughter. Andifret sold his silver-plate to relieve the sick, and his wife though ready to lie in, undertook the care of the hospitals, dressed the wounded with her own hands, and died in the discharge of this pious office. A melancholy, but noble example, says Voltaire, worthy to to be consecrated in history. For further particulars equally curious, we must refer our readers to the work. X.

30. *A defence of the Duke of* Cumberland, *by a Member of Parliament.*

This author complains, and not without some reason, that the Duke of Cumberland is pursued with personal malice, rather than zeal for virtue; and that he is incessantly reviled for a passion which is excused in others, though indulged with the same irregularity. This apology however, in general, is rather for vice than for the Duke; for he insinuates, that the strength of a passion is a kind of licence to indulge it. "Those, "says he, who are carried away by "fierce passion, launch *necessarily* be- "yond the line of *morality*, within "which others, through the weakness "of their desires, are *forced* to remain." It would surely be a waste of time to give any farther account of the literary performance of a man who talks of *necessary immorality*, and *virtue* that is the effect of *force*. It is however impossible but that contempt should be mingled with indignation when we find such a writer recommending private vice as public benefits, and insinuating that none are virtuous but those who are poor; we cannot, says he, rationally reproach a woman for levity, since it is ordered by nature, and forbidden only by opinion; it would perhaps be too severe a punishment even to this author, to have a wife and daughter that should act upon these principles. X.

Recipe for making Red Hair Black.

Black Lead, and Ebony Shavings, of each one Ounce, of clear Water, one Pint, boil all together one Hour; and when fine, bottle for use. The Comb must be often wetted, and the Hair frequently combed, and if required to be of a fine black, add two Drams of Camphire.

NEW

NEW SONG.

Sung by Mr. OWENSON, at VAUXHALL-GARDENS,



II.

Care is join'd to the *future* by nature's decree,
The *preſent* from care, if we will, may be free;
To the *preſent*, no ſorrow kind nature aſſign'd,
It belongs to the *paſt*——let us leave it behind.

III.

If the *preſent* is right, it muſt ſurely be vain,
To think what has been, or what may be again;
Let what you poſſeſs your attention employ,
The gifts of this moment, this moment enjoy.

IV.

Does eaſe at this moment its bleſſings in
Does health with its vigour encircle your h
At once have you now beauty, muſic and w
'Tis folly for what you have not, to repine.

V.

'Tis folly to think what to-morrow may
When it comes it will tell you, it's name is *to*
To day then, your own, you to-morrow de
And may live without ſorrow or care till you

NIGHT, an ODE.

NOW the full-orb'd ſun extends
His horizontal beams, and lends
A milder warmth, a feebler ray
And tinges bright the weſtern way.
Now, in ocean's bed he ſteeps
His golden locks, while nature weeps
In dewy tears the loſs of day,
From the eyes of flowrets gay.
Now the birds their notes reſtrain,
And homeward bends the lab'ring ſwain,
Whiſtling all his cares away,
Cares renew'd with riſing day.
The weſtern hemiſphere, which late
Majeſtic ſhone in golden ſtate;
A purple mantle now o'erſpreads,
And blue appear the mountains heads.
Twilight from the eaſtern hills,
Spreads her pinions o'er the fields
Uſh'ring in with ſober pace,
Solemn night with ſable face,
Behold! upon her Ebon car,
I ſee the awful Queen appear,
With ſhades, and darkneſs in her rear.
Now Majeſtically bright,
Riſing to illume the night,
Cynthia, o'er th' etherial plains,
With lambent glory mildly reigns.
See, her ſilver-footed ſteeds,
Fleeter far than Thracia breeds,
Through the pure Cerulean fields,
Roll her chryſtal chariot wheels:
Along the azure plains 'tis driv'n,
And ſhines thro all the vault of heav'n.
O'er the darkſome of earth, her beams
With ſhadowy luſtre mildly gleams
On woods, and plains, and hills, and dales,
On tufted groves, and flow'ry vales,
Where the pebly river glides,
And purling rolls its ſilver tides.
While the whiſp'ring breezes bear,
Fragrance through the dewy air;
See the golden planets riſe,
Beaming luſtre thro' the ſkies.
All Ether in a glow appears,
And night a ſilver mantle wears.
Stars unnumber'd ſhine above,
And thro' the boundleſs concave rove;
The comet there eccentric runs,
And other planets, other ſuns
Incircling; ſwiftly wheel around,
Enlightning all the vaſt profound.
Here with Majeſty divine,
Power and wiſdom blended ſhine;
A God, a God, the Heav'ns diſplay!
Who rules with univerſal ſway—
Who in the vaſt etherial ſpace,
Appoints each world its proper place;
Who taught each planet where to roll,
And ſuns to ſhine from pole to pole.
Silence now her empire keeps,
Man, as beaſts and birds, now ſleeps.
Fancy now convenes her court,
And deals illuſion's round in ſport;
Hov'ring dreams fly thick in air,
And deluſive ſcenes prepare;
As inſects in the flow'ry grove,
Thick around our beds they rove.
Whiſp'ring in the *lover's* ear;
Now he thinks his charmer near,
Then vows of conſtant love he makes,
And for reality miſtakes
The fleeting phantoms in his brain
Aereal forms, of *Somnus'* train.
The *ſtateſman*, now of titles dreams;
The *Poet*, of Elyſian themes;
The *ſoldier*, dreams of ſtorming towns;
The ſchool boy, of his maſter's frowns;
The *prelate*, of a richer *ſee*;
The *lawyer*--of a double fee.
Here beneath the moon's pale light,
Thro' the ſilence of the night,
Screams the owl in plaintive cries,
And cleaves with duſky wing the ſkies;
While the eccho'ing hills around
Return the melancholy ſound.
Hark! from yonder ancient tower,
The tongue of time proclaims the hour;
How it ſhakes the yielding air,
How it vibrates on the ear:
It tells me two ſhort hours are run,
Since departed hence the ſun:
It warns me home—then I'll retire,
Where reſt and ſleep their ſweets inſpire;
And in my ſolitary cell,
Repoſe—and bid the world farewell.

Bardfield, Aug. 3, 1770. PHILO MUSÆ.

Mr. URBAN

I ſend you what I think a literary curioſity, viz. a copy of verſes formerly written by an old maid, who kept a glove ſhop at Bath, *which had the good effect to procure a real courtſhip; but tho' the writer was old and crooked, ſhe had yet fortitude enough to withſtand the tempting offer of her admirer, and to prefer competency and independence to ſplendid wealth and ſervile ſubmiſſion.*

Mrs. C——1's *wiſh.*

WOU'D Heaven indulgent grant my wiſh
For further bliſs, it ſhould be this:
Health, peace, and friendſhip I wou'd ſhare
A mind from buſineſs free, and care,
A ſoil that's dry, in temperate air,
A fortune from incumbrance clear
About a hundred pounds a year,
A houſe not ſmall, built warm and neat,
Above a hutt, below a ſeat.
A grove of trees beſet around
In proſpect of the lower ground,
Beneath the ſummit of a hill,
From whence the guſhing waters trill,
In various ſtreams, and windings flow,
To aid a river juſt below.
At a ſmall diſtance from a wood,
And near ſome neighbours, wiſe, and good;
I here wou'd ſpend my remnant days,
Review my life, and mend my ways;
Or be ſome honeſt farmer's gueſt
That with a cleanly wife is bleſt;

A friendly churchman ſhew'd be near,
Whoſe flock and office were his care,
My thoughts my own, my time I'd ſpend
In writing to ſome faithful friend;
Or on a bank, by purling brook,
Delight me with ſome uſeful book,
Some ſage or bard, as fancy led,
Then ruminate on what I read;
Some moral thoughts ſhou'd be my theme,
Or verdant field, or gliding ſtream,
Or flock or herd, that ſhepherds love,
The ſhepherds wou'd my ſong approve,
No flattery baſe, nor baſer ſpight
Nor one looſe thought my muſe ſhou'd write,
Nor vainly ſoy unequal height;
Great George's name, let poets ſing
That riſe on a ſublimer wing.
I'd keep my paſſions quite ſerene
My perſon, and apartment clean
My dreſs nor ſlovenly, nor mean.

The following is an epiſtle to a lady, who deſired to know the author's reaſons for rejecting an offer that was made her in conſequence of the above wiſh.

To Mrs.———at her requeſt.

WORTHY MADAM,

MUST I tell this idle tale!
You want to laugh,—then do ſo if you will,
And take it as it was, the beſt I can,—
But laugh at me, and ſpare my little man,
For he was very good, and neat, and civil,
And tho' his taſte was odd, he thought no evil;
I nor diſlik'd his perſon, nor his fame
But own, I was not raptured with his name,*
Some drop a ſyllable and others add,
To change a letter is not half ſo bad,
So had I changed for a, the letter u.
It wou'd have ſounded grand, and muſically too;
But, now you'll want the name I know,—but hold
I'll not be ſaucy Madam—that's too bold,
It wou'd have made a figure. At my ſhop
I ſaw him firſt, and thought he'd eat me up;
I ſtar'd and wonder'd who this man cou'd be,
So freakiſh, and particular to me,
I had been leſs ſurpriſed, had I been young,
But don't miſtake—'twas only with his tongue;
So when he had bought his gloves, and ſaid his ſay,
He made a civil ſcrape, and went away.
I never dreamt, that I ſhou'd ſee him more,
Glad when he'd turn'd his back, and ſhut the door;
But when his wond'rous meſſage he declared,
I never in my life was half ſo ſcar'd,
Fourſcore long miles to buy a crooked wife,
Old too, I thought the oddeſt thing in life.
You'r, ſure in jeſt; I ſaid; but very free,
But pray! how came you, ſir, to think of me;
He ſaid a thouſand things, or falſe or true,
As you know, Madam, all pretenders do;
He made indeed no other compliment than this,
He thought to have found my perſon more amiſs,
No fortune hop'd, and which is ſtranger yet,
Expected to have bought me out of debt;
He offer'd me my wiſh, which he had read,
For 'twas my wiſh, that put me in his head,
Far diſtant from my thoughts a huſband, when
Thoſe ſimple lines dropt from my honeſt pen;
He thought my temper ſuited for a friend,
To make life ſlide more eaſy near its end.
Much more he told me, I have half forgot,
I went to bed, but cou'd not ſleep a jot;
A thing, ſo unexpected, and ſo new,
And of ſuch conſequence, ſo generous too,
I own it made me pauſe for half the night;
Then ſlept, and ſoon recover'd from my fright,
Reſolv'd to put an end to the affair,
So great a change thus late I cou'd not bear;
I anſwer'd thus, NO,—good ſir, for my life
I cannot now obey, and be a wife;
At fifty four, when hoary age has ſhed
His winter ſnows, and whitened o'er my head,
Love is a language foreign to my tongue,
I cou'd have learnt it once, when I was young,
But now quite other things my wiſh employs,
Peace, liberty, and ſun, to gild my days,
The ſmoke of Hymen's flames may cloud the ſkies,
And adverſe winds, from different quarters riſe,
I dare not put to ſea ſo near my home,
Nor want no gales to waft me to my tomb,
I want no heaps of gold, I hate all dreſs
And equipage; the cow provides my meſs.
'Tis true a chariot's a convenient thing,
But then perhaps, ſir, you may hold the ſtring,
I'd rather walk alone my own ſlow pace
Or drive my chair, where I can chuſe the place,
For what I hire, you know I call it mine,
In golden fetters bound I ſhou'd repine,
Now when I will, I ramble, or retire,
To my own room, own bed, own parlour fire,
Take up a book, or triffle with my pen,
And when I'm weary, lay them down again,
No queſtions aſk'd, no maſter in the ſpleen,
I would not change my life to be a queen,
Your large eſtate wou'd nothing add to me,
Enjoy it, ſir, in generous charity;
Your offer does me honour, I confeſs,
And in your next, I wiſh you more ſucceſs—
And thus this whole affair begins, and ends;
We met as lovers, and we parted friends.

A thought on ſeeing Races *adverti ſed for* Runny-Mead.

TIME can effect it; whatſoe'er the change
However whimſical, however ſtrange,
Experience teaches, that each fleeting hour
In Time's long roll, bears record of his pow'r:
That ſacred place*, where Rome with manly ſenſe,
Warmly harangu'd in Liberty's defence:
Where eloquence around her thunders hurl'd,
And held in awe the Conqu'rors of the world:
There the ſleek heifer, and unyoked ſteer,
In harſh, ſlow, ſullen lowings ſtrike the ear;
Where Learning's pupils once improv'd their taſte,
Now ſenſual Gluttony provides his feaſt.

* His name was Grundee.

* The Forum at Rome is now become Fleſh market,

Thu

Thus, in our Britiſh Annals, do we read,
Near Thames's ſilver waters lies a mead,
Where England's barons, bold in freedom's cauſe,
Compell'd their King to ratify her laws:
With conſtancy maintain'd the ſubjects' right,
And ſerv'd a ſov'reign in his own deſpight.
That mead, whereon their honeſt claims to ſeal,
They riſqu'd their private, for the public weal;
Shame on the age! that once ſo glorious place,
Is now the ſcene of action for—a Race;
Where Fraud ſucceſsful drains th' unwary purſe;
And private gain becomes a public curſe.
Blotted from hiſt'ry, that once hallow'd ground,
Shall ſhine in Walker † for its turf renown'd.
Time, thou haſt made a wond'rous change indeed,
A Cow-ſtall of a Forum,——a Courſe of Runny-mead. VICISSITUDINARIUS.

Written by a Friend, upon the Death of Lady TOWNSHEND.

WITH down caſt look, and pitying eye,
Unarm'd the King of Terrors ſtood;
He laid his ſting and horrors by,
Averſe to ſtrike the Fair and Good.
When thus an Angel urg'd the blow——
'No more thy lifted hand ſuſpend!
'To conſcious Guilt a dreaded foe,
'To Innocence a welcome friend.
'Bright hoſts of Cherubs round her ſtands,
'To her and me confeſt alone,
'Each waving his celeſtial hand,
'And pointing to th' eternal throne.'
The Angel ſpoke—Nor huſband dear,
Nor children lov'd (a mournful train)
Could from her eye attract one tear,
Nor bend one thought to earth again.
The Soul, impatient of delay,
No more could mortal fetters bind,
But ſpringing to the realms of day,
Leaves ev'ry human care behind.
Yet oh! an infant daughter's claim
Demands from heaven thy guardian care;
Protect that lovely, helpleſs frame!
And guard that breaſt you form'd ſo fair.
A parent's loſs, unknown, unwept,
Thoughtleſs, the fatal hour ſhe paſt;
Or only thought her mother ſlept,
Nor knew how long that ſleep muſt laſt.
When time th' unfolding mind diſplays,
May ſhe, by thy example led,
Fly from that motley giddy maze,
Which youth, and guilt, and folly tread.
Theſe never knew the guiding hand,
Which leads to Virtue's arduous way;
Mothers now join the vagrant band,
And teach their children now to ſtray.
Her ſhall the pious taſk engage,
(Such once was thine with lenient aid)
A father's ſorrows to aſſuage,
His love with equal love repaid.
So ſhall ſhe read with ardent eye,
This leſſon thy laſt moments give
'They who, like thee, would fearleſs die,
'Spotleſs, like thee, muſt learn to live.

† Succeſſor to Mr. Heber.

Written in Hagley Park, June 22, 1770, *by Mr.* J. CARR.

YE who deform fair nature's face
With features not her own,
Lo! each unapt, untemper'd grace
To Hagley's bowers unknown!

Here nature ſmiles with art's accord
In varied vivid green——
What ſhades can boaſt ſo bright a Lord?
What Lord ſo ſweet a ſcene?

Far hence be folly's barbarous joy,
Be faſhion's futile aid,
Nor let polluted touch deſtroy
One truth, one tribute paid

To power ſupreme. To power ſupreme,
All wiſdom's vows ariſe,
While low ambition's nearer beam
But dazzles, and but dies.

Here warm'd with virtue's gentle flame,
A genius charms the age;
Nor ſhall corruption read his name
In her capacious page.

The learned eaſe, the ſoft repoſe,
The conſcious glow ſincere,
And all that pride and power foregoes,
With Lyttelton is here.

[*A Latin tranſlation is requeſted.*

A BALLAD,

Sung by Mr. VERNON, *in Vauxhall Gardens.*

YOU may do as you will, but I'll fling away Care,
I'll ſport with the ſwains, and I'll toy with the fair;
For joys yet unknown I may find ſpringing there;
And 'tis better by half
Love and Nectar to quaff,
All the days of my life *thus I'll frolick and laugh.*

'Till lately, there liv'd not ſo wretched an elf,
I tended my flocks and fought nothing but pelf,
Car'd little for others, but much for myſelf.
But 'tis better, &c.

But wiſhes for more are all fooliſh and vain,
And thought for to-morrow brings nothing but pain,
Enjoying to-day I ſhall find the beſt gain.
For 'tis better, &c

Come over to me, all ye gay blooming throng,
And take it, the way to be bleſt the year long,
Is to welcome ſweet love, wine, and ſoul-cheering ſong.
And 'tis better, &c.

Then Care, with his wrinkles, I give to the wind,
To mirth, from this moment, my heart is inclin'd,
I'm ſure of my bliſs, for the nymphs will be kind.
More happy by half,
Love and Nectar I'll quaff,
All the days of my life *thus I'll frolick and laugh.*

Gene-

*General Count Romanzow's letter to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, after the defeat of Turkiſh army, Aug. 2, O. S.**

'IN the purſuit of the enemy, after the battle at the river Larga, I was apprized that they had been joined by another very numerous body, commanded by the Grand Vizir in perſon, who had paſſed the Danube. About eight o'clock in the evening they encamped at a mile's diſtance from us. At firſt all the Tartars poſted themſelves over againſt our left wing, but ſoon after extended themſelves to our rear. Tho' I had but juſt before detached a conſiderable body of our troops to eſcort a convoy of proviſions, and who were then engaged with the enemy, who had fallen upon the rear of the convoy, I nevertheleſs determined to prevent their deſign, by attacking their camp, conſidering more the valour of your Majeſty's troops, than the inequality of numbers. At five the next morning I was aſtoniſhed to find that they had fortified their camp during the night with no leſs than three intrenchments, ſtronger than thoſe from whence the Chan had been forced out. Never have your Majeſty's troops fought a battle which was more obſtinately diſputed than this. They forced their way to the camp through a numerous body of the enemy, among whom were the braveſt of the Janiſſaries, who received and ſurrounded us at about a quarter of a mile from their intrenchments. The fire from their batteries and ſmall arms continued five hours without intermiſſion; however, at nine, by the help of our artillery, but more eſpecially by the united force of our bayonets, we broke through the firſt intrenchment. I did not perceive that the enemy ſhewed any want of bravery in their defence, till they ſaw their infantry briſkly repulſed by our brave troops in every ſally. Imploring on this occaſion the aſſiſtance of the Almighty, I again charged with all our forces, and at length made way to their laſt intrenchment, which they were unable to defend any longer. The Grand Vizir then, with all his troops, among whom was the Poliſh rebel Potoſki, fled with the utmoſt precipitation towards the Danube, about twenty miles from the field of battle. Their whole camp, with all their tents, equipages innumerable, and artillery, conſiſting of 143 pieces of braſs cannon, together with all their ammunition, and above 7000 carriages loaded with proviſions, fell into our hands. To conclude, I intreat your Majeſty to permit me to compare the conduct of your troops in this action to the behaviour of the ancient Romans; for, like them, your Majeſty's troops do not enquire how ſtrong the enemy is, but only where they may be found.

'' Brigadier Oſeroff, whom I have diſpatched with the news of this important victory, in my ſight, at the head of his regiment of grenadiers, repulſed the laſt and moſt furious effort of the Janiſſaries, and purſued them with equal intrepidity and ſpeed, which firſt opened our way to victory; therefore I thought myſelf bound by duty and juſtice to prefer him to the honour of waiting upon your Majeſty with the earlieſt intelligence."

Other letters add, that there already is upwards of 11,000 Turks made priſoners, and that 7000 were left dead upon the field.

The Ruſſians ſeem to have been no leſs ſucceſsful at ſea than by land, Prince Gallitzen, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at the Hague, has received the following account of the action between the Ruſſian and Turkiſh ſquadrons, dated Malta, July 29. "The Ruſſian ſquadron having diſcovered that of the Turks at anchor in the road of Liberno, near Scio, made the following diſpoſitions to attack them: The Ruſſian ſquadron, conſiſting of nine ſhips of the line, two frigates, two packet boats, and two other veſſels, was ranged in three lines; the firſt commanded by Admiral Spiritow; the ſecond, forming the centre, by Count Alexis Orlow; and the third by Admiral Elphinſtone, which formed the rear. The Turkiſh ſquadron conſiſted of 30 ſhips, 15 firſt rates, two caravals, five chebecks, and eight half gallies. Admiral Spiritow quitted the line to attack the Turkiſh admiral's ſhip, which mounted 90 braſs cannon. The action was ſo cloſe and obſtinate between theſe two ſhips, that both blew up into the air together, and no more than admiral Spiritow, his ſon, count Orlow, and 24 men were ſaved. After this the confuſion was ſo great among the Turks, that they haſtened directly for the port of Liberno.

"The next day the Turks landed, intrenched themſelves, and raiſed ſtrong batteries to prevent a deſcent, and defend their fleet; but the Ruſſian admiral having prepared four fire ſhips the night following, they ſailed and luckily ſet on fire one of their caravals, and ſhe communicated it to the reſt, which were all deſtroyed, except the ſhip of Zaffir Bey, of 70 cannon, five half gallies, and ſome galliots and chaloupes, all of which fell into the hands of the Ruſſians. Zaffir Bey ſaved part of his equipage, and moſt of the ſoldiers and ſailors. Next day the Ruſſians ſet at liberty the Chriſtian ſlaves, among whom was a Maltese, who was on board the veſſel that gives this account.—Admiral Elphinſtone was immediately detached with his ſquadron to the iſland of Tenedos, to prevent any veſſels from carrying proviſions to Conſtantinople."

After the above defeat, the Ruſſians, in their boats, entered the ports of Liberno, oppoſite to Scio, and found one Turkiſh ſhip of 70 braſs guns, and five galleys, that had eſcaped the flames, (occaſioned by a bomb having fallen into one of their men of war) which they towed out and united them to

* All the foreign prints err, in making the firſt of that month the day on which the above victory was gained.

to their own fleet, and gave the command of the man of war to Admiral Spiridoff's Captain, who had loſt his own ſhip in the engagement. The Ruſſians found on ſhore none but the dead and wounded Turks, ſo they had all the conveniencies imaginable to embark the guns, which the enemy had landed for the batteries; and found in the harbour ſeveral Raguſean and other ſhips, laden with proviſions and warlike ſtores for the Turkiſh fleet, which they ſeized. The crews of the Turkiſh fleet went by land to Smyrna, which is about 30 miles from Liberno, and have revenged themſelves upon the Greeks, whom they maſſacred without diſtinction; and although the Janizaries of Smyrna interpoſed, it did not avail, and a moſt dreadful ſlaughter has been made of them.

Auguſt 4.

Mr. Dennis Connel was committed to goal at Liſbon in an arbitrary manner, in violation of the privileges granted to the Britiſh nation by the moſt ſolemn treaties, for refuſing to ſign a claim made by brokers for brokerage on ſales at which they were not employed, with a deſign to lay the whole Britiſh commerce in that country, under contribution.

Auguſt 6.

The Pope held a ſecret conſiſtory at Rome, in which he announced to the learned College in an elegant ſpeech, the reconciliation between the Holy See and the King of Portugal.

Auguſt 12.

The Plague has broke out on the confines of Poland, and carries off more than the ſword; all poſſible precautions are taking to prevent its ſpreading. The K. of Pruſſia, in particular, has poſted a line of troops all along the frontiers of his dominions, to prevent all perſons, of what quality ſoever, coming from the Ruſſian army, or from Poland, from entering his territories, without the ſtricteſt examination. And the court of Vienna has taken the like precautions.

Auguſt 23.

A woman meanly dreſſed found her way up the back ſtairs to the Queen's private apartments, and entered the room where her Majeſty was ſitting with the Ducheſs of Anceſter. The woman took a ſurvey of the room with great compoſure, her Majeſty and the Ducheſs being too much frighted at firſt to intercept her: at length the Ducheſs had the preſence of mind to ring the bell, which brought up the page in waiting, who with difficulty turned the intruder down ſtairs.

Auguſt 29.

Several cartridges of powder were this morning found near the hemp houſe in Chatham-yard, laid there, as is ſuppoſed, with a deſign to ſet the yard on fire, as no account can be given how they came there.

Auguſt 30.

Capt. Marmaduke Bowen, Lewis Bowen his ſon, and John Williams, the murderer, were brought to the bar at the aſſizes at Hereford, and ſeverally arraigned; the firſt as an acceſſary before the fact, the two others as acceſſaries after the fact, in the murder of Mr. Powell; when a motion was made to put off their trials to the next aſſizes, which was agreed to.

Auguſt 31.

An eſtimate has been made at Portſmouth, and tranſmitted to the Admiralty, of the loſs ſuſtained by the late fire in the Dock-yard there, which amounts to the ſum of 149,880l. 3s. 4d.

Robert Morris, Eſq; Secretary to the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, reſigned his office by a letter directed to the Chairman.

Saturday SEPT. 1.

Charles Saing, a paper-maker at Galſton, in Scotland, has invented an engine for cutting raggs, which will cut more in one day than eight men can do in the ſame time.

Mr. Rainsfort, High Conſtable of Weſtminſter, attended by Mr. Flanagan his aſſiſtant, were obſtructed in the execution of their office by a corporal and centinel in the firſt troop of Horſe-grenadier-guards, who inſtead of aſſiſting the civil power, confined the officiating officers in the guard room. In this confinement they continued all night, the ſerjeant refuſing to diſturb the commanding officer till his uſual hour of riſing in the morning. Upon complaint made to Sir John Fielding, the corporal and centinel were ſent for and examined, and both committed to Tothill fields Bridewell; the ſerjeant has ſince been tried by a Court-martial, found guilty of neglect of duty, and broke. The corporal and centinel have ſince been bailed.

Thurſday 6.

Being the anniverſary of Shakeſpeare's jubilee, the ſame was celebrated at Stratford upon Avon with uncommon feſtivity.

Friday 7

The Dolly, Peter Maddock, from the iſland of Tobago, conſigned to Mr. John Blackburn arrived at Cowes, laden with ſugar.—This is the firſt veſſel that ever cleared out for Europe with produce from that iſland. It is well aſſured that this iſland will, in a few years, make as much, or rather exceed any of our Leeward Iſlands in its produce; the land has been proved, by what it has yielded, to be of the beſt quality for ſugar, which muſt render the iſland equal in value to any other of its neighbourhood; the Negroes thrive extremely well, the Planters are healthy, and, what adds to their happineſs, is, a ſpirit of concord and unanimity, that animates them in every part of their conduct.

It is the general opinion that the Dorſetſhire and Edgar men of war, which ſailed ſome time ſince, are gone to Falkland iſlands—The laſt accounts from theſe iſlands, (brought by the Tamer ſloop, Capt Hunt, and the Florida ſtore-ſhip, which arrived at the end of May,) were, that whilſt they lay there, at Port Egmont, two Spaniſh frigates of 30 guns each, having a regiment on board,

arrived there, and pretended to be surprised at finding the English, who they insisted should evacuate it. This Capt. Hunt refused; upon which the Spanish commanding officer landed, and took possession in the name of his Catholick Majesty, and allowed the English officer six months to evacuate the island. Capt. Hunt left the Favourite sloop of war and a store ship at Port Egmont.

Sunday 8.

The Court went into mourning for his Serene Highness Prince Clement Francis of Bavaria, for six days.

Hugh Palliser, Esq; Comptroller of the Navy, attended by the surveyor-general, and several other officers of distinction, went down to Deptford, and very attentively surveyed the Dock-yard there, and concerted proper measures for preventing a like disaster to that which happened at Portsmouth, there being great reason to apprehend that foreign incendaries are still watching opportunities to compleat their design.

Monday 10.

The Duke de Chablais, youngest son to the King of Sardinia, accompanied by several Sardinian noblemen, went on board his Britannick Majesty's ship Alarm, anchored in the bay of Villa Franca, and were received by Capt. Jarvis, with all possible marks of honour and respect. His Royal Highness shewed the greatest curiosity to be informed of the use of every thing he saw. He desired the chain pumps to be worked, and a gun to be exercised, and between the several motions made the most pertinent remarks. Having satisfied his curiosity, his satisfaction was confirmed by the magnificent presents he made on that occasion. To the captain, he gave a rich diamond ring, enclosed in a large gold snuff-box; to the two lieutenants, a gold box each; to the lieutenant of marines, who mounted the guard, the midshipman who steered his Royal Highness, and the four who assisted him up and down the ship's side, a gold watch each, one of which was a Paris repeater, and another set with sparks, and a large sum of money to the ship's company. His Royal Highness stayed about two hours; and was saluted on his going aboard and coming ashore with one-and-twenty guns.

This day George Shepherd was executed at Ivelchester, for feloniously stealing from Mr. Harris upwards of 200l.

On the report of a soldier belonging to the 35th regiment being whipt to death at Plymouth Dock, the coroner's jury sat upon the body, which was opened before them, and a considerable fatty substance was found in the left ventricle of the heart, which the surgeon who opened him, declared was the immediate cause of his death.

Tuesday 11.

A Jew was taken into custody, on suspicion, having sold a bank note of 100l. for only 70l. which had been stolen about two months ago, with fourteen others of the same value, out of the apartments of Lady Mayo, which on her return from Ireland she had just taken. On the Jews examination, he gave in the names of three persons concerned in that affair, one of whom was a publican, in whose custody eight of the notes were found; and it appeared, that besides the notes, they had taken jewels to the value of 500l. which they had sold for 300l.

Wednesday 12.

For the first time this season, about 150 bags and pockets of new hops were sold in the Hop-market in Canterbury, by samples. The hops in Pockets sold from 65s. to 84s. and those in bags from 60s. to 70s. per hundred weight.

Thursday 13.

About one o'clock, there happened at Chester, a most dreadful storm of hail and rain, attended by lightning and thunder, at which time a ball of fire happened to fall on the spire of Trinity church, which was so much damaged, that it must be taken down and rebuilt.

Fourteen prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, one of whom was capitally convicted, viz. Thomas Wheeler, for stealing a horse, the property of Thomas Horsenayle.

The Committee appointed to superintend the direction of the statue for the late Lord Mayor, received drawings from seventeen artists without names, when two only met with approbation, which were claimed by Mr. John Macre, and Mr. Agostez Carleni.

Friday 14.

The Lord Mayor sent cards to all the Aldermen, and Common Councilmen of this city, with his compliments, desiring the favour of their company to dine with him on Thursday next at the Mansion house. At the bottom of every card was put the following: "N. B. Sir, Please to return an answer by the bearer."

Eleven prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, one of whom was capitally convicted, viz. Charles M'Donald, for assaulting John Tomlin on the highway, and stealing a silver watch, and several sheep-skins.

The Sheriff and Justices of Bamffshire, met at Portsoy, (Scotland) and made a dividend of 7991. 12s. 2d. (issued from the treasury upon the first certificate,) to the proprietors of the cattle which had been slaughtered, in order to prevent the spreading the contagious distemper then raging among them.

Saturday 15.

Sir John Fielding received a letter from an officer in the navy, desiring him to send him ten boys as Captain's servants, on board his ship now fitting out for the sea. This is the station in which Sir John Fielding sent such a number of boys on board the Navy last war, most of whom are by this time capable of earning their own livelihood, and are become useful members of society.

Monday 17.

Advice has been received at Hamberg, that Gen. Tottleben had gained a complete victory

victory over the Turks, commanded by four Baſhaws, in Armenia, the conſequence of which was the taking of Erzerum. The Turks loſt upon this occaſion 6000 men, 15 pieces of cannon, ſeveral ſtaffs of command, horſes tails, and a great number of tents.

The remains of the Right Hon. Lady Viſcounteſs Townſhend, Lady of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, were carried to Sir John's Quay, attended by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and the two Sheriffs, in their carriages, the regiment of horſe on Dublin duty, the officers, kettle-drummers, and trumpeters of which, with the battle axe guards, &c. had ſcarffs, hatbands, and black gloves, the kettle drums had a black crape over them, and the trumpets were muffled; the gentlemen domeſticks of his excellency's houſhold, all in deep mourning, walked in proceſſion; the body was put on board the Southern, for Parkgate, from whence it is to be taken to the burial-place of that noble family, and depoſited: Minute guns were fired from the time the proceſſion began till eleven o'clock, and the ſhips in the harbour half hoiſted their banners in token of mourning, and continued ſo all day.

The new cut out of the river Lee, was opened at Limehouſe into the Thames, when many barges and boats immediately paſſed up to try if it was navigable, and it proved to anſwer extremely well.

Tueſday 18.

His Majeſty in Council was this day pleaſed to order, that the Parliament, which ſtands prorogued to Tueſday the 25th of this inſtant September, ſhould be further prorogued to Tueſday the 13th day of November next.

John Simpſon was convicted by the magiſtrates at the Rotation Office, in Litchfield-ſtreet, in the ſum of 20l. for ſtealing a ſpaniel dog belonging to Mr. Roberts, which he had killed and ſkinned; the ſkin being found upon him, and he not being able to pay the ſum, was committed to Clerkenwell Bridewell for ſix months.

Wedneſday 19.

Preſs-warrants were ſent to Portſmouth, and next morning the preſs-gangs went on board the merchant ſhips, and ſtripped them of all the hands they thought uſeful, before it was known in the town. They ſecured the impreſſed men in a tender, came on ſhore, and in the public houſes and in the ſtreets picked up many good ſailors.

The Hon. Admiral Keppel, commands the fleet now getting in readineſs, and is to hoiſt his flag on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Royal William.

Thurſday, 20.

A cart upon a new conſtruction was brought to the General Poſt-Office for carrying the mails. It is lined with thin plates of iron, yet it runs much lighter than any cart that has yet been brought to the office; and which, from its ingenious contrivance for the ſecurity of the bags of letters, has gained the approbation of the Poſt-Maſters.

Saturday 22.

This day being the anniverſary of their Majeſties coronation, there was a numerous and ſplendid appearance of the nobility, foreign miniſters, and other perſons of diſtinction, to compliment their Majeſties on the occaſion. The Park and Tower guns were fired at noon, and in the evening there were illuminations, and other public demonſtrations of joy.

Early this morning her Grace the Dutcheſs of Devonſhire's houſe, in Clifford-ſtreet, was broke open, and robbed of plate to the amount of 500l.

Monday 24.

The following letter was ſent from the Admiralty, to Lloyd's Coffee houſe, Lombard-ſtreet.

"The Favourite ſloop being arrived at the Mother Bank, from Falkland Iſlands, with an account that five Spaniſh frigates, with land forces and artillery on board, arrived at Port Egmont, the beginning of June laſt, and diſpoſſeſſed his Majeſty's forces of their ſettlement there; I am commanded by my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, to acquaint you therewith, in order that the ſame may be made public among the merchants, and others, who may be intereſted in this information." The ſhips ſent by the Spaniards from Buenos Ayres on that account were, one frigate of 30 guns, 190 ſeamen, and 100 ſoldiers; three frigates of 28 guns each, 803 ſeamen, and 340 ſoldiers; one frigate of 20 guns, 110 ſeamen, and 84 ſoldiers.

Tueſday 25.

At a court of alderman held at Guildhall, (at which were preſent the Lord Mayor, Sir William Stephenſon, Sir Robert Kite, Meſſ. Croſby, Peers, Naſh, Halifax, Shakeſpeare, Kennett, Plumbe, Kirkman, Townſend, Roſſiter and Oliver) the Lord Mayor reported to the court, that he had received a letter from the Lords of the Admiralty, deſiring his Lordſhip to back the Preſs Warrants for the City of Lond n; which letter his lordſhip read, as likewiſe an anſwer thereto ſent by the Lord Mayor, ſignifying that it had never been uſual for the Lord Mayor to ſign ſuch Warrants unleſs applied to by the Privy Council.

The Lord Mayor then read a letter from Mr. Recorder to his Lordſhip, deſiring his Lordſhip to inform the Court of Mr. Recorder's indiſpoſition, and to requeſt leave of abſence for a month: that the court did conſent to give Mr. Recorder leave of abſence for a month from their court, but that they could not diſpenſe with his attendance on the other court; and that it was therefore the unanimous opinion of the court of Aldermen, that Mr. Recorder ſhould addreſs a letter to the Court of Common-council for a ſimilar leave of abſence.

Wedneſda

Wedneſday 26.

His Majeſty's proclamation was iſſued, declaring it to be his Royal will and pleaſure, that the parliament, which ſtands prorogued to Tueſday the 13th of November next, ſhall then be held, and ſit for the diſpatch of divers weighty and important affairs.

A meſſenger arrived at Lord North's houſe, in Downing-ſtreet, with diſpatches of importance from Germany, which occaſioned a Privy-Council to be held yeſterday morning at Lord Weymouth's office.

The States of Holland and the Admiralties of Holland met, when it was reſolved, that eight Men of War ſhould be built; four at Amſterdam, two at Rotterdam, and two in North Holland.

At a Quarterly General Meeting of the Proprietors of Eaſt India ſtock, at their houſe in Leadenhall ſtreet, Sir George Colbrooke, Bart declared the half yearly dividend at ſix per cent.

Thurſday 27.

At a Court of Common Council, the conduct of Mr. Recorder came into conſideration, who, notwithſtanding his indiſpoſition, appeared and made a defence as to the charge brought againſt him, of not attending the late Lord Mayor, when he went to St. James's to deliver the City Remonſtrance. He pleaded, that his conſcience would not ſuffer him to be preſent at the delivery of, and much leſs to read an Addreſs, Remonſtrance, &c. couched in ſuch harſh terms; that it appeared to him an indignity to the Sovereign, and to the Parliament. He was anſwered, that agreeable to the oath he had taken on his entering into his office, his conſcience ſhould have induced him to attend on the occaſion in queſtion, becauſe, if the remonſtrance had been treaſon, he was not accountable for its contents, as he would have acted only as a ſervant to the city. After many arguments on both ſides, the queſtion was put; whether he had been guilty of a breach of duty, in not attending the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. with the ſaid Petition, Addreſs and Remonſtrance? Upon a diviſion, there appeared for the queſtion 90, againſt it 58. However, the further conſideration of this affair was poſtponed till next Court.

Warrants were iſſued out to the Conſtables of Weſtminſter to impreſs ſeamen, &c.

Two Powder mills on Hounſlow Heath blew up, by which accident one man was killed.

Friday 28.

Robert Haſlett, for robbing the Newcaſtle mail on the road to Durham, was executed near that city, purſuant to his ſentence After hanging about two hours and a half, his body was cut down, and carried from thence in a cart to a gibbet, erected about three miles from Newcaſtle, on the Eaſt ſide of the Durham road, and there hung in chains.

The inſurance on ſhipping and merchandize, at Lloyd's coffee-houſe, was advanced one and a half per cent.

Saturday 29.

Joſeph Martin, Eſq; Sheriff elect, was this day ſworn into his Office at Guildhall.

His Majeſty having received information that the contagion amongſt the horned cattle hath broke out at a village called Werlpen, between Furnes and Nieuport, about four leagues from Oſtend, in Flanders; and is ſuppoſed to have come from the ſide of Berg St. Wenox, about two leagues from Dunkirk, where it actually is; his Majeſty has prohibited the importation of any cattle, or of any manner of hides or ſkins, horns or hoofs, or any other part of any cattle from Dunkirk, or any port of Flanders, or from any of the places mentioned in an order of the 26th of May, 1769, (viz. the dominions of the Kings of Denmark and Sweden, the Duchies of Holſtein, Mecklenburgh, and Cleves, the neighbourhood of Hamburgh, the frontiers of the United Provinces, and the United Provinces,) into the kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be further ſignified.

This day a Common Hall wat held at Guildhall for the election of a Lord Mayor for the year enſuing; when all the Aldermen below the Chair, who had ſerved the office of Sheriff, were ſeverally put in nomination. The ſhew of hands was greatly in favour of Braſs Croſby, and James Townſhend, Eſqrs. and they were therefore returned to the Court of Aldermen, who made choice of Mr. Croſby as being the ſenior, and he was immediately declared duly elected.

A very hot preſs for ſailors had commenced at Cadiz, and all the principal ſea-ports of Spain, when the laſt letters came from thence.

Sunday 30.

Inſurance upon ſhips outward bound, is now done at nearly the uſual prices as in time of war; but to return the ſurplus in caſe war is not declared before the arrival of the ſhips to their reſpective ports.

The Lords of the Admiralty have granted protections to all Fiſhing-boats and Smacks.

Two Frenchmen have publickly declared, that if any thing be ſaid in the publick prints in diſparagement or ridicule of the Houſe of Bourbon, they will immediately endeavour to find out the author, and ſacrifice their own lives to the laws of this country, in honour or their own.

Among the uſeful hints thrown out during the courſe of the preſent month, is one for the improvement of Agriculture, and that is, by mixing Train Oil with American Pot-aſh for manure; and another for preſerving Corn from vermin, by throwing fine ſand among the ſheaves at making the ſtacks, which, it is ſaid, will all quit the Corn in cleaning.

By the KING, *a* PROCLAMATION *for Encouraging Seamen to enter themſelves on board his Majeſty's Ships of War.*

GEORGE *R.*

WHEREAS it is our Royal intention to give all due encouragement to all ſuch Seamen, who ſhall voluntarily enter themſelves in our ſervice; we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to publiſh

liſh this our Royal Proclamation: And we do hereby promiſe and declare, That all ſuch able Seamen, not above the age of fifty, nor under the age of twenty years, fit for our ſervice, who ſhall, on or before the 21ſt day of October next, voluntarily enter themſelves to ſerve in our Royal navy, either with the Captains or Lieutenants of our ſhips, or the Chief Officers on board ſuch tenders, as ſhall be employed for raiſing men for the ſervice of our navy, ſhall receive, as our Royal Bounty, the ſum of thirty ſhillings each man: And all ſuch ordinary Seamen fit for our ſervice, who ſhall ſo enter themſelves as aforeſaid, ſhall receive the ſum of twenty ſhillings each man, as our Royal Bounty; ſuch reſpective ſums to be paid them by the reſpective Clerks of the Cheque, reſiding at the ports or places where the ſhips, into which they ſhall be entered, ſhall be, immediately after the third muſter of ſuch Seamen.—And we do declare, That the qualifications of the Seamen, ſo entering themſelves as aforeſaid, ſhall be certified by the Captain, Maſter, and Boatſwain of the ſhip or veſſel where they ſhall enter. And for prevention of any abuſes, by any perſons leaving the veſſels to which they ſhall belong, and entering themſelves on board any other our ſhips or veſſels, in order to obtain the ſaid Bounty money; we do hereby declare and command, That ſuch Seamen, belonging to any of our ſhips or veſſels, as ſhall abſent themſelves from any of the ſaid ſhips or veſſels to which they ſhall belong, and ſhall enter themſelves on board any other of our ſaid ſhips or veſſels, in order to obtain the ſaid Bounty, ſhall not only loſe the wages due to them in the ſhips or veſſels they ſhall leave, but alſo be ſeverely puniſhed according to their demerits. Given at our Court at St. James's, the 22d day of September, 1770, and in the tenth year of our Reign. GOD ſave the KING.

Liſt of Births, for the Year 1770.

LADY of the Rev. Dr. Fowler, Preb. of Weſtminſter—a daughter.

Lady of the E. of Drogheda—a ſon.

Aug. 20. Hon. Mrs. Napier, of Concraig, Scotland—a ſon.

23. Lady of Charles Penruddock, Eſq;—a ſon.

Sept. 1. Lady of Lord Craven—a ſon.

7. Lady of Peter Duncane, jun. Eſq;—, a daughter.

11. Counteſs of Thanet—a ſon.

Liſt of Marriages for the Year 1770.

REV. Mr. Braithwaite, chaplain to the Duke of Roxburgh—to Mrs. Irton, of Cumberland.

Rober Cooper, Eſq;—to Mrs. Mallett, Stepney.

Richard Swift, Eſq; Mullingar, Ireland—to Miſs Swift, of Lyn, Weſtmeathſhire.

Thomas Vincent, Eſq; Lincoln's-inn—to Miſs Allen, Barking, Eſſex.

Aug. 27. Col. Cha. Webb—to Miſs Hever, Clapham.

28. John Fleming, Eſq; Wincheſter—to Miſs Knightly, of Horſly.

Edward Maynwaring Davis Howorth, Eſq; of Landovery—to Miſs Griffiths, of Lunabrance.

Joſ. Hanſon, Eſq; Stratford—to Miſs Drake, Spitalfields.

Rev. Mr. Harcourt, rector of Warbleton, Suſſex—to Mrs. Baker.

29. Thomas Baker, Eſq; Captain in Lord Percy's reg. of foot—to Miſs Harriot Montague.

30. Rev. Mr. Bowles—to Miſs Hales, ſiſter to Sir Thomas Pym Hales, Bart.

Sept. 2. Robert Davenport, Eſq; New-bond-ſtr.—to Miſs Pennant.

4. Captain Alexander Jamiſon—to Miſs Gering, Bath, with 20,000l.

Ruſs Skinner, Eſq;—to Miſs Page, Tottenham High Croſs.

Charles Hanbury Williams, Eſq; of Colebrook—to Miſs Johnnes, of Croft-Caſtle, Herefordſhire.

5. Anthony Merry, Eſq;—to Miſs Horaby, Princeſs-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare.

6. Wm. Blakeney, Eſq;—to Miſs Shields, Newcaſtle, worth 10,000l.

Captain Conner, of the navy—to Miſs Berry, St. James's-ſtreet.

10. Thomas Griffin, Eſq;—to Miſs Wheeler, Grafton ſtreet.

11. Juſtinian Caſamajor, Eſq; New Suffolk-ſtreet.—to Miſs Grant.

13. Benj. Shields, Eſq;—to Miſs Blackburne of Berwick ſtreet. Soho.

Jacob Houblon, Eſq; of Hallingbury, Eſſex—to Miſs Archer, of Cooperſdale.

14. Charles Crowle, Eſq; Memb. for Richmond, Yorkſhire—to the Hon. Miſs Laycock.

16. Mr. Duncombe, Doctors Commons—to Miſs Harriſon, Queen's-Row.

18. Capt. Gordon of the navy—to Miſs Mary Aſhton.

19. Thomas Davenport, Eſq;—to Miſs Steel, Liverpool.

20. George Bentley, Eſq; Great-Ruſſel-ſtr. to Miſs Worthington.

Rev. Mr. Lunn, Curate of St. Magnus's-ch.—to Miſs Took Crooked-lane.

21. Charles Pym Burt, Eſq; Pall-Mall—to Miſs Van Hemert, Broad-ſtr.

Liſt of Deaths for the Year 1770.

THomas Milne, Eſq; South of France, aged 111.

Horace Pine, Eſq; Naſton, Suffolk.

John Williams, Eſq; Abergavenny, Monmouthſhire.

Richard Huſſey, Eſq; Memb. for Eaſt Loe, at Truroe.

James Lee, Eſq; Bradford, Wilts.

Aug. 18. Rev. Mr. Wroughton, Rector of Melborne, Lincolnſhire.

John Cunningham, Eſq; Inſpector Gen. of the Outports in Scotland.

20. Auguſtine Heckell, Eſq; Richmond.

21. Sir Thomas Wallace, Bart, of Craigic, Scotland.

22. Thomas Brand, Eſq; Memb. for Oakhampton.

23. John Meyer, Esq; sen. Aldm. of York.
24. Samuel Hawkins, Esq; Leeman-street, Goodmans-fields.
25. John Chandler, Esq; Hackney.
Thomas Needham, Esq; May-Fair.
26. Aaron Mullins, Esq; Lambeth.
27. James Bridges, Esq; Ramsden, Essex.
28. James Blackwell, Esq; New Burlington-street.
29. Dr. James Simpson, Professor of Medicine, in St. Andrew's University. Scotl.
Lawndey Sparhauke, Esq; Chesfield, Hertfordshire.
30. Richard Buck, Esq; Lincoln's-inn.
31. Geo. Sinclair, of Ulbster, Esq; Edinb.
Daniel Webb, Esq; Treas. of Christ's Hosp.
Rev. Mr. Yeatman, Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
Sept. 1. Wm. Roffe, Esq; Mer. St. Mary-Hill.
2. Thomas Ravensworth, Esq; Bristol.
3. Mrs. Dorothy Cust, daughter of the late Sir Richard Cust, Bart.
4. Charles Tudway, Esq; late Memb. for Wells, Somersetshire.
5. Rev. Dr. Jortin. Archd. of London, V. of Kensington, &c.
6. William Joliffe, Esq; Greenwich.
Hon. Mrs. Eliz. Hume Campbell.
7.——Greenfield, Esq; Conduit street.
8. Charles Ford, Esq; Hackney.
Thomas Cock, Esq; Bethnal-green.
Geo. Challoner, Esq; Staffordshire.
9. Edward Brown, Esq; Kensington square.
10. Lady Drummond, sister to James late Duke of Perth.
12. Rt. Hon. William Annesley, Visc. Glerawley, and Baron Annesley of Castle-William, in the County of Down, Ireland.
——Rishton, Esq; of Wiltshire.
13. Wm. Dent, Esq; Solicitor to the Salt-Of.
Rev. Richard Leightonhouse, V. of Blean, Canterbury.
Thomas Purchase, Esq; Lime, Dorsetshire
15. John White, Esq; Berkhamsted, Hert.
16. Tho. Barry, Esq; Clapham Common.
17. Timothy Regens, Esq; Gloucester.
18. Mr. Charles Ashmall, Sol. of Gray's inn
20. Rev. Dr. Jn. Potter, V. of St. George's Church Wrotham, Kent, and D. of Cantb.
21 Rev. Caleb Parfect, R. of Chuseton, and V. of Shrone, Rochester.

B——KR——TS.

Anthony Hillier, Cirencester, mercer.
Abr. Abrahams, St. Giles's, money scrivener.
Dav. Nelson, St. Mary le Bon, cabinet-mak.
T. Jackson Cleveland, High Holb. haberd.
James Lewis Friquet, Whitechapel, dyer.
James Smith, Bristol, soap boiler.
And. Hearsey, Botolph-lane, merchant.
John Davies, Rotherhith, cyder merchant.
Alexander Jolly, Bath, perfumer.
B. Boulton. St. Dunstan in the W. cab.maker
Jn. and Clif. Hall, Shadwell, brokers.
Richard Walker, Leicester, hosier.
John Smith, Bristol, soap boiler.
Egbert Nonnen, Liverpool, merchant.
John Eccles, Liverpool, brewer.
Stephen Barbut, Spital-square, weaver.
Henry Marti, Greenhith, Kent, carpenter.
J. Hawkins, and C. Burne, Wood-st. mer.
Ab. Hake, New-str. Hanov.sq. merchant.
Edward Foulkes, Coventry, malster.
Baxter York, Leicester, dealer in wood.
Jos. Hesse, Goodman's-fields, sugar refiner.
Ralph Turner, Hitchen, Hertfordsh. potseller.
Lewis Mendez, Crutched-friars, merchant.
Isaac Moravia, London, Merchant.
John Arnett, Folkstone, Kent, ropemaker.
William Goodall, Birmingham, baker.
Thomas Griffiths, St. And. Holb. coachm.
Tho. Wilson, St. James's, haberdasher.
John Dore Hill, Botolph-lane, carpenter.
Archelaus Rickcord, Exeter, haberdasher.
Daniel Saunders, Cote, Glocestersh. mer.
William Penrice, Lambeth, Surry, vintner.

PRICES of CORN at the CORN-EXCHANGE, LONDON.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Peafe	Beans	Pale Mal
Sept. 3	38 to 44½	20 to 23½	17 to 20	25 to 26	24 to 25½	20 to 25½	26 to 2
10	38 to 45	21 to 24	17 to 20	26 to 27	24 to 26	22 to 25½	25 to 2
17	38 to 45	22 to 25½	17 to 21	26 to 27	24 to 26	22 to 26	25 to 2
24	40 to 46	23 to 26½	18 to 22	26 to 27	25 to 27	22 to 26	25 to 3

Variation of STOCKS this Month.

Sept. 3.	Bank Stock shut		Sept. 29. Bank Stock	138¼a137
	Old S. S. Annuities	—	Old S. S.	—
	3 per cent consol.	85⅝a¼	3 per cent. conf.	78½a⅝a
	Long Annuities	25¾	Long Ann. shut.	
	India Stock	218¼	India Stock	196a193
	New S. S. Ann.	—	New S. S. Ann.	—
	3 per cent 1751	—	3 per cent 1751 shut	
	3½ Bank Ann. 1756	—	3½ Bank Ann. 1756	—
	Ditto opened 1758	88⅝a¾	Ditto 1758.	81⅛a
	4 per cent consol.	96	4 per cent consol.	—

Bill of Mortality from Aug. 28. *to* Sept. 25.

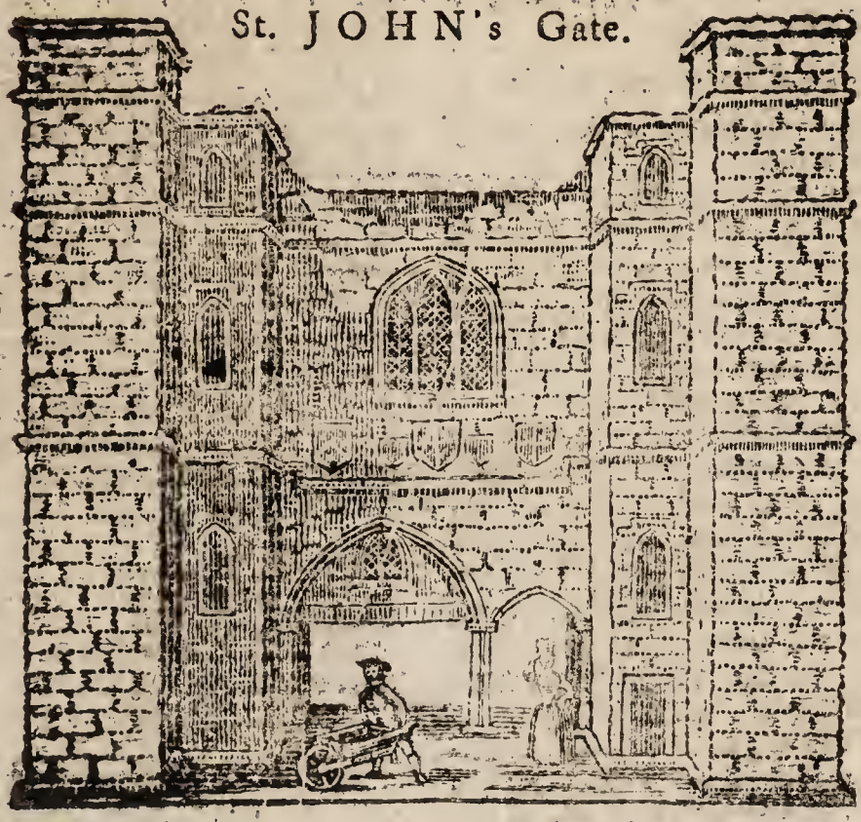
Christened.			Buried.				
Males	639	1129	Males	827	1620	Between	2 and 5 164
Females	590		Females	793			5 and 10 69
							10 and 20 50
							20 and 30 86
							30 and 40 145
							40 and 50 152
							50 and 60 110
							60 and 70 88
							70 and 80 54
							80 and 90 23
							90 and 102 [illegible]

Whereof have died under two years old 686

Peck Loaf 2s. 3d. ½

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſe
PublicAdverti
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 papers
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For OCTOBER, 1770.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Diſcoveries of a French Veſſel in the S. Seas *ib.*
Genuine Debates in a new eſtabliſhed Soc. 443
—Mr. D—wd—l's Motion to judge of Elections by the Laws of the Land *ib.*
—Mr. G——lle's Obſervations on an Attempt to defeat the Motion. *ib.*
—Mr. O—g—y againſt the Motion *ib.*
—Mr. T. T—ns—d in favour of it 444
—Mr. O——w againſt it 445
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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON; Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Houſe of Burgeſſes in Virginia having tranſmitted to Mr. Montagu, their Agent here, the following Petition, the ſame has been preſented by him to his Majeſty.

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Petition of the Houſe *of* Burgeſſes *of* Virginia.

"*May it pleaſe your Moſt Excellent Majeſty,*

"GRaciouſly to permit your ever dutiful and loyal Subjects the Burgeſſes of Virginia, now met in General Aſſembly, to approach your royal preſence, and with all humility to renew their moſt earneſt entreaties, that your Majeſty in your great goodneſs would be pleaſed to extend your fatherly protection to them and all their fellow ſubjects in America.

"Having, Sire, upon former and recent occaſions humbly ſubmitted to your royal wiſdom our juſt claims to be free and exempt from all taxes impoſed on us without our own conſent, for the purpoſe of raiſing and eſtabliſhing a Revenue in America, we ſhould not now preſume to recall your Majeſty's gracious attention to the ſame ſubject, had we not the moſt convincing teſtimony that the ſentiments and diſpoſitions of your Majeſty's Miniſtry, confirmed by the voice of Parliament, ſtill continue extremely unfavourable and alarming to your Majeſty's American Subjects; a reflection to us at this time the more irkſome and grievous, as we had from the late agreeable proſpect flattered ourſelves that a broad and permanent foundation would ſoon have been laid for reſtoring and perpetuating that pleaſing harmony, which once ſo happily united the intereſts and affections of all your Majeſty's Subjects, both Britiſh and American.

"Words, Moſt Gracious Sovereign, cannot ſufficiently expreſs the exceeding great concern and deep affliction with which our minds have been agitated and tortured upon finding almoſt a fixed and determined reſolution in the Parliament of Great Britain to continue the ſeveral Acts impoſing duties for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, expoſing the perſons and eſtates of your Majeſty's affectionate Subjects to the arbitrary deciſions of diſtant Courts of Admiralty, and thereby depriving them of the ineſtimable right and privilege of being tried by their Peers alone, according to the long eſtabliſhed and well known laws of the land. From theſe baneful ſources have already been derived much diſquietude and unhappineſs, which are not likely to abate under the continuance of meaſures apparently tending to deprive the Coloniſts of every thing dear and valuable to them.

"A partial ſuſpenſion of duties, and theſe ſuch only as were impoſed on Britiſh manufactures, cannot, Great Sir, remove the too well grounded fears and apprehenſions of your Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, whilſt impoſitions are continued on the ſame articles of foreign fabrick, and entirely retained upon tea for the avowed purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a precedent againſt us.

"We, therefore, judging it at all times an indiſpenſable duty we owe to your Majeſty, to our Country, Ourſelves, and Poſterity, humbly to lay our Grievances before the common Father of all his people, do now, impreſſed with the higheſt ſenſe of duty and affection, proſtrate ourſelves at the foot of your Throne, moſt humbly beſeeching and imploring your Majeſty, graciouſly to interpoſe your royal influence and authority to procure a total repeal of thoſe diſagreeable Acts of Parliament, and to ſecure to us the free and uninterrupted enjoyment of all thoſe Rights and Privileges, which from the Laws of Nature, of Community in general, and in a moſt eſpecial manner from the principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution, particularly recognized, and confirmed to this Colony by repeated and expreſs ſtipulations, we preſume not to claim but in common with all the reſt of your Majeſty's Subjects under the ſame or like circumſtances.

"That your Majeſty, and your Royal Deſcendants, may long and glorioufly reign in the hearts of a free and happy People, is the conſtant and fervent prayer of

Your Majeſty's truly devoted,
Moſt dutiful, loyal,
And affectionate Subjects,
The Burgeſſes and Repreſentatives of the People of Virginia.
PAYTON RANDOLPH, Speaker."

By a letter from Lima, dated April 20, we learn that a French ſhip, of 36 guns, called the St. John Baptiſt, was arrived there, who gave the following account:—That ſhe left the Bay of Bengal the 3d of March, 1769, and was fitted out by ſome French traders, in order to make diſcoveries on the coaſt of New Zealand; that having paſſed the Philippine Iſles, they diſcovered ſeveral Iſlands, ſome deſolate, but others inhabited; that the inhabitants were very fierce, and ſome ſkirmiſhes paſſed between them; that on their arrival in the South Sea, they went to reconnoitre the land diſcovered by Davis, in lat. 22, where they learnt, that two years before, an Engliſh ſhip had been there, and traded with the inhabitants. Soon after, the crew of the French ſhip were ſo greatly afflicted with the ſcurvy, that to ſave their lives they were obliged to bear away for the Port of Callao. On attempting to land the Captain was drowned; the ſhip, ſometime after, was brought into Callao, and the men, amounting to 70, who were almoſt dead with the ſcurvy, were brought on ſhore, and the Governor has furniſhed them with every kind of neceſſary for their recovery.

*** *A good Drawing of the Margate Hoe is deſired, without which the deſcription is unintelligible. the Inventor is no draughtſman, let him direct an inſtrument to be left at the Publiſher's. The papers ſigned Albanus, are under conſideration. The queries on ſome late pleadings, will be inſerted in our next. The Lady's remarks on part of a letter in the* Gordian Knot, *will likewiſe find a place. And F. L's. anſwer to Mr. Wynne. W's obſervations on the plan of the Provident Society is* poſtponed *only for want of room, as are ſeveral other curious pieces for the ſame reaſon, which ſhall be inſerted in our next*

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
OCTOBER, 1770.

DEBATES *in a newly-eſtabliſhed* SOCIETY, *continued from* p. 400.

Tueſday the 2d of February.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the State of the Nation, the following Motion was made by

Mr. *D—wd—l*,



"THAT this Houſe in the exerciſe of its juriſdiction, ought to judge of elections by the law of the land, and by the cuſtom and practice of P—li——t, which is part thereof." The view with which this motion was made, appeared, by his immediately adding, "If this Houſe has acted by the law of the land, how is Mr. Lutterel Member for Middleſex? If by cuſtom and practice of P—li——t, where is that cuſtom and practice to be found."

Several quotations were then made from *Lex Parliamentaria*, a book which contains many caſes of members expelled for various cauſes, and the great queſtion was coming on, when one of the members complained, that the laſt year ſeveral people had gone down to Bedford, to make free-men, to out vote, and take away the birth-right of real free-men.

Upon this, Mr. G—v—lle, who ſuſpected a deſign to divert the attention of the Houſe, obſerved, that they were not then trying the right of the corporation of Bedford; and declared that he was for trying the great queſtion then before the Houſe.

To this Mr *R—g—y* replied, that he was ſure nobody deſired to avoid the great queſtion, and that he had himſelf riſen to ſay ſomething with reſpect to the Corporation of Bedford, that Mr. *G*— had ſaid before him.

After much debate whether the precedents that had been produced, were or were not applicable to the caſe in queſtion;

Mr. O—g—y got up and ſpoke as follows: I do not pretend, Sir, to be ſkilled in precedents, or in the multifarious variety of thoſe poſitive inſtitutions which are called the law of the land. But I preſume, according to the opinion of thoſe who have moſt ſucceſsfully ſtudied them, that they are all founded upon reaſon, and conſonant to it, and therefore that nothing which is contrary to reaſon and common ſenſe can be conſonant to law. That the members of this Houſe are to judge of what is law, or at leaſt, of what ought to be law; upon this general principle, appears plainly to me, from the very words of the writ that is iſſued for their election. That writ does not require the freeholders to elect a man verſed in the precedents, the practices, and the reaſonings of courts of juſtice, a man that has ſpent his life in ſifting all that has been enacted, explained, re-enacted, and repealed in twenty vaſt volumes in folio, to ſee what remains of legal obligation: No, Sir, the writ, which may be preſumed to ſpeak the ſenſe of the conſtitution in this particular, requires

quires no ſuch qualifications; it requires neither from county nor borough, any other than *diſcreet* men; and indeed it would be moſt unhappy for the government of this country, if any other perſonal qualifications were neceſſary; for it is certain, that at leaſt four fifths of the Members of this Houſe of Commons have no other; and that no other will be poſſeſſed by four fifths of every Houſe of Commons that ſhall hereafter be choſen.

I do not deny but that ſome rights as well of the Members of this Houſe as of their Conſtituents, have ariſen at different times from Acts of Parliament, but the far greater part of them have no ſuch ſource; with reſpect, however both to one and the other, good ſenſe and diſcretion muſt regulate our conduct. We muſt never ſuppoſe, that we are bound to an abſurdity, whatever may be found in ancient parchments, or traced in obſcure hiſtory.

When the people, at whatever time, or for whatever purpoſe, appointed a few to act as repreſentatives of the whole, their end could not poſſibly have been anſwered, if they had not given to the repreſentatives the ſame power to act for the conſtituents, as the conſtituents had to act for themſelves.

A power of preſerving order and decency is eſſentially neceſſary to every aggregate body whatever; and with reſpect to this aſſembly, if it had not power over its particular members, they would be ſubject to no controul at all. Where, but in this aſſembly, could a coercive power over its members be placed? It could not be placed in the King, or the Houſe of Lords, becauſe then the Commons would become dependant upon the other branches of the legiſlature. It could not be placed in its conſtituents the people, for they could not poſſibly meet to deliberate about its execution: All that the people could do in this caſe, would be to elect a ſecond Committee, or Houſe of Commons, to form rules for the firſt; but that one Houſe of Commons, or Committee of the people, ſhould have power over the members of another Houſe of Commons or Committee, and not over its own, is ſure an abſurdity too groſs for any man to adopt. The right of the People therefore to judge of the privileges of their repreſentatives, muſt neceſſarily devolve upon ſuch repreſentatives, themſelves, becauſe, the exerciſe of ſuch right is abſolutely neceſſary, and it cannot poſſibly be placed any where elſe. If this be a right idea of the conſtitution of this Houſe, there is certainly the greateſt reaſon to fear that every attempt to check its power over its own members, will tend to ſubvert its independency, and bring the repreſentative and the repreſented once more into that ſtate of ſlavery, from which they have by various cauſes been gradually emerging for the laſt five hundred years. The regulations of the Houſe of Commons have, like all other laws, been the children of expediency, formed without precedent, and againſt precedent laid aſide, when the reaſon of their eſtabliſhment no longer ſubſiſted.

This is the conduct that is indicated by diſcretion, and entered by neceſſity. And, without conſulting journals, I will venture to pronounce, that this has been the conſtant practice of the Houſe of Commons ever ſince it had a beginning, and muſt be its practice as long as it exiſts, or at leaſt as long as it continues adequate to its original conſtitutional purpoſes.

Mr. *T——s T—ſh—d*.

I am ſorry, Sir, to ſee gentlemen affect to treat this queſtion, as if it related only to the privileges of our own members; it affects in a moſt eſſential point the right of our electors, the people of England; and whatever may be the origin of the laws, or rules, or precedents of this Houſe, whether expediency, neceſſity, preſcribed principles, or common ſenſe, it is certain that they cannot operate upon thoſe that are not ſubject to their juriſdiction. The people of England, Sir, by whoſe authority we ſit here, do not

ſurely

ſurely hold their rights and privileges under the arbitrary will of this Houſe, by whatever name gentlemen may pleaſe to call it. If that were the caſe, this Houſe, inſtead of being a check upon the other parts of the legiſlature, to prevent tyranny, would itſelf, uncontrouled, be the moſt dreadful tyrant upon earth. In that caſe, Sir, I ſhould ſee nothing in this country that could give it the preference above others: Is the climate better, or is its produce more abundant? certainly not. It is the conſtitution of England only that makes it dear, and if this is to be ſubverted, the ſooner we are conquered by a brave enemy, the better; it is leſs diſgrace to be ſubjects to France than traytors to ourſelves. Let us not, however, loſe ſight of the queſtion in debate, nor let it be ſuppoſed that I am denying any power to this Houſe that it has been uſed to exerciſe, or that conſiſtent with our conſtitution and liberties it can claim. If any crime appears to have been committed by a member *after* his election; or having been committed before, is *firſt* proved upon him, the Houſe may interpoſe for one certain purpoſe, and no other. It may conſider whether ſuch criminal member is fit to execute the truſt which has been placed in him, and it may decide the queſtion in the firſt inſtance; but if, in conſequence of this deciſion, the member is returned back to his conſtituents, and his conſtituents by a re-election, declare themſelves to be of a contrary opinion, will any man ſay that in this caſe the will of the Houſe, and not the will of the Conſtituents, ſhall determine the queſtion? and that not the county but the repreſentatives of other counties ſhall contingently appoint its members? The members of this Houſe, Sir, muſt not ask whether the man whom the electors have choſen, is fit company for them; he acquires an indiſputable title to admiſſion by that election, and that alone. His title is, that he is choſen by his conſtituents, not that he is adopted by the Houſe, deriving his full power from thoſe who ſent him.

Mr. O——w

Sir, in anſwer to what the Hon. Gentleman over the way has ſaid concerning the people of England, I will venture to affirm, that the people of England, conſidered either as a legiſlative or a judicative body, have no exiſtence but within the walls of this Houſe: So that if any diſpute could poſſibly ariſe between the people of England and the Houſe of Commons, it is here, and here only that the diſpute could be decided, and the Houſe muſt become judge as well as party in the cauſe; I may not, perhaps, call this *law*. I may not, perhaps, think it worth while to call it *reaſon*; but I ſay it is that which upon all occaſions muſt take place both of law and reaſon, it is NECESSITY; and when there is but one way, in which a thing can be, it is folly to repine at its inconveniencies. Let any gentleman point me out a power to which the preſent diſpute can be referred, and I will chearfully concur in the reference: The King and the Lords are out of the queſtion, and to appeal to the people, would imply this abſurdity, that they had reſerved their power of deliberation, after, (from experience that they could not exerciſe it themſelves) they had delegated it for a number of years to a ſmaller number.

"The name Houſe of Commons, Sir, is miſunderſtood; inſtead therefore of giving this aſſembly an ambiguous appellation, I ſhall call it the *People of England*. The preſent diſpute will then appear to be not between the Houſe of Commons and their electors, but between almoſt the whole people of England, and a very ſmall portion of them called the Freeholders of Middleſex. What has been offered by the honourable Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, concerning our right to expel, and our obligation to re-admit, has, I confeſs, the appearance of reaſoning; but the moment we conſider the Gentlemen ſitting on thoſe benches, as ſo

many

many counties, cities, and boroughs, voluntarily met together, and forming a regular ſociety for the management of their own concerns, the error of this reaſoning becomes manifeſt. Change the propoſition of the Houſe of Commons expelling Mr. Wilkes, to that of the whole people of England expelling a two hundred and fiftieth part of their body, the Freeholders of Middleſex, and none of the Honourable Gentleman's arguments can poſſibly take place. The ſame right which belongs to the people at large, muſt belong to the people here contracted by repreſentation: This right, however, is more than upon the preſent occaſion is claimed. The queſtion is not now, whether a county ſhall be repreſented, but whether the moſt exceptionable man in the kingdom ſhall repreſent it.

Sir G. Y——g,

I am very ready, Sir, to join iſſue with the Honourable Gentleman, who referred the queſtion before us, to the determination of common honeſty and common ſenſe, for I am as poſitive, that ſenſe and honeſty would determine on my ſide, as he affects to be that they would determine on his. But I have a more formidable antagoniſt in the Necromancer who has conjured all the counties, cities and boroughs of two kingdoms, within the walls of this houſe, and diſplaced the members to make room for them. I am not however afraid even of him: I know that "he is of his father the "devil, and that the works of his fa"ther he will do," but I truſt that I ſhall be able to put both him and his father to flight, and that "their "works will follow them:" I will at leaſt reſiſt them; and I know, that when they are reſiſted, they can never prevail.

He ſays, that we have the ſame right to expel a member, as the people of England have to expel the inhabitants of a county, from a ſhare in the legiſlature, "becauſe the ſame right which belongs to the people at large, muſt belong to the people here contracted by repreſentation; which is juſt as much as if he had ſaid, a ſervant has the ſame right to commit a robbery as his maſter, becauſe any right which belongs to the maſter, may be delegated to the ſervant. It is the right of the people to exclude a county; that we deny, as we do that of a maſter to commit a robbery; the right of the repreſentative and ſervant, therefore, are out of the queſtion. I ſhould be glad to know upon what principle of the conſtitution, or, indeed, what principle of general ſociety, the minority of the people of England, can pretend a right to diſfranchiſe the majority: There is but one principle that I know of, upon which it can be done; a principle, to which I fear the Honourable Gentlemen and his party, are too much attached, *Power*. The will of the ſtrongeſt is the tyrant's rule of right, and by no other rule can the many oppreſs the few: If there had been a ſtipulated covenant between the county of Middleſex on one part, and the reſt of the kingdom on the other, under the penalty of diſfranchiſement on the part of the county, and the penalty had been incurred by a breach of the covenant, then indeed it might lawfully have been inflicted, and ſenſe and honeſty will concur to tell us, that it could not lawfully have been inflicted on any other condition. It is, I know, very true, that the county of Durham once made no part of our legiſlature, but there is as much difference between not poſſeſſing a privilege, and having a privilege that is poſſeſſed taken away, as between having no money to loſe, and being robbed of money on the road.

If then the whole people of England, could not expell a county from their Common-hall, but in conſequence of the breach of ſome covenant, under which they had voluntary ſubjected themſelves to

ſuch

ſuch a penalty, ſurely, as I obſerved before, there is no ſhadow of pretence to juſtify an act, which is eventually the ſame in their deputies, their attorneys, their ſtewards, or, as a diſtinguiſhing Gentleman has thought fit to call them, their plenipotentiaries.

We have been told of another principle, by which all law and all reaſon are ſupplanted, NECESSITY: There is, indeed, a kind of neceſſity which is neither conſonant to reaſon, nor ſubject to law: Of this kind, as far as we can judge, is the phyſical neceſſity that produces peſtilence, famine, and earthquakes: But moral neceſſity, which is what the Honourable Gentleman means, if he means any thing, is another thing. Moral neceſſity reſults from reaſon, and is the foundation of law: It is that neceſſity which urges a man to eat when he is hungry, and take phyſic when he is ſick: It is founded upon general advantage, and never can ſubſiſt without it, as there can be no moral neceſſity for a man not to eat when he is hungry, or take medicine when he is ſick. Moral neceſſity therefore can never urge a community, any more than an individual, to any meaſure that is not for its advantage upon the whole, and ſurely it is not for the advantage of any ſociety, that one part of it ſhould be oppreſſed by another. The firſt laws and the firſt government, were the effect of a moral neceſſity, to prevent the miſchiefs of that perpetual hoſtility, which an oppoſition of intereſt could not fail to produce, from the firſt moment there was what we call property in the world; and except the learned Gentleman can prove, that it is better for one part of a ſociety to oppreſs another, than for all to enjoy common privileges, he can never found the meaſure for which he is an advocate, upon moral neceſſity.

He ſays, indeed, that the houſe muſt become judge and party in its own cauſe, there being no other power to which the diſpute in queſtion can be referred: If ſuch a power can be found, he has offered to concur in the reference. I agree with him, ſir, that the K—g and the lords are out of the queſtion, as moving in the firſt inſtance; but I confeſs I do not ſee the abſurdity of appealing to the people; the Hon. Gentleman ſays, that it would imply their having at once reſerved their power, and parted with it for a certain time by delegation; but who has told this Gentleman, that the act of delegation in the people of England to their repreſentatives, is irrevocable? I ſay that upon every principle of conſtitutional right, upon every principle of general ſociety, it is revocable; and I ſay there is a moral neceſſity that it ſhould be ſo. It is as neceſſary that the people ſhould revoke their delegation, when their repreſentatives betray the rights they were choſen to defend, as that an individual ſhould revoke a warrant of attorney, when his ſubſtitute for the receipt of money converts it to his own uſe: And to ſuppoſe any ſociety, under a neceſſity of loſing all that is dear in freedom and independence, in conſequence of a temporary delegation of its power to ſubſtitutes or repreſentatives, is an affront to common ſenſe: The conſtitution of England involves no ſuch abſurdity; by the conſtitution of England the people have a right to petition the K—g, to give them a new choice, by diſmiſſing repreſentatives who betray their truſt; and by the conſtitution of England, the K—g has a right to diſmiſs them. Let us then hear no more of "the "tyrants plea NECESSITY:" And when we complain of evils, let us no more be inſulted by a pretence that they are irremediable. Will the people's petitioning the K—g for a diſſolution of the parliament, render them dependant upon the royal authority? Will the K—g's compliance with ſuch petition, render them ſo dependant? Juſt as much as preſenting a bill to his M——y, after it has paſſed both houſes, juſt

as much as his M——y's signing a bill so presented. As this house, therefore, neither by any principle of the constitution, or of general society, or of moral necessity, is party and judge under no controul but the caprice of its own will, I shall second the motion, that this house ought to judge of elections by the laws of the land.

[*To be continued.*]

Letter from the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London, to the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

"*My Lords,*

"I Am under the necessity of representing to your Lordships, that a measure, very injurious to the inhabitants of this City, as well as derogatory of the authority of its laws, and of its Magistracy, hath lately been taken, under the sanction of your Lordship's authority—I mean that of granting to Citizens, carrying on the several branches of business, protections from the Admiralty, for the men employed by them, provided they are not seamen; to obtain which protections, the Citizens are at the trouble of resorting to the Admiralty Office, at much loss of time, and are besides obliged to pay a guinea for each protection.

"I am sure that no such idea can be entertained by your Lordships, as that any protection, besides that of the laws, is necessary to secure persons employed in the manufactures and commerce of this City. I beg leave, therefore, to submit to your Lordships, that this mode of protection be desisted from; and whether it may not tend to the more quiet and effectual carrying on the public service, if the Naval Officers employed to impress men, be enjoined by your Lordships to pay due regard to certificates, attested by the Magistrates of the City, in favour of persons, (not Seamen,) employed by the inhabitants in their respective business, and described in the manner required by your Lordship's protections.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

London, Oct. 26. *Barlow Trecothick*, Mayor."

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor *of* London.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 26, 1770.

"WE have received your Lordship's letter of this day's date, representing that a measure, very injurious to the inhabitants of the City, as well as derogatory of the authority of its laws, and of its Magistracy, hath lately been taken under the sanction of our authority, viz, that of granting to Citizens, carrying on the several branches of business, protections from this Office, for the persons employed by them, and submitting, whether this mode of protection may not be desisted from, &c.

"We are to acquaint your Lordship, that applications being made to us for protections for persons under the description above mentioned, they were at first refused, and those who solicited them told they were unnecessary, the Officers employed on the service of raising men being restrained from impressing landmen: But several persons, in great branches of business, repeating their solicitations, and asserting that their men, from the apprehension of their being impressed, could not be prevailed upon to follow their work; we did therefore, in order to remove such apprehensions, which, however groundless, might prove prejudicial to them in their business, at length comply with their requests; but, in regard to your Lordship's representation, we shall, for the future, desist from granting any such protections.

"We are further to observe to your Lordship, that the warrants issued by us to the Officers employed in procuring men for his Majesty's fleet, do not authorise them to impress any but Seamen, seafaring men, and persons whose occupations and callings are to work in vessels and boats upon the rivers; and that the instructions accompanying those warrants, expressly restrain them from impressing any Landman; and we assure your Lordship, that in case any Officer shall presume to exceed the powers granted him by such warrants, or disobey the orders conveyed to him by such instructions, he shall be exemplarily punished, and the parties injured have reasonable redress. Under these circumstances, therefore, it seems unnecessary for us to give such Officers particular instructions with respect to the certificates your Lordship proposes; and, indeed, we apprehend such certificates would, in their nature, be a mode of protection which we are not authorised to give any sanction to.

"We are, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servants,

E. Hawke,
C. Spencer.
C. J. Fox.

(A Copy.)

HUETIANA, *Continued from Page 357.*

CXII.

Whether the Concerts of the Antients were ſung in parts?

ST Auguſtin's Commentary on the 150th Pſalm (quoted in the former article) is couched in terms that lead me to diſcuſs a queſtion much more important on the Concerts of the Antients, viz. Whether they were compoſed of different parts, as they are with us, cauſing different but conſonant ſounds and tunes to be heard at the ſame time; or whether their concerts were compoſed of one and the ſame tone, but ſung by different voices, ſome treble, others baſe, but all ſinging the ſame tune; and to expreſs myſelf in the terms now uſed, whether, when one of the voices ſung, for example, the note *Sol*, another ſung, at the ſame time, the note *Mi*, to make a third; or the note *Ut*, to make a fifth. This queſtion has been propoſed by the learned, as a matter of doubt; and ſome have thought that they could explain all the paſſages in the Ancients which ſeem to eſtabliſh concerts in parts, by applying them to full muſic in uniſon, or at the moſt, with its octaves: Seneca mentions theſe concerts in the following terms: *Doces me quomodo inter ſe acutæ et graves voces conſonent; quomodo nervorum diſparem reddentium ſonum fiat concordia.* This agreeable ſound, which ariſes from theſe different concords, is properly ſtyled *diſſona ſuavitas* by *Martianus Capella*, b. 9. And as Nonius expreſſes it, *Multis diverſa canentibus, unus efficitur ſonus.* The author of the book *De Mundo*, aſcribed to Ariſtotle, mentions it (chap. 5.) very clearly in theſe terms: "Muſic blending together treble ſounds "and baſe, long and ſhort in different "voices, produces a ſingle harmony." And in the following chapter: "As in "a choir, when the firſt chanter has "ſung the tune, the whole choir of men, "and ſometimes alſo of women, anſwer "it in different voices, ſome higher and "others lower, forming an harmonious "concert." Since muſic then compoſed its harmony of notes treble and baſe, long and ſhort, ſung by different voices, when the baſe note was long, and the trebles were ſhort, the concords muſt neceſſarily change, and, for example, that which was an uniſon, muſt become a fifth, or another concord. What Ovid ſays of Orpheus, *Met.* 10. is thus explained: *Ut ſatis impulſas tentavit pollice chordas, Et ſenſit varios, quam vis diverſa ſonarent, Concordare modos.*

Can thoſe concords which agree, tho' compoſed of different ſounds, be explained in any other ſenſe than in that of our ſymphony? All this repreſents to us ſo preciſely the various parts of which our concerts are compoſed, that if we would deſcribe them to perſons unacquainted with them, we could not explain ourſelves in a different manner. Some people, however, are ſo obſtinate as to maintain, that this diverſity does not mean a diverſity of notes, but a diverſity of voices, treble, mean, and baſe, all ſinging the ſame notes, every one according to his natural pitch; as it happens in our churches, when the clergy and the people, the young and the old, chanting the ſame pſalm, the voices are different, but we hear only one and the ſame chant: And in this ſenſe they underſtand the paſſages I have quoted. They may ſupport their opinion on this, that to this day muſic in parts is unknown to all the Eaſt, and that our muſicians have not yet been able to give them a taſte for it. The Chineſe do not ſing in ſeveral parts, any more than thro' all * Aſia, and this muſic does not pleaſe them. But it ſeems incredible, if this muſic were ſo ancient in the Weſt, as the paſſages above quoted ſeem to prove, that it ſhould not alſo have been received in the Eaſt. But ſince our Europeans who frequent China and Siam, have not for ſuch a length of time been able to make them reliſh it, can we be ſurprized that their repugnance, which we have not been able yet to conquer, after ſo many fruitleſs trials, ſhould have been the ſame in former times? Others have allowed § ſome concords in the concerts of the Ancients, but not all the parts which we receive in ours. They admit only a ſingle part, ſupported by ſome jarring drones of the fifth and the octave, as is the cuſtom with bagpipes and cymbals. But the diſcourſe which Cicero puts in the mouth of Scipio Africanus, ſpeaking in heaven to his ſon in a dream, ſeems to me abſolutely to determine the queſtion. "What is this agreeable ſound," ſays the younger Scipio, "which fills my "ears?" A queſtion ſimilar to that which Seneca the tragedian † makes Hercules aſk on hearing the harmony of Heaven. Scipio anſwers his grandſon in theſe words: *Hic eſt qui intervallis conjunctus imparibus, ſed tamen pro rá-*

* See Trigant, on China, b. i. c. 4. Alvarez Samedo's Hiſtory of China, p. 78. la Loubere, Relat. of Siam, part 2. ch. 8.

§ See Perraut on Vitruvius, b. 5. ch. 4.

† *Senec. Herc. Oet. Act. ver.* 1434.

tâ portione distinctis impulsu et motu ipsorum orbium conficitur ; qui acuta cum gravibus temperans, varios æquabiliter concentus efficit. . . . . et natura fert, ut extrema ex alterâ parte acuta sonent. Quam ob causam summus ille quidem stelli feri cæli cursus, cujus conversio est concitatior, acuto et excitato movetur sono ; gravissimo autem hinc lunaris atque infimus . . . . Illi autem octo cursus, in quibus eadem vis est duorum Mercurii et Veneris, septem efficiunt distinctos intervallis sonos. One cannot believe that Cicero, in this passage, meant the diurnal motion of the Heavens. For if those seven sounds, only differing in measure, had all marked the same note, in what would have consisted that agreement which so sweetly charmed the ears? If seven violins, of different sizes, from the kit to the bass-viol, should all begin to play at the same time, and continue the same note, can it be supposed that any pleasure would result to the hearer? One cannot therefore doubt, but that Cicero meant the proper and peculiar motions of each Heaven. But those motions being very unequal, both by the difference of high and low notes, which Cicero ascribes to them, and by the difference of times, one cannot conceive how so great a diversity should produce only the same sound. Cicero saying, on the contrary, that these sounds are different in proportion to the intervals of the Heavens, *septem efficiunt distinctos intervallis sonos.* And in speaking of that sound in general, which was composed of all the other sounds, he says, that it is *intervallis conjunctus imparibus, sed tamen pro ratâ portione distinctis.* Which he could not have said, if he had spoken of one and the same sound.

CXIII.

On Criticism, and the Abuse of it.

When I entered on the course of my studies, I found that the highest degree of literary merit, in the common opinion, consisted in criticism, or in that part of grammar, whose office it is to establish the text of ancient authors in its primitive integrity, and to clear it from the errors which the ignorance or hurry of transcribers, or the corruption of the originals, occasioned by length of time, or the teeth of vermin, had brought into it. To remedy these evils, two methods were adopted, viz. either to consult the oldest and most faithful copies, and to correct the modern and corrupted by these ; or, (where this aid was wanting) to restore the ancient reading by conjecture. Young men therefore, who were ambitious to distinguish themselves in the commonwealth of letters, laboured to procure good copies, in order to collate the more modern editions by them. For this purpose, they undertook long journeys, and spared no expence to procure these treasures of antiquity ; and he, who was so happy as to bring some of them home with him, had a sure pledge for one of the first places on Parnassus. By this method, the Gruters, and the Salmasiuses ; and before them, the Politiens, the Scaligers, the Murets ; and after them, Isaac Vossius, Nicholas Heinsius, and many more, became in their time the princes of polite learning. They who could not procure these helps, had recourse to their own sagacity, and employed their learning to find out and restore the corrupted passages.

It is to this art that the name of criticism has been given, of which Aristotle is said to have been the first inventor, and which was practised by various learned men, even to Aristarchus, who lived in the reign of Ptolemy Philometor, King of Egypt, from whom his successors in the same employment have been called *Aristarchuses.* The Romans have also had their Critics, as well as the Greeks, of whom Quintilian thus speaks, b. i. ch. 4. *Scribendi ratio conjuncta cum loquendo est, et enarrationem præcedit emendata lectio, et missum his omnibus judicium est : quo quidem ita severe sunt usi veteres Grammatici, ut non versus modo censoriâ quâdam virgulâ notare, et libros qui falso viderentur inscripti, tanquam subditicios submovere familia permiserint sibi, sed auctores alios in ordinem redegerint, alios omnino exemerint numero.* Valerius Probus, of whom Suetonius has given an elogium in his book of Illustrious Grammarians, applied himself entirely to that part of grammar which is employed in correcting the ancient copies. Those who devoted themselves to this labour, either in collating ancient authors with the originals, or in correcting them according to their own ideas, were accustomed to set down their names at the end of those works, by way of certificate to the Reader, that they had been carefully examined. Eusebius and Pamphilus put their names at the bottom of the works of Origen, which they had examined ; and it is from a labour of the same kind that we find these words at the end of Terence's Comedies, *Calliopius recensui.* Julius Celsus took the same

pain

pains for the books of Cæsar; and Sallust, the rhetorician, for those of Tacitus. Even Cicero did not * disdain to employ his care in restoring the poem of Lucretius to its purity. In these latter times, since the revival of letters, the Learned, as I observed before, made a capital point of this exercise. After so long a night of ignorance, this care was necessary to heal the wounds which barbarism had given to learning; and we are obliged to those who have taken pains to restore Authors, in part at least, to their original lustre. I myself have attempted it, when it seemed necessary, but with much caution and timidity.

But this labour, though necessary in the use of ancient books, has always appeared to me as mean, and unworthy of the esteem it has attracted, and of the application of a noble and elevated mind. I never laid any great stress on a kind of study which makes the highest degree of learning consist in † bold conjectures on some words misunderstood, or in the alteration of some letters misplaced. I call those Critics the weeders of the field of learning. But if I find myself sometimes obliged to weed my own ground, it is in hope that by this culture, I may be able to eat the fruits of it.

But it is not merely the meanness of this employment which has weaned me from it. The unbounded boldness of the new Critics is the thing that chiefly disgusted me. Instead of curing the evil, and healing the gangrened parts, they have often corrupted those that were whole and sound. They have made the Ancients say what they never thought; their corrections have degenerated into corruptions, and the remedy has been worse than the disease. Those who have pretended to distinguish themselves most in this art, have occasioned the greatest disorders. It is scarce credible with what rashness Joseph Scaliger (who imagined that by his success in this kind of study, he had acquired the title of *Prince of Literature*) has disfigured the ancient Authors that passed through his hands. I have shown it indisputably, in regard to his commentaries on Manilius, an abyss of errors and falshoods. Salmasius has been more moderate, though he is often licentious, and makes a wrong use of his learning, wit, and reputation §. I may name John Frederick Gronovius, for the model of a discreet critic, who, to profound learning, and much penetration and sagacity, has added singular modesty and great circumspection. In an intimate commerce of literature, which I had for many years with M. Bochart, we often differed on that subject, as well as on many others. He had contracted such a habit of interpolating, which he called restoring, that from a desire of doing honour to his genius and learning, he frequently wronged his judgment. One may judge of it by the following examples. He was one day consulted by his friend M. de Brieux, concerning the sense of a passage of Servius on the fifth eclogue of Virgil, where he places, among the descriptions of the figure of Apollo, *Gryphenæum, quod et terrenum numen ostendit.* He does not hesitate in altering the word *Gryphenæum* into *Grypæetum*, and he supports his conjecture by a long dissertation; curious indeed, and much applauded by all his admirers, but nevertheless having no foundation in truth. For M. Sarau having consulted the ancient MSS, affirmed that they had the words *Grypen, quæ eum etiam terrenum numen ostendit.* I was sorry, on account of my regard for Mr Bochart, to see such a great profusion of learning, which he had displayed in his answer, rendered useless by these troublesome MSS. Another time there was quoted in the academy at Caen, that passage of the Bacchides of Plautus, where a school-master, speaking of the correction he gave a scholar who was imperfect in his lesson, explains it thus: *Fieret corium tam maculosum quam est nutricis palliam.* This in itself is intelligible enough; for it is plain that he compares the marks which the rod left on the skin of a young scholar, to those which an infant by its ordure leaves on the gown of a nurse. It is in this sense that Phœnix, the foster-father of Achilles, reproaches him in Homer, for having often, when an infant, soiled his robe. And it is in the same sense, that Erasmus * has made an

* *Euseb. Chron. Vossius de arte Gramm.* l. 6.

† Mr. Addison, in the *Spectator* Vol. vi. No. 470. has given the various readings of a song, in the taste of these learned Critics, in order to give "the Ladies and pretty "Fellows" a true idea of the nature of their employment.

§ Notwithstanding the Censures which have been passed on our learned Dr. Bentley, he deserves the pre-eminence in this species of Criticism. Witness, among many others, his judicious emendations of Cicero's excellent Tracts, *Disputationes Tusculanæ.*

* *Chiliad.* 3. *Cent.* 1. *Adag.* 60.

adage

adage of it. But a critic of that academy having proposed a different reading of his own invention on that passage, of which there was no need, and having conjectured that Plautus might have written, *quam est* meretricis *pallium*, because the gowns of common women were painted with flowers, and of divers colours, M. Bochart thought he had a right to conjecture as well as another, so at the next meeting, he brought us a very learned and very absurd disquisition, to convince us that that passage of Plautus ought to be read, *quam est*, natricis *pallium*; referring the spots of the whipped scholar's skin, to the freckles on the skin of the serpent called *Natrix*. I could relate many other reports of this great man's criticism, but I shall conclude with this third, in which I am more particularly interested. He desired me one day, to send him my edition of the Anthologia, where he met with a little poem by Paulus Silentiarius, on the Pythian Baths of Bithynia, which he did not find in his own. He added, that he had been asked the meaning of a passage in that poem, in which these baths are compared to those of Media and Persia, in the following words:

Οιδεν φερειν τοιαυτ' α-
πιτταια, Μηδια,
Και Περσικη πιτταχη.

The difficulty consisted in knowing what was the meaning of this πιτταχη. He begged me, in his note, to read that poem before I sent it him, and to give him my opinion of that πιτταχη. I sent him the book, he read the poem, and understood nothing of the meaning of that word. Any other man would have ingenuously owned it; but such a confession was unbecoming a Critic of the first rank. He cut the knot which he could not untie, and banishing that troublesome πιτταχη, he substituted, in the room of it, παιτυχη, which is the name of a small district in Persia. This thought was plausible, and wanted nothing but truth; for I showed him that *Pittace* and *Sittace* are the same as *Psittace*, or *Psittacene*, a region of Persia, which gave the name of *Psittacus* to the Parrot. The first letter of that name being the double letter Ψ, composed of a P and a S, and resolving itself into these two letters; and of *Psittacene*, and *Psittace*, making, *Sittacene*, and *Sittace*, and *Pittace*. This is confirmed, beyond a doubt, by Aristotle's book of wonders, from which Paulus Silentiarius took the whole subject of his poem: ἐστι δε, says he, ἡ μεν Μηδια και η Πιττακηνη της Περσιδος, πυρα καιομενα. [*To be cont.*

Mr. URBAN,

FINDING a letter of Mr. *Horsley's* inserted in the *Philosophical Transactions*, wherein it is asserted, that Dr. Stewart's conclusion is no way affected by a pamphlet intitled, *Four Propositions*, &c. concerning the distance of the Sun, against Dr. Stewart's book on the same subject: I, as the author of that pamphlet, beg leave, through the channel of your useful Magazine, to lay before Mr. Horsley and the public, the following observations:

In the small treatise, which Mr. Horsley mentions, I endeavoured to prove that Dr. Stewart had made a mistake in his calculations, allowing the principles he had gone upon to be true; and likewise, that even his principles themselves were erroneous. Mr. *Horsley* positively denies all this, yet offers not the least shadow of an argument to support his assertions. And first, as to his calculations being false, it cannot be expected that in this place I should attempt to prove it; for *that* I refer to the *pamphlet*, where, I doubt not, every unprejudiced reader may be fully satisfied. But it may not be improper to observe, that Dr. *Stewart* was not aware of "that extreme precision which is requisite in determining the mean quantity of the solar force affecting the moon's gravity towards the earth, in order to obtain an accurate estimation of the Sun's distance;" for in the preface to Tracts Physical and Mathematical, he says, that the more distant the Sun is from the earth, the more exactly will *his method* determine it: This we have shewn to be false. Now, whether is it not probable (had we nothing but probability to determine us) that, going upon this false supposition, it would not influence his conclusions? and indeed that it has done so, would be much more apparent, did not one mistake, in some measure, balance another. The mean solar force, as I have determined it, differs from that found by Dr. Stewart; and this difference arises from his neglecting, in the investigation, some lines or quantities of very small value, more than I have done: Yet the variation, in the Sun's distance, arising from this very small variation in the mean solar force, is surprizingly great, which evidently proves, that the supposition, just quoted from his preface, has influenced his calculations.

In Prop. 27th. Tract. 4th. it likewise has had the same effect, and his last determination is much affected by a want of accuracy in that proposition. Indeed,

Mr.

Mr. *Horsley* himself acknowledges, that it is a great imperfection in this method, that a very small alteration in the mean disturbing force, should so much affect the distance determined by it; and of this he gives an instance: For he says, that if the mean disturbing force, as determined by Dr. *Stewart*, or himself, be *increased* by $\frac{1}{29000}$ part of itself, it will give the parallax of the Sun equal $9''-3,'''394$; but the parallax as determined by Dr. *Stewart*, is only $6''-54'''$. And I have shewn in the pamphlet referred to, that if the mean disturbing force be *decreased* by $\frac{1}{25434}$ part of itself, the distance of the Sun will come out *infinite*; and by a little address, it would be easy to make the Sun's distance come out equal to *any given quantity*, above 40 or 50 times the Moon's distance, and yet at the same time be as accurate in our calculations, as Dr. Stewart has been. Here, then, I will leave the intelligent reader to judge, whether this method is not worse fitted for the purpose it has been, by these gentlemen, intended to answer, than any other that has hitherto been thought of.

In the next place, as to the principles, Mr. *Horsley* is well satisfied that there is no error in them. I have in the *pamphlet* made several objections, which, I am persuaded, it would be difficult to answer; but it cannot be expected I should repeat them here. Yet there is one that is so much to the purpose, that I cannot but take notice of it. Dr. *Stewart* supposes the earth to be at rest in the ecliptic, while the moon moves round it, and upon this supposition, determines the motion of the Apses. But it is well known, that in the time the Moon takes up, in moving from the Apogee, till it returns to it again, the Earth (or the centre of gravity of the Earth and Moon) has moved through several degrees of the Ecliptic. Now, I would ask Mr. *Horsley*, whether the motion of the Apses in both these cases, (and consequently the distance of the Sun thereby determined) if truly calculated, would come out the same? That they would not, is too evident to require a formal proof. This objection then, of itself, is sufficient to overturn the whole of Dr. *Stewart*'s conclusion. I likewise mentioned before, that Mr. *Machine* was of opinion, that the motion of the Moon's apogee, was not to be accounted for upon the *common* principles of central forces. I might have brought more and better authorities, had I thought there had been any occasion for them. Mr. *Simpson*, in the preface to his *Miscellaneous Tracts*, makes the following observations, viz. "That there are some who have undertaken to give the true motion of the "Moon's apogee, from such principles "*only* as are laid down in the 9th section of the 1st book of the *Principia*: "But, that these Gentlemen, however "they may have made their numbers "agree, have been greatly deceived in "their calculations, is very certain, "since a considerable part of the "said motion depends on that part of "the solar force, acting in the direction perpendicular to the Radius-vector, which is by them either entirely "disregarded, or the effect thereof not "made $\frac{1}{20}$ of what it really ought to "be." The truth of all this he hath fully demonstrated in Prop. 6th of the last paper in that volume. More authorities might be brought, but it is altogether needless. —— However, as Mr. *Horsley* has been pleased so *strongly to assert* in defence of Dr. *Stewart*, I should be glad to be informed of the grounds upon which he proceeded, and to have the objections, pointed out here, and insisted upon in the *pamphlet*, obviated; as I am far from being convinced, from any considerations hitherto occurring, that the reasoning in the pamphlet is erroneous.

Sedbergh Sept. 20, 1770. I am, &c. JOHN DAWSON.

Mr. URBAN,

THERE are few pleasures in human life more rational, and at the same time more innocent, than those that result from a taste for planting. Persons employed in these rural arts, participate of new delights every new year: The tree that was planted by their hand advances to maturity, the grove thickens, the desart becomes a paradise. Whilst too many of his species are engaged by sensual pleasure, or delusive folly, the planter passes his life in solitude, not without advantage to himself, as well as others. Posterity may receive lasting benefit by the amusements of his leisure, and he may find in the garden and in the field, much to admire, and much to improve his mind.

These reflections insensibly occurred to me, and therefore I send them. My design, when I first took in hand the pen, was only to propose to such of your correspondents as are fond of useful or ornamental horticulture, the cultivation of

of a ſhrub that ſeems almoſt naturalized to the plantations of *Britain*, though it has long been a native of the foreſts beyond the weſtern ſeas. I mean the *Bignonia*, with a white flower and long narrow pod, uſually denominated the **Catalpa* of America.

To the late Mark Cateſby, F. R. S. the community are obliged for the introduction of this plant. He found it in the back ſettlements of *South Carolina*.

It riſes to a conſiderable height, and notwithſtanding the ſtem may often periſh during our ſevere winters, yet freſh ſtalks will ariſe from the root. This circumſtance is mentioned, becauſe thoſe who are unſkilful in gardening, are too apt to remove plants, which to all appearance ſeem dead, and yet, may poſſibly revive in a ſucceeding ſeaſon.

The form of the *Bignonia* varies much in the different ſpecies; the tree appears like a large Lilac, the flowers are compoſed of a calyx, formed of two leaves, hollowed in the form of a bowl, and of a ſlender petal, that conſiſts of a ſmall ſtalk, which widens at the end. On the inſide the piſtil appears bent, and near it are two Stamina, that terminate in large points. The flower is white, ſtreaked with violet-colour, and diverſified with two rays of a moſt beautiful yellow. The Catalpa blooms in our climate at the end of July or beginning of Auguſt, and the flower affords a moſt grateful odour.

The leaves are ſimilar to thoſe of the Lilac, large, but not ſerrated, placed oppoſite to each other on the ſtalk: The wood contains much pith; it is eaſily bent, though ſufficiently hard.

The Catalpa may be raiſed from cuttings or ſeeds; care ſhould be taken of the tender plants, and a ſituation allotted to them not expoſed to high winds, as the young branches are much injured by ſudden ſtorms. A ſoil rather wet than dry is moſt ſuitable for this ſpecies of the *Bignonia*. Seeds of it are imported chiefly from Carolina and Louiſiana.

M. Kamper, mentions that the plant is likewiſe indigenous to Japan; a circumſtance by no means extraordinary as moſt of the trees deſcribed in his hiſtory are found at Louiſiana, as well as the laſt named place.

To this brief account let me only add, that an American foreſt, filled with deciduous trees and evergreens, ſuch as the Cedar, Pine, Magnolia, Catalpa, Benjamin-tree, and ſeveral kinds of Acacia, the different ſpecies of Oak, Maple, and Hickery, muſt be one of the fineſt ſcenes in nature; and every attempt to render the foreſt trees of America more known in this iſland is at leaſt innocent, if not laudable.

P. S. To the account of the *Laburnum* in your Magazine for *Auguſt*, be pleaſed to add, "M. du Hamel tells us, "the wood of it is employed in France "to make ſhafts for carriages; that it "is of the colour of green Ebony. The "flowers and the ſeeds are eſteemed a-"peritive." It is a native of the *Alps* and the Mountains of Dauphiny, where it flowers in May: It has a ſtreight ſtem, but the branches of it grow very irregular and luxuriant.

The Characters of Prevot, Le Sage, Richardſon, Fielding, *and* Rouſſeau. *From the French of* La Jolie Femme; *or*, La Femme du Jour: *An entertaining Novel, publiſhed at* Lyons, 1769. *pp.* 366. *in* 12*mo.*

THE *Memoirs of a Man of Quality* *, *Cleveland, and the Dean of Coleraine*, [*by the Abbé Prevot*,] preſent us with a number of ſtrong and intereſting ſituations. If the artifice is not ſo profound as to deprive us of every idea of fiction, the Author is ſo ingenious as to oblige us to be acceſſary to it. All the ſentiments which he conveys ſpring from a heart ſo fertile, ſo ſenſible, ſo honeſt, that we liſten to him as to a friend who relates to us misfortunes which he has ſuffered. It is a beautiful river, vaſt and majeſtic, which ſometimes overflows, but which carries you away with it, and makes you go much farther than you intended. Add, that the charm of good manners breathes through his writings, and that the gloom which prevails there, cauſes a pleaſing melancholy, and not a heart-rending grief. He who has not bathed with tears *Manon Leſcaut* † ought to forſwear every ſentimental work.

"*Sage*, the parent of *Gil Blas*, was a half Moliere, and abounds with ſalt, wit, and gaiety. What rectitude of mind appears in his *Lame Devil* ‡. How

* Bignonia. Tournefort. Lin. Gen. 11 n. 1. Catalpa.

* This was tranſlated into Engliſh, under the title of *Memoirs of the Marquis de Bretagne*, in 1745, and printed for Cave, and juſt reprinted for the Publiſher of this Magazine. The other two have been alſo tranſlated, and received with applauſe.

† The Heroine of the *Hiſtory of the Chevalier de Grieux*, tranſlated into Engliſh, in 1767, and printed for White.

‡ Improperly ſtyled in Engliſh, *The Devil upon Two Sticks*, and on the laſt tranſlation *The Devil upon Crutches*. Sage's *Batchelor of Salamanca* is much inferior to his other works, and therefore probably is omitted here.

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do I love that Prelate with his Homilies! What truth, what facility in his pencil? What a model ſhould he be for ſo many perſons, who think themſelves Philoſophers, yet have only a dry and frigid ſtyle! They are not ſufficiently acquainted with this amiable and eaſy Author, who might ſerve for the pattern of a pure diction, at the ſame time that his ſallies preſent uncommon fire and graces.

"The works of *Richardſon* are dear to me; I know none in which genius is more diſcernible. The illuſion is laſting, and complete: What art muſt he have had to produce it! When I read *Clariſſa*, I am of the family of the Harlowes. I am intereſted for one, I hate another, I am indifferent for a third. By turns, I could embrace and fight with Lovelace. His pride, his gaiety, his drollery charm and amuſe me: his genius confounds me, and makes me ſmile; his wickedneſs aſtoniſhes and enrages me; but at the ſame time, I admire as much as I deteſt him; he is the Cromwell § of women. I interrupt the unhappy Clariſſa, in order to mix my tears with hers: I accoſt her, as if ſhe was preſent with me. No Author, I believe, ever metamorphoſed himſelf into his characters ſo perfectly as Richardſon; we forget, we no longer ſee, the hand which puts ſo many ſecret ſprings in motion; ſometimes we are tempted to ſuſpect that the letters were intercepted. If you add to ſo many perfections thoſe excellent morals diffuſed through all the work, that ſoul of virtue and ſenſibility which animates whatever it touches, you muſt confeſs that to exhibit ſuch pictures is to be a benefactor to mankind: Above all, *Grandiſon* is the book which moſt inſpires virtue, Plutarch and Plato not excepted.

"*Fielding* may juſtly be ſtyled his rival. No man in the world (without excepting Moliere) was better acquainted with the ſhades which diverſify characters; and he is the Author who has beſt ſeized the manners of the people, though it is ſaid that they generally form the nation. A living picture animated with its caprices, its paſſions, its follies; a true, ſingular pencil; a ſimple, lively moral, which naturally reſults from various ſcenes; all this inſures to Fielding a diſtinguiſhed place among thoſe Writers whoſe fertile imagination has drawn Nature as ſhe really is. Leſs ſublime, leſs pathetic than Richardſon, but more chearful, more original ‖, he engages us as much as the other makes us weep. If the one has opened all the treaſures of morality, the other, with a wiſe œconomy, has inſinuated it with an imperceptible art into the ſoul of thoſe who would not receive it. The one paints with large ſtrokes, attracts the heart on every ſide, and imperiouſly hurries it away; the other by varied, choſen, delicate touches, brings ſmiles on the lips, and tears into the eyes. Indeed he ſoon dries them; but this tranſition is ſo managed as not to be abrupt. His ſtyle has the ſame effect as that ancient muſic, whoſe art made the ſoul paſs gently, or, as it were, inſenſibly, from joy to ſorrow; thus producing various and even oppoſite emotions. In ſhort, Richardſon is more grand, more formed on models which will live throughout all ages; the other is more ſimple, more inſtructive †, and his admirers being leſs idolatrous, he will have, perhaps, a ſtill greater number of readers.

"*Rouſſeau* (in his *New Eloiſe*,) inſpires every virtue; the human ſoul is there ſeen in all its ſhapes. For my part, I wiſh, that as ſoon as the heart is formed, it might be filled with this moral work. We, the reſt of the French, commit faults, as the Author judiciouſly remarks, through a certain levity which allows our ſentiments no depth. All, with us, is ſuperficial; we are more prone to libertiniſm than to love. This book is certainly the beſt corrective that can be employed; it ſeems to detach the ſoul from mean and earthly paſſions, to raiſe it to the pure and ſacred tranſports of real love. How has he drawn it fruitful in virtue, in heroic ſacrifices, in pure pleaſures! How does he inſpire the charm of good manners, and that ſenſibility which does wonders, and enlivens whatever it ſurrounds. The Author, I think, has ſome reaſon to ſay that he ſhould not eſteem the man, who, after having read, ſhould deſpiſe, his work: This is not an effuſion of pride; it is the firm conviction which he has that the moral there inculcated may and ought to be uſeful to his age. I regard this Writer as him who, perhaps, has diſplayed, in our language, the moſt genius, and I mean by that word, the art of imprinting on our ſouls ſtrong, fertile, ſtriking, and new ideas. There are Writers who have the talent of deſtroying, but who know not how to

§ Not the *Protector* ſurely, but rather the *Deſtroyer*.

‖ This will ſcarce be allowed by the admirers of Richardſon, nor does it ſeem true.

† This too will not be allowed.

build.

build. I prefer this Author, who leads me to virtue, who paints it, who makes it amiable to me, who gives me a support, and who, instead of driving me into despair, makes me honour the name of *man*, and teaches me at all times to respect it."

Plan of La Jolie Femme, *or* La Femme du Jour.

THIS work is so interesting, is fraught with such knowledge of the human heart, and is written with such grace and energy, that it deserves to be distinguished from most modern novels, and to be placed on the same shelf with those superior Writers, Sage, Prevot, Richardson, Fielding, and Rousseau, whom the Author so justly applauds, and has so successfully imitated.

The Marchioness d'Avranges, or *La Femme de Jour*, persents us with a compound of vices concealed under the deceitful varnish of wit, graces, and talents. Under the guidance of Madame Lorevel, a woman of no principle, she knows no law but pleasure, and indulges herself in all liberties. An excess of vanity extinguishes in her every sentiment except the hatred of her own sex, and the desire of pleasing the other. She succeeds in subduing the men, and enraging the women, but she is often the victim of her own deceits. The decline of her charms is the period of her triumphs; deprived of friends, forsaken by her lovers, betrayed by the woman who had seduced her, she ends her days in disgrace and debauchery. The history of her vices and misfortunes is contrasted by the portrait and example of some women of character. The only material fault that can be found with the Author, is, his having painted in too lively colours some situations which should only have been mentioned *; but the moral lesson which he has in view, and the picture which he draws of the charms of virtuous love, of the pure and solid desires which accompany an useful life, are deserving of the highest eulogiums.

One of the best episodes in this Novel, is that where a man of fashion is introduced, who, tired of the luxury and of the circles of the *bon ton*, resides on his estate, and is employed in beneficence and agriculture. Sainval is this Sage's name; he had been connected with the Marcioness and Madame de Lorevel, and in a tour which they made into the country, they went out of their way, in order to surprize him in his castle. Sainval had always been reckoned a most refined Sybarite; they were ignorant of the alteration in him, and expected a magnificent reception. When they arrived at his house, they at first thought themselves mistaken, and that they had been carried to some rich Farmer's, who occupied his own lands. Instead of neat and splendid equipages, his spacious coach houses were filled with all the implements of rural œconomy. They walked in the gardens, but "all the grandeur was vanished:" Adieu statues; orange-trees, arbours, cascades, greenhouses, &c. There were the same advantages, the same conveniences; but they no longer saw what is only the laborious effort of Art, or the haughty splendor of opulence. "Surely we are in a farm, (says Madame de Lorevel.) How is every thing altered! What a fantastic taste! Explain to us this enigma, senseless as you are. Heavens! a kitchen garden in a parterre! Why have you turned all things topsy-turvy! Every step we take, we find fresh reason to exclaim on the false taste that reigns in every part." —— "I allow, Ladies, replied Sainval, that the taste which prevails in France, in the laying out our gardens, may justly be called false.—What has a worse effect than that frigid and tiresome symmetry, which lays out long alleys in a right line, where the eye loses itself without any determinate object? What is more barbarous than those sheers, which basely lop the noble heads of those trees, in order to give them the form of a cabbage, or a fan! By the force of genius the French have disfigured every thing. Instead of employing steel merely to retrench the luxuriousness of Nature, it has pruned away that superb foliage, those tufted boughs, the produce of a noble fecundity. An enemy to plenty, and proud of the talent of destruction, it has bent the spreading tops of firs and oaks under the yoke of a puerile taste. It has enslaved every thing like itself; some little borders marked out by compasses, some cut hedges, some quincunxes without shade, have succeeded to those lofty forest trees which sheltered the wise heads of our Ancestors." Enthusiastically fond of the works of agriculture, Sainval's favourite book is, *The Friend of Man*.

"O the worthy, the brave, the honest Citizen, he cries; behold an Author who

* The same fault may *perhaps* be found with Richardson, but *certainly* with Fielding and Rousseau.

who deſerves the adoration of France! He is the patron of the weak, the defender of the unfortunate; he is the Genius who urges the rights of Humanity and of Juſtice, againſt Force and Oppreſſion."

Sainval employs himſelf in reforming ancient abuſes. There is one, he ſays, which he has juſt aboliſhed throughout all his territories. They have had the madneſs to cut the corn near the ground; during this operation the ears are daſhed or bruiſed againſt each other; the largeſt and the ripeſt grains fall out, are trodden under foot, &c. My corn is cut, but, it is near the ear; the precious grain that nouriſhes mankind ought to be ſtrictly preſerved; every Reaper carefully places them in an apron made for this purpoſe, which he wears before him, and then depoſits them in a covered waggon, well incloſed: By theſe means nothing falls, nothing is loſt; and I have thus diſcovered the ſecret of increaſing my crop one-fourth, after the example of our maſters, the wiſe Engliſh."—What a bad citizen, too! You praiſe the Engliſh, thoſe Barbarians who are conquerors at ſea, who have a bloody theatre, and among whom the populace are reckoned ſomething."—"Ladies, do not forget that you are indebted to them for the ſagacious game of Whiſt; that, I think, ought to make you friends with them; &c."

Sainval continues the account of his pleaſures and employments; but this recital, and the place where he lived, ſeemed inſupportable. "Adieu, my dear Philoſopher, ſaid Madame de Lorvel, thou art dead, buried, loſt, drowned. Thou haſt renounced the approbation of our ſex; thou art in the right—I will ſtay here no longer, for thou wilt give me the vapours.—Live with Nature, follow punctually the laws of Nature, thou art certainly moſt worthy of it. Study thy Rouſſeau, gather thy ſallad, give audience to beggars, be in raptures with thy Vicar, build ruins; adieu. Oh! what an original: On what a head for the future, muſt we depend!"—And away they went, and reported and wrote word every where, that Sainval was become a fool, unpolite, ſelf-opinionated, whimſical, a Farmer, and, in ſhort, a Philoſopher.

At Bourdeaux, the Marchioneſs ſets up for a *Bel Eſprit*, and on this occaſion, in a circle of men of learning, one of them gives thoſe characters of ſome modern Writers, which have been before inſerted. (*See* p. 275.)

Theſe extracts, it is hoped, will induce ſome of our circulating Librarians to employ a good hand in tranſlating the whole; they may be aſſured that it will turn to better account, and be more acceptable to the generality of their cuſtomers than moſt of the original traſh that fills their catalogues, and loads their ſhelves. CRITO.

Extracts from the Abbé Milnot's Elements of the Hiſtory of England.

IT is well known that the Earl of Oxford, (Mr. Harley,) had greatly contributed to the diſgrace of the Duke of Marlborough. In 1712, after the change of the Miniſtry, Prince Eugene came to London, and it was thought that the deſign of his viſit was to animate the Whigs by his preſence and his intrigues. This great man treated Marlborough as if he had ſtill been in favour. Oxford having invited him, one day to dinner, congratulated him on having, at his table, the firſt General in Europe: *If I am*, replied the Prince, *I may thank you for it.* An elogium the more ſeaſonable, as Marlborough's diſgrace was principally owing to Oxford."

[Similar to this was the D. of Marlborough's own reply to Marſhal Tallard, after the battle of Blenheim; on the Marſhal's ſaying, that "he (the Duke) had defeated the beſt troops in Europe;" *I hope you except the Troops that defeated them:* And ſuch alſo was the compliment paid by the Duke of Montegu to the Duke of Marlborough at Boughton in Northamptonſhire, on the latter admiring the water-works there, and ſaying, "he thought them equal to thoſe of Lewis XIV. at Verſailles." *No, my Lord Duke, my Water-works are not equal, but your Grace's Fireworks are much ſuperior to his.*]

After the expulſion of the Stuarts, the Royal Prerogative was contracted within narrower bounds, the Acts of Arbitrary Power were leſs common, Civil Liberty was better ſecured; but the Sovereign was ſcarce leſs powerful. He had always at hand thoſe reſources which work upon the paſſions. Having Places and Honours at his diſpoſal, he could bias that multitude of ambitious or venal ſouls who worſhip Fortune. A contagious corruption, produced by wealth and intrigue, infected from the time of William III. thoſe haughty people ſo jealous of their Liberty. Two irreconcileable parties employed againſt each other the fatal art of ſeducing Citizens,

and

and purchasing votes. In order to have a majority in Parliament, they were not ashamed of changing the principles of Patriotism; and the Court took care to profit by an evil that favoured its designs. It carried the point of filling the Lower House with its partizans, of influencing their debates, and of drawing from thence enormous subsidies, more for its own interest, than for the necessities of the state. The Act of Triennial Parliaments furnished the Patriots with a resource. They had hopes of soon gaining a superiority. But since the duration of Parliament was fixed at seven years, under George I. the nation seems exposed to the attacks of Despotism. In 1734, some vain attempts were made to restore matters to their ancient footing. —There have always been in England those vigilant, zealous, incorruptible men, who have their country incessantly before their eyes, who struggle against the torrent of foreign interests, and who speak like Citizens in the midst of the most corrupt Assembly. A Government where such men may freely speak their thoughts, where they speak them without fear, and without evasion, has in itself a grand principle of life and vigour. But since the crown has had a standing army, since it has had some interests which do not concern the nation, since it can depend on the votes of a long Parliament, the balance of those powers which form the English Constitution, is become more difficult to support; some violent attacks on Liberty, would raise a rebellion among a people that are jealous, and terrible in their fury. Corruption, by destroying principles, may one day, perhaps, occasion more mischief than the violence of Despotism.

"Politeness has not yet softened that fierceness of manners which the English derive from their climate, from the form of their Government, and from their situation in an island. Men accustomed to the sea, inflamed by the spirit of faction, proud of liberty and riches, addicted to party disputes, wholly engrossed by their interests, their systems; hot, fiery, less by fits than by principle, are so apt to disdain the art of pleasing, that they often transgress the bounds of good breeding. It frequently happens that the Nobles themselves, intermixed with the people, partake of their heats, their riots and excesses. Wealth levels rank; the great power of the Commons elates the heart of the vulgar. Every one thinking himself of consequence, and fearing no man, the pride of all makes a kind of equality between all. Humour, whim, caprice, must necessarily prevail in a nation where most Citizens are regardless of pleasing any one. *Most men of genius will be tormented by their genius itself,* according to the Remark of M. de Montesquieu; *with a disdain, or a distaste for all things, they will be miserable, though they have such abundant reason to be happy.* To this, doubtless, is owing the frenzy of suicide, of which there are frequent examples in England.

"Courage and politics, agriculture and industry, commerce and navigation, have exalted the power of the English to the highest point which it can probably attain. The sciences and polite literature have rendered their glory still more durable. No people surpass them in learned disquisitions. Their Mathematicians, their Philosophers have opened an immense field to the human mind. It is sufficient to name Newton and Locke, geniuses the more wonderful, as they shut themselves up in the sphere of Nature, in order to dive into her mysteries, instead of losing themselves in fantastic systems to create new errors. Many Philosophers in England have taken the false paths of impiety. But religion has found among the English some defenders without prejudices, and without fanaticism, no less powerful in their arguments, than respectable for the extent of their knowledge. The Clergy having lost their ancient credit, have applied themselves to labours which procure them general esteem. They have very little influence in affairs, but they impress truth on the mind. Science conducts them to ecclesiastical dignities, and emulation nourishes talents which would be stifled under the empire of interest.

"In a country where the useful is preferred to the agreeable, researches and experiments which relate to the wants of society, principally engage the attention of the public. Every one knows how much the English have laboured in this way, and what success they have had. In bringing to perfection agriculture and navigation, they have secured to themselves inexhaustible resources. By the inoculation of the small pox they have preserved some thousands of Citizens. It is not for us to weigh the reasons for or against this practice. But in whatever point of view it is taken, the example of an intelligent nation is in this way the strongest of all proofs; and though

though an individual may be fearful of inoculation, the public ought to deſire it.

" Learning is become, in this age, one of the principal ornaments in England; the celebrated Authors that ſhe has produced, are at preſent too well known to make it neceſſary to name them. New ideas, deep reflections, refined thoughts, a manly, emphatical ſtyle, often obſcure for the ſake of preciſion, characterize almoſt all of them. The Engliſh have enriched their Theatre with the ſpoils of that of France, which they affect to deſpiſe; but they have taught us to think more cloſely, to put fewer ſhackles on genius, to diffuſe uſeful truths even in frivolous writings, to change romances themſelves into ſchools of morality. Let us do juſtice to their excellent Writers; our own will not be leſs the delight of all Europe."

From this ſpecimen, the Engliſh reader will doubtleſs be curious to ſee the whole, and will be glad to hear that his curioſity will ſoon be gratified by the ingenious pen of Mrs. Brooke, (the tranſlator of the *Memoirs of the Marquis de St. Forlaix*, juſt publiſhed;) and alſo that M. Millot's *Elements of the Hiſtory of France* are undertaken by the fair tranſlator of the *Select Tales of Marmontel.*

Of Mrs. Brooke's *Emily Montagu*, (publiſhed in French at Amſterdam,) the Authors of the *Bibliotheque des Sciences* expreſs themſelves as follows: " If one may judge of this Writer by her work, we muſt ſuppoſe her poſſeſſed of the greateſt ſenſibility and goodneſs of heart. Such is the character of all the heroes of this Novel? they are, perhaps, a little too ſimilar to thoſe of *Julia Mandeville*; but be that as it may, *Emily Montagu* is one of the beſt works of the kind which have appeared for ſome time. We find in this hiſtory few events; the intereſt which we take in it is produced by the charms of ſentiment, and ſupported by the graces of ſtyle, and it would be eaſy to extract from it a great number of juſt, ingenious, and refined thoughts. A deſcription of Canada, and of the manners of its inhabitants, compoſes one part of this work, which is written in the form of letters."

Critical Remarks on ſome Paſſages of Voltaire, from the French. Continued from p. 414.

" THE Chriſtian and Mahometan Religions acknowledge the Jewiſh for their parent; and by a remarkable contradiction, they at once abhor and reverence this Parent." *Melanges de Literature, Chap.* 60.

ANSW. The ancient Jewiſh religion was holy and venerable; It was the worſhip which God himſelf preſcribed, but this worſhip, according to the divine oracles, was to be abrogated, its ſacrifices aboliſhed, its miniſters rejected. The preſent Jewiſh religion, is, in the eyes of Chriſtians and Muſſulmen, that abrogated worſhip. Where is the contradiction, that, though they reject the one, they ſhould reverence the other?

" In ſhort, you will find the Jews an ignorant and barbarous people, who have long joined to the moſt ſhameful avarice, the moſt deteſtable ſuperſtition, and a moſt horrible hatred for all the nations which tolerate and enrich them. We muſt not *(he adds, by way of favour)* we muſt not, however, burn them." *Ditto.*

ANS. M. de Voltaire may be aſſured that many of thoſe whom he treats ſo cruelly, had rather be burned than deſerve theſe horrible imputations. It would not, perhaps, be difficult to prove that the Jews are neither more ignorant, nor more barbarous, nor more ſuperſtitious than other people, and that the wealthy among them are more addicted to profuſion than to avarice. But there need no other proofs than public notoriety to inform us, that they ſo ſtrongly adopt the patriotic ſpirit of the nation, in which they are ſettled, that they carry it farther than the natives themſelves. The Jews are jealous to an extreme of the glory of all thoſe people who admit them, and *whom they enrich* *. If M. de Voltaire will allow himſelf time to reconſider this ſubject, he will find that he owes ſatisfaction to the Jews, to truth, to the age, and above all, to poſterity, who will plead his authority, to miſuſe and to cruſh a people already too wretched.

In particular, the pretended *ignorance* that he aſcribes to the Jews, is far from being proved †. They have had, they ſtill have, among them learned men in the countries where they are unmoleſted.

* It would, perhaps, be a queſtion not unworthy the diſcuſſion of politicians, to know whether the Jews enrich the countries that admit them, or whether they only enrich themſelves.

† Ariſtotle, as quoted by Clearchus ſays, that when he was in Aſia, he was viſited by a Jew ſo profoundly learned, that compared with him, the Greeks appeared as ignorant as brutes.

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Their Tactics ſeem not to have been deſpicable; their language has great beauties; and if among his immenſe acquiſitions M. de Voltaire had included the Hebrew, he would have been charmed with the poetical beauties of which it is capable. What tranſpires in ſome works that are copied from weak tranſlations, is a proof of it: Witneſs the ſublime Odes of Rouſſeau, the admirable ſtrokes of Athaliah *. Has not M. de Voltaire, been enabled by the ſame mine to adorn his pieces of a different kind? Iſaiah abounds with beauties, which prove that arts, ſciences, taſte, prevailed in the court of Judah. It would be eaſy to ſhow, that after the captivity and the diſperſion of the Jews, there were learned men among them, as well in Arabia as in Spain, where they were phyſicians and overſeers in the royal houſhold. Maimonides was verſed in all the ſciences of his age.

"Theſe people, (continues M. de Voltaire) were not renowned for any art." It is difficult to penetrate the obſcurity of ſuch a remote antiquity; but in ſpite of the veil which the Greeks have thrown over every thing that preceded them, in order to arrogate to themſelves the invention of all arts and ſciences, it is plain that the Jews preceded them in many; for inſtance, in the art of engraving on precious ſtones †. The ſame may be ſaid of many different arts, and may be ſuppoſed of many more; at leaſt, it cannot be denied, that we find in the Hebrew alphabet, the origen of the Greek, which has ſerved as a vocabulary to that of the Latins.

"The Jews (proceeds M. de Voltaire) never were natural Philoſophers, nor Geometricians, nor Aſtronomers."

Not to dwell on Natural Philoſophy, as no ancient nation made any progreſs in it, the Natural Hiſtory written by Solomon was prior by many ages to thoſe of Ariſtotle and of Pliny. It muſt have been difficult for Solomon, both as a King, and as a Philoſopher, to have inſerted in his works more trifles than thoſe two ſages: Solomon wrote from the Cedar unto the Hyſſop; that is enough. Are not ſome traces of geometry to be found in the deſcription of the Tabernacle, and ſtill more in that of Solomon's Temple, and in that of which Ezekiel gives the plan? As to aſtronomy, it is ſtrange that M. de Voltaire ſhould be ignorant, that of all the ancient nations, the Jews were beſt acquainted with the account of the courſe of the Sun and Moon, with the art of intercalations, and with all that aſtronomical knowledge, by which they prevented in their calendar the embarraſſment and confuſion to which the Greeks and Romans were ſubject. Hence the opinion of their Rabbins, that this ſuperior aſtronomical knowledge was revealed to Moſes, and that it was at all times a ſecret to other nations; at leaſt, it is certain, that Moſes brought from Egypt lights ſuperior to thoſe of his age and country.

But to ſhew that the figure and vocabulary of the alphabet were originally owing to the Hebrews or Phœnicians, the *Pœnulus* of Plautus ſufficiently proves it, as well as many other works of antiquity; but above all, the names and figures of the letters of the alphabet. Every one knows that the characters A, B, C, D, were only a corruption of the Greek letters, *Alpha*, *Beta*, *Gamma*, *Delta*; and it is plain, that thoſe are derived from the Hebrew *Aleph*, *Beth*, *Gimel*, *Daleth*. Of which this is a demonſtration, viz. that the name of every letter of the Hebrew alphabet conveys the figure which that letter preſents to the eye, and firſt gave riſe to writing in hieroglyphics, which addreſſes the eyes by ſigns or images, rather than by characters uſed at random. To inſtance this in a few, *Beth*, בּ ſignifies *a houſe*, and ſuch is the figure of that letter. *Gimel*, or *Gamel*, גּ, ſignifies a *Camel*, and the letter repreſents the neck of that animal. *Daleth*, דּ, denotes a door, and the contour of the character repreſents it. *Vau*, וּ, expreſſes a *Pillar*, and this is alſo expreſſed by the letter. *Zain* זּ, means a *ſabre*, or *ſcymetar*, ſuch as it appears on paper. *Sin*, or *Sen*, שׁ, ſignifies *Teeth*, and that letter repreſents a *Fork*, or *Trident*. *Gnain*, *an Eye*, *Phé*, *a Mouth*, are ſufficiently like thoſe objects.

"Wolaſton, [*for Woolſton*] Collins, Tindal, Shafteſbury, Bolingbroke, and many others, have alledged, that the art of engraving their thoughts on poliſhed ſtone, on brick, on lead, or on wood, was in the time of Moſes, the only manner of writing; and that the Chaldeans and the Egyptians then wrote in no other manner: Therefore Moſes could not write the Pentateuch. *"

* To which may be added, Biſhop Lowth's excellent imitations of the prophets, &c. in his *Prælectiones*.

† The book of Exodus affords a proof of it, ch. xxviii. v. 9. *And thou ſhalt take two onyx-ſtones, and grave on them the names of the Children of Iſrael.*

* Treatiſe on Toleration, ch. xii.

Inſtead of ſound reaſoning, this ſeems only a conſequence falſely drawn from a moſt uncertain principle.

A conſequence falſely drawn: for though it were true that engraving on thoſe hard perplexing materials was then the only manner of writing, does it follow that Moſes could not write the Pentateuch? How was it naturally, metaphyſically, or morally impoſſible for him to engrave it on ſtone; or if ſtone ſeemed too hard, on lead, and for want of lead, on wood?

An uncertain principle: in fact, what proof can theſe critics produce of it? Have they ſome ſecret memoirs of thoſe ancient times, which they have read, and of which all the learned are ignorant?

The art of engraving their thoughts on ſtone, wood, &c. was then the only manner of writing..... Were they then ignorant or negligent of the art of painting them? They had invented, to engrave their thoughts, ſome inſtruments of copper or ſteel, though "to "forge iron, or ſupply the want of it, "there muſt be (according to M. de "V. ‡) ſo many happy chances, ſo "much induſtry, ſo many ages, that it "is ſcarce conceivable how men could "accompliſh it;" and yet they had not found, in order to paint them, thoſe colours which nature every where ſets before us! When did that art, ſo convenient, and ſince become ſo common, begin then to be known and adopted in thoſe countries? Are theſe critics able to inform us? The Chineſe, the Mexicans § practiſed it from the earlieſt ages of their empire; the ſavages of America are acquainted with it, and the Egyptians, the Chaldeans were ignorant of it till after Moſes! "We have at this day ſome "Egyptian mummies above 4000 years "old †" Are theſe writers ſure that "none of thoſe which are found girt "round with rolls of cloth, covered with painted hieroglyphics, are not of that date? M. de Voltaire himſelf ſays, that "a child of the leaſt ſagacity, not being able to make himſelf underſtood, will contrive to draw with a coal on a wall, the objects that he wants; and the finding out more laſting colours, is only one ſtep farther.*" And this ſtep the Chaldeans could not take! thoſe people, according to him, ſo antient and ſo enlightened †, who calculated eclipſes from the time of the deluge, could not conceive, from that time to Moſes, what would enter into the breaſt of a child.

Even ſuppoſing that they knew not yet how to employ colours in writing, or that they did not make uſe of them, what authority have theſe critics for confining to ſtone, wood, and metals, the materials on which writing was engraved? How are they ſure that the Egyptians did not engrave on the bark of certain trees, on the leaves of the palm-tree, &c. as has long been the practice in the Indies and in China?

But it is not enough to ſay, that their principle is uncertain, we may add, that there is no doubt of the contrary, and in confirmation of it, let us appeal to the ſagacious Count de Caylus: "It is certain, (ſays he) that writing, once invented, muſt have been employed on every thing that could receive it." It was not then only on ſtone, on metals, and on wood, that they wrote in the earlieſt ages; it was *on every thing that could receive writing*. This is the dictate of reaſon enlightened by ſcience,

‡ See *Philoſophy of Hiſtory*, Article *Chaldeans*. This Author thinks, that writing was engraved on ſtone and metals, before drawing and painting! and on this principle he maintains, that it was impoſſible for Moſes to write the Pentateuch.

§ See the Hiſtory of Mexico: As to the Chineſe, read in the *Additions to the Eſſay on General Hiſtory*, what the Author relates of Fohi, and of his laws, written on the back of a winged ſerpent, where probably, they were not engraved.

† See *Philoſophy of Hiſtory*, Article, *Egyptian Monuments*.

* See *Philoſophy of Hiſtory*, Article, *Language of the Egyptians, and their Symbols*. Engraved writing muſt have been to writing drawn with colours, what engraving is to drawing, conſequently poſterior.

† In the *Philoſophy of Hiſtory* Article, *Chaldeans*, M. de Voltaire undertakes to prove that thoſe people were prior to the deluge: a little more, and he would have adopted their calculation of 470,000 years. But is it not evident, that the more remote he makes the origin of the Chaldeans, and the antiquity of the neighbouring nations, the more probable it is, that thoſe ancient nations ſhould have invented the art of painting their thoughts at the time of Moſes?

To give an high idea of the knowledge and antiquity of the Chineſe, this Author ſays, in the ſame work, that *the Chineſe wrote on ſlight tablets of Bamboo, when the Chaldeans wrote only on Brick.* Does he imagine that the Chaldeans, though they could write on brick, never wrote on any thing elſe; or that it was more eaſy to write on brick than on tablets of bamboo, with the point of a bone, or of ſome hard wood?

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and can be denied by no man of ſenſe, unleſs he has ſome private intereſt in maintaining the contrary. "Materials, (adds the Count) vary in different times and countries. It may, however, be ſaid, that for ſuch a neceſſary of life, that which was moſt common, and moſt eaſily carried would be preferred." All people doubtleſs would have preferred it. But by a ſpirit of oppoſition inconceivable in every other nation, the Egyptians and Chaldeans, exactly at the time of Moſes, did quite the reverſe. Theſe wiſe people preferred materials the moſt troubleſome and the moſt difficult to be carried. Is this credible?

Thus the conſequence is ill drawn; and the principle not only doubtful but falſe. Is this a concluſive manner of reaſoning?

"At the time of Moſes, (add theſe learned critics,) they wrote only in hieroglyphics. But in the employing theſe characters, they could only write the ſubſtance of things which they would tranſmit to poſterity, and not ſucceſſive and exact hiſtories."

Firſt, is it certain, that at the time of Moſes they only wrote in hieroglyphics? The ſingularity of an opinion does not entitle it to diſpenſe with alleging proofs: Where are they?

On the contrary, we have proofs ſufficiently ſtrong that the letters of the alphabet were then known. Such, among others, are, the novelty of theſe notions above advanced, and the antiquity of ours, a kind of poſſeſſion that ought not to yield to vague conjectures and to aſſertions void of proof; the improbability that Moſes, who, M. de V. allows, wrote at leaſt *his principal laws* and the moſt intereſting events of the hiſtory of his nation, ſhould have written in hieroglyphical characters, compoſed, for the moſt part, of men and animals, he, who, according to this author, *forbade any one to engrave them*, and who, according to other learned writers, could not but know that the abuſe of theſe characters had been one of the ſources of the Egyptian idolatry; in ſhort, the little probability there was that to theſe characters employed by the lawgiver and conſecrated by God himſelf, he ſhould have ſubſtituted others ſo different, without the ſlighteſt trace of ſo remarkable a change being left in ſcripture or tradition.

Add to theſe particular proofs, the teſtimony even of profane hiſtory, which informs us, that almoſt all nations have looked upon the invention of letters as of the higheſt antiquity; that the Aſſyrians, the Chaldeans, believed it as ancient as their empire; that the Egyptians pretended that their Thot, or one of his children, was the inventor of it; *they*, ſays the celebrated Warburton,* *who aſcribed to their Gods the invention of nothing whoſe origin was known to them*; that theſe people, in all whoſe ſciences Moſes was inſtructed, had a political and a ſacerdotal alphabet at the time of their ancient Kings; that Cecrops and Cadmus, one of whom is thought prior to the Jewiſh lawgiver, the other his contemporary, then carried the knowledge of alphabetical characters into Greece, &c.

It is not therefore certain that in the time of Moſes they wrote only in hieroglyphics. We ſhall now ſhow that it is as certain, that by employing theſe characters, he might have written the Pentateuch.

Let us firſt obſerve, that the characters of repreſentative and hieroglyphical writing ſucceſſively underwent various alterations. At firſt they rudely painted objects as they appeared in nature † and this probably was the firſt writing of the ancient nations, the Egyptians, Chaldeans, Chineſe, &c. Such is even at this day that of ſome nations of America. Afterwards they no longer painted the whole of theſe objects; they were contented with tracing the outline of ſome of their principal parts. At length they confined themſelves to the moſt neceſſary lines, in order to draw them. Such is ſtill the writing of the Chineſe, and ſuch ſeems to have been that of moſt

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* According to other writers, Moſes only forbade the carrying figures of men, and animals, in order to worſhip them.

M. de Voltaire goes ſtill farther; he affirms, that *the Hebrews were forbidden by the ſecond article of their law to write in hieroglyphics*. Moſes therefore could not have written even his principal laws, which is contrary, not only to all the teſtimonies of antiquity, as well ſacred as profane; but alſo to the conceſſions of M. de Voltaire, or he muſt have written them in alphabetical letters, which directly contradicts the opinion of the Critics quoted above.

† This learned Writer ſuppoſes that the Egyptian hieroglyphics did not become ſacred till after the invention of letters, and that they were ſacred at the time of Joſeph.

Before hieroglyphics, ſays M. de Voltaire, *they rudely painted what they would have underſtood*. What! they knew how to draw, to paint, to make uſe of colours; they employed them in order to expreſs what they deſired; and they only wrote by engraving on ſtone. See *Philoſophy of Hiſtory*, Article, *Egyptians*.

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nations, till by a happy effort of genius, they contrived to draw no longer the objects, but the ſigns of thoughts, that is to ſay, words which recall them to us.

Let us now ſuppoſe, what theſe critics have not proved, that Moſes actually knew only the hieroglyphical characters of the firſt ſort, was it impoſſible for him, by employing them, to write ſuch a hiſtory as the Pentateuch; a mere abridgement, and no more than was neceſſary? The Mexicans were only acquainted with the firſt repreſentative writing; nevertheleſs they had their hiſtory ‡ from their firſt entrance into the country, to the time when the Europeans came to conquer it, and this hiſtory included their laws, the regulation of their police, the particulars of their government, &c. Why could not the lawgiver of the Hebrews have written ſuch another with the ſame characters?

If it was not impoſſible to have ſucceſſive and exact hiſtories with the firſt repreſentative writing, there are ſtronger reaſons for the ſecond, and ſtill ſtronger for the third; that is to ſay, for the running hieroglyphics. Have not the Chineſe ſucceſſive and exact hiſtories? Their writing, however, as has juſt been ſaid, is only that third hieroglyphical manner, or at leaſt, it nearly reſembles it §. Now what proofs have theſe critics that Moſes was not acquainted with the ſecond or even the third manner of writing in hieroglyphics?

Suppoſing therefore, that at the time of Moſes, alphabetical characters were not yet invented, it was not impoſſible for him to write the Pentateuch.

"It was impoſſible," ſay theſe great critics, "to engrave large books in a deſert, where every thing was wanting, &c." True; *large books*, thoſe twelve or fifteen folio's which crowd our libraries; the Encyclopedia, for inſtance, or any other work of that bulk. But comparatively ſpeaking, the Pentateuch is *a ſmall book*; nay, the whole book of Geneſis muſt probably be omitted; for we are not certain but that Moſes might have written that before he left Egypt. At leaſt Deuteronomy muſt not be included, as that was not written in the deſert.

M. de V. ſays, that Joſhua cauſed this to be engraved on ſtone. But Deuteronomy is the fifth part of the Pentateuch. Why could not Moſes have engraved the reſt in the ſame manner? It would only have employed him four times as long.*

But, ſay theſe writers, this is the exact difficulty. "How could they find time in a deſert where they ſo often changed their abode?" Not ſo often: we are pretty well acquainted with theſe changes; they were far from being ſo frequent as M. de V. ſuppoſes. The journeying of the Iſraelites is pointed out in the books of Moſes; let us allow them ten years to perform it, which certainly is too much †, and then there will ſtill remain thirty years of reſidence. Could they not in thirty years engrave even on ſtone three or four ſuch ſhort books as thoſe of the law?

But "how could ſo many engravers be found in a deſert, where there was no one who could ſupply them with cloathes, nor cut them out, nor even mend their ſandals, &c."

So many engravers! Were ſo many then wanting? And were not a dozen enough to engrave, in thirty years, even on ſtone and in hieroglyphics, three or four books of the Pentateuch? And if they were only engraved on wood, as theſe critics allow they might have been, and in alphabetical characters, of which there is the greateſt probability, leſs time and fewer engravers would be neceſſary.

"In a deſert, where the moſt neceſſary arts were wanting, where they had not even wherewith to make bread?" ‡ But why could they not make it?

‡ Some fragments of thoſe hiſtories are ſtill in being. But moſt of thoſe precious remains were deſtroyed by the Spaniards, who took them for books of magic. See the *Memoirs of the Academy of Belles Lettres.*

§ *How can we pretend*, ſays M. de Voltaire, ſpeaking of the Chineſe, *to conteſt the archives of a nation which was wholly civilized when we were ſtil ſavages?* "Were the Europeans any thing more when the Jewiſh Republic was formed by Moſes?

* We only reaſon here from M. de Voltaire's conceſſions, though it is probable, that by *the words of the law* which Joſhua cauſed to be engraved on ſtone, we muſt underſtand not all Deuteronomy, but only the two chapters of Bleſſings and Curſes.

† The various marches of the Iſraelites in the Wilderneſs, ſcarce amount in the whole, to four hundred and fifty leagues, which they might perform, in leſs than ten years, without going very faſt.

‡ Admire the juſtneſs of this reaſoning: "The Iſraelites, in the Deſert, for want of bread, lived on manna; therefore they had loſt the art of baking. They wanted leather and ſtuffs; therefore they had neither ſhoemakers nor taylors; therefore they had loſt their engravers, and the art of engraving; therefore Moſes was not the author

was it because they had lost the art of baking, and had no bakers? by no means; it was because they had no meal. The case is the same with the other arts abovementioned. Neither shoemakers nor taylors, but leather and stuffs were wanting, supposing they were wanted. The materials had been used, but the arts and the artificers remained. Why then should not more engravers remain, artists so necessary, at least to M. de V's. hypothesis? This is the more likely, as in all appearance neither wood nor stones were wanting for engraving, though they might want stuffs to make cloaths, and leather to mend the sandals.

Besides, if Moses had no more engravers, how came Joshua to find them? Can it be supposed that he took them from the kingdoms of Og and of Sehon, or that he sent the Israelites to learn engraving in the cities of Ai and of Jericho? In short, let it be observed that the law, or the greatest part of it, was written near mount Sinai, where God, giving it separately to Moses, commanded him each time to go and write down what he there received. The Israelites arrived at Mount Sinai forty eight days after their departure from Egypt. Is it probable that they should have lost in so short a time all their engravers? And what pretence has M. de V. to make a mortality fall on those artists in particular? What, could not at least one or two have been left, who during the sojourning of the Hebrews at the foot of the mountain might have formed pupils? No, masters and pupils, all must die. It is hard to be obliged to kill so many people in order to remove a difficulty. Let us rather suffer them to live, and let us allow that the Israelites in the wilderness had lost neither all the arts nor all the artists; this is much more natural and more in the common course of things.

Moses therefore did not want engravers of characters in the wilderness; he wanted there neither stones nor wood, nor time for engraving. Therefore, in the false hypothesis of these critics, the abode of the Hebrews in the wilderness was not an obstacle that could prevent his writing the Pentateuch: the impossibility which these writers pretend, is therefore a chimæra, and their proofs mere quibbles.

That such arguments should be found in the writings of a Collins, and a Tindel, &c. is not surprising: the character of those authors is well known. But that such a man as M. de Voltaire should not disdain to transcribe them, that he should so far demean himself as to interweave these rags in his text, and that he should coolly present them to his readers as *useful* observations, this is utterly unaccountable.

[*To be continued.*]

Mr. URBAN.

LOoking lately into the English translation of Voltaire's works, besides many obvious mistakes which much surprised me, such as *Bourgogne* for *Burgundy*, vol. 14. p. 4. *at Allemagne*, for *in Germany*, &c. I met with one which I could not correct without turning to the original, and shall therefore point it out to the English reader. It is in the dedication of Zara to the Duke of Richelieu, where the translator has made his author compliment his excellency on his "noble attempt to overthrow an English *colony* with four canons only." At first view, some perhaps would apply this to the Duke's conquest of Minorca, did they not recollect that many more cannons were necessary for that conquest, and that this dedication was dated in 1755 &c. But the original, which is *qui ait imaginé de renverser une colonne Anglaise avec quatre canons*, will clear up the difficulty, especially when we remember the account which this same writer gives in his *age of Lewis* XIV. of the victory at Fontenoy, which he pretends, was entirely owing to the Duke of Richelieu's ordering four cannons to play on the *column* of English, which till then had carried all before it. CRITO.

History of a most remarkable distemper, in which the patient could draw off the skin of his hand like a glove. [*See the plate.*]

MR. William Wright, of Saham Toney in the county of Norfolk, attorney at law, about fifty years of age, rather of a weak and lax constitution from his youth, was first seized about 10 years ago with the following singular kind of fever. The physical gentlemen he at different times consulted were at a loss to know what name or character to distinguish it by. It has returned many times

thor of the Pentateuch.". Is not this reasoning highly philosophical? If we should say, the Hebrews, who had no bakers in the Desert, most probably also wanted cooks, therefore when the quails fell in their camp, they fell there all roasted, or they ate them all raw, this would be a faint imitation of this rare logic.



Representation of a cuticular Glove.

times once; sometimes twice in a year, attended with the same symptoms and circumstances; but not to so great a degree since the year 1764 as before; and it has been generally observed to come on upon obstructed perspiration, in consequence of catching cold, to which he is very subject.

Besides the common febrile symptoms upon the invasion of this disease, his skin itches universally, more especially at the joints; and the itching is followed by many little red spots, with a small degree of swelling: soon after his fingers become very stiff, hard and painful at their ends, and at the roots of his nails. In 24 hours, or thereabouts, the cuticle begins to separate from the *cutis*, and, in ten or twelve days, this separation is general from head to foot; when he has many times turned the cuticle off from the wrists to the fingers ends, completely like gloves; and in the same manner also to the ends of his toes; after which his nails shoot gradually from their roots, at first attended with exquisite pain, which abates as the separation of the cuticle advances; and the nails are generally thrown off by new ones in about six months.

The cuticle rises in the palms of his hands, and soles of his feet, resembling blisters, but has no fluid under it; and when it comes off, it leaves the subjacent skin very sensible for a few days. Sometimes, upon catching cold, before he has been quite free from feverish symptoms, he has had a second separation of the cuticle from the *cutis*, but then it is so thin as to appear only like scurf, which demonstrates the quick renewal of this part.

Account of the proceedings at the County meeting at York, in a letter from a gentleman present.

"THO' I live very distant from York, yet, as a friend to liberty and the constitution, I went to the county meeting advertised for the 25th inst. About noon Sir George Armitage was requested to take the chair. After expressing his sense of the honour conferred on him, and giving assurance of the exertion of his abilities in the business for which they were assembled, he told them he would first read their late petition, and then give an account of its reception, which was nothing more than that the King received it with a smile.

"Sir G. Saville then rose up, and gave a very brief account of what had been done in the house tending to remedy the grievances so long complained of, but said nothing to countenance a remonstrance.

"Sir George Armitage, (without taking the sense of the freeholders concerning a remonstrance,) begged leave to read a paper, containing thanks to their worthy representatives for their conduct in parliament, the last session.

"The next speaker at this meeting was Charles Turner, Esq; He did not in the least disapprove what Sir George Armitage had proposed, but thought if this was all they intended by calling the freeholders together,—if they took no notice of the contempt of their dutiful and loyal petition to the throne, most of the freeholders would be greatly disappointed; that they should be the laugh of the ministry; that they should be thought to forsake the cause in which they had embarked; and, therefore proposed a conditional remonstrance, in support of which he was very warm, and spoke to the satisfaction of some, who, before, had not the most friendly opinion of him.

"It was then agreed, that the letter of thanks should be first voted;—and then the sense of the freeholders taken concerning a remonstrance. The letter of thanks was assented to without one dissenting voice.

"Mr. Turner had proposed a committee, with whom was to be trusted the whole affair; this was the next subject of consideration. Sir George Armitage then proclaimed aloud, 'all who are 'for the committee *hold up their hand*, 'all who are against the committee *hold* 'up their hand likewise.' This causing some confusion, a division was agreed upon, and those who were not freeholders were requested to leave the room for a few minutes.—Against the committee a great majority.

"Lord John Cavendish was, I think, the next speaker; he recommended lenient and gentle measures, as the most probable method of having all their complaints redressed when his Majesty perceived they did not oppose the measures of government for the sake of opposition, but in defence of their own privileges, when violated and infringed.

"After some trifling altercation, it was next proposed by (if I am not mistaken) Sir Cecil Wray, that the sense of the freeholders should be taken concerning a remonstrance, when it was observed by Lord J. Cavendish, that, in the letter already assented to, they had expressly declared they forbore to reiterate their complaints before the throne; and that they now were, in direct contradic-

diction to themſelves, going to reiterate. Accordingly all was quaſhed, and Sir George Armitage left the chair."

The following is the letter of thanks to the Knights of the ſhire above alluded to.

To Sir George Saville, *Bart. and* Edwin Laſcelles, *Eſq;*

Gentlemen, York, Sept. 25. 1770.

"WE the freeholders of the county of York, aſſembled here, deſire to expreſs our ſentiments to you on the preſent dangerous ſituation of affairs.

"In preſenting a petition to the throne, we acted from the ſtrongeſt conviction, that it was our duty to repreſent to his majeſty how ſeverely we thought the rights of all the electors of Great Britain ſtruck at by that reſolution which nominated a repreſentative to a county, in oppoſition to the votes of a majority of the freeholders.

"We had reaſon to hope, that an application, ſo full of affectionate loyalty to our ſovereign, and preſented in a mode ſo agreeable to the principles of the conſtitution, would have met with a favourable reception. But we neither can nor will impute its failure to any other cauſe, than the arts and management of thoſe, who have no other means of juſtifying their own miſconduct to their ſovereign, than by miſrepreſenting the deſires and affections of a loyal people.

Hopeleſs of ſucceſs from a reiterated petition, whilſt the ſame influence prevails, we forbear to make a further application to the throne; being confident that the former will remain an authentic teſtimony of our unalterable ſentiments, which, by every juſtifiable method, we are determined to ſupport; and we doubt not, that, by a ſteady perſeverance in theſe principles, the electors of Great Britain muſt finally obtain redreſs of their violated rights.

"Your conduct, gentlemen, hath juſtly merited the thanks of your conſtituents; and we have the ſatisfaction to declare, that we entirely approve all that you have done and ſaid in ſupport of their liberties.—By the explicit, manly, and determined part you have taken, during the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, the ſentiments of thoſe, whoſe intereſt is intruſted to your care, have been moſt faithfully expreſſed.

"It is not, therefore, to admoniſh or inſtruct, but to point you out as examples to animate and encourage others, that we now expreſs our ſenſe of the firmneſs and vigilance of your conduct, in theſe times of new and dangerous doctrines; when not only redreſs for the violation of the right of election hath not been obtained, but every attempt to ſecure that right from future violations hath been evaded.

"It is become but too evident, that neither the moſt ſacred rights of the people, nor the honour of the crown, have been objects of their care whoſe ſtations render them more peculiarly reſponſible for a ſtrict attention to both.

"The public welfare, then, demands, that thoſe who are choſen to guard its intereſts, ſhould employ their utmoſt attention to enquire into the cauſes of that general diſſatisfaction which prevails in the minds of a free, a generous, and a loyal people; and, ſhould there be found any juſt objects of national reſentment, we truſt, that neither miniſterial power ſhall be able to defeat, nor retirement from power elude the effect of that enquiry.

"That the minds of his Majeſty's Subjects may be united in a dutiful ſubmiſſion to legal authority, and a ſteady reſiſtance to illegal power; and that the rights of the people may be ſecured by the virtue and prudence of their Repreſentatives, the natural guardians of thoſe rights, is the fervent wiſh of every friend of the Conſtitution; and you may be aſſured, that, in purſuit of thoſe objects, you will always be ſupported by the Freeholders of the county of York.

By order of the Meeting,

GEO. ARMYTAGE, *Chairman.*

To the Freeholders of the County of York, aſſembled September 25, *at York.*

"Gentlemen,

"HAVING had the honour of receiving, by the hands of Sir George Armytage, a communication of your ſentiments, I beg leave in the firſt place to return you my grateful acknowledgement for ſuch parts of it as regard myſelf.

"I have always thought myſelf fortunate in the opportunities I have had of knowing from time to time the ſentiments of my Conſtituents: and it has been my particular happineſs to meet on thoſe occaſions with their approbation. I could, indeed, no longer ſerve them with ſatisfaction to my own mind, than I had reaſon to believe that my opinions coincided with theirs, at leaſt in eſſential and fundamental points.

"The importance of the ſubject, the impreſſion it has made on my mind, and the variety of matter contained in the paper tranſmitted to me, oblige me to extend my Anſwer beyond the length that is uſual or neceſſary in mere returns of compliment, or in anſwers on more ordinary occaſions.

"It

"It is impoſſible for me not to lament with you that any unhappy interpoſition of intereſted men between a gracious Sovereign and his people, ſhould make it eligible to forbear a ſecond application; hoping and truſting at the ſame time that your confidence is well founded, I do hold it to be impoſſible, while one grain of purity or vigour remains in the conſtitution, that principles and doctrines directly ſubverſive of it, can take root and flouriſh, nay, that they can even exiſt with any continuance. I am tempted ſo far to go beyond the limit of what is more eſſentially a neceſſary part of my Anſwer, as to expreſs the ſatisfaction it affords me to obſerve, that while you decline a meaſure, which to many might naturally ſeem more directly tending to redreſs, you have taken effectual care plainly to draw the line, and ſtrongly to mark the diſtinction (that diſtinction ſo eſſential in *Queſtions of Right*) between forbearance and acquieſcence.

"I accept with a pride, which I will acknowledge and avow every where, the teſtimony you bear to the little I can have done, in the proſecution of my duty; and I wiſh you to be aſſured, that I will perſevere, not only in aſſerting, but in maintaining to the utmoſt of my power, thoſe principles you have approved, the principles of the Conſtitution; and more eſpecially that firſt Right, the Right of Election, under which alone my office exiſts, and without which even the two characters in which we are now converſing, the Repreſented and the Repreſentative, are mere illuſory fictions.

"I deſire likewiſe to aſſure you, that I will omit no opportunity of fulfilling that particular duty, which the preſent occaſion has called upon you to remind me of; I mean the ſearching out the cauſes of public diſſatisfaction, the objects of a juſt public reſentment; truſting to your candour, if the ſucceſs does not anſwer to the warm expectations of many honeſt men, the ardent wiſhes of all. You have more than once overrated my abilities to ſerve you; I wiſh I had not reaſon to fear, that in this inſtance you experience a ſtriking example of it.

"It is my firſt duty to join in your wiſh, that due order and ſubmiſſion, as well as a reſolute adherence to the Rights of Freemen, may prevail. It is the moſt perfect ſelf-intereſt, and the higheſt ambition to join with you in the other, that I may be in any degree the fortunate inſtrument in preſerving thoſe Rights.

"I beg leave to ſubſcribe myſelf,
Gentlemen, Your much obliged,
And faithful humble Servant,
GEORGE SAVILLE."

To the Freeholders aſſembled at York, on the 25th of September, 1770.

"Gentlemen,

"IT is ſcarce poſſible for words to expreſs the lively ſenſe of gratitude I feel, for the very favourable opinion you are pleaſed to entertain of my public conduct.

"It has always been my greateſt ambition to gain the approbation of Gentlemen of your characters. If I have been ſo fortunate as to ſucceed, I muſt think I am more indebted to your partial opinions, than to any real or ſubſtantial merit of my own.

"I know it would be vain and impertinent to expect any future favours from you, was I ever to betray the truſt, you have condeſcended to honour me with.

"I flatter myſelf, whilſt I preſerve my independency, and am not actuated with views of ambition, avarice, and luſt of power, you will have no cauſe to withdraw your uſual indulgence from me.

"I have ever conſidered the very unfortunate deciſion of the Rights of the Freeholders of Middleſex, as highly detrimental to thoſe of all the Electors of Great Britain; therefore, ſhall ſteadily perſevere to contribute all in my power to obtain redreſs of thoſe violated Rights.

"I moſt heartily concur with you, Gentlemen, in all your conſtitutional wiſhes. My greateſt ambition is, to render myſelf worthy of your choice, which I know can only be effected by ſupporting the fundamental principles of our Conſtitution, and the undoubted birth-right of our Fellow-ſubjects. When you find me deficient in thoſe grand points, I deſire to enjoy no longer the honourable ſtation of being one of your Repreſentatives; but, until that event happens, the only favour I now aſk of you, is, to give me credit for my unſhaken loyalty to our moſt gracious Sovereign, my eſteem and regard for the intereſt of our Fellow-ſubjects, and my implicit veneration for our moſt excellent Conſtitution.

"I have the honour to be, with the moſt ſincere eſteem and regard,
Gentlemen, Your moſt obliged,
and moſt faithful humble Servant,
Gouldeſborough, Sept. 28. EDWIN LASCELLES."

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

IN anſwer to Mr. Lathbury's difficulties propoſed in July laſt, I think my idea of *Umbræ* juſtified by the authority of Servius, who expreſſly ſays that *per umbras veras ſomnia indicat vera*. Macrobius alſo (comment. in ſomn. *Sup.* r. 3.) quoting Porphyry's illuſtration of Homer's gates of ſleep, ſays, that Virgil's have the ſame deſign. Allow but the ſame meaning to *Umbræ* that theſe antient commentators do, and the paſſage wants no correction. If Mr. L. denies that Virgil ſays any thing about dreams, the gates of ſleep will be put to a very abſurd and unnatural uſe.

Since the intention aſcribed to the Poet of letting his readers know, that all he had been ſaying about Æneas' deſcent into hell was a fiction, is equally anſwered by Mr. L's ſenſe and mine, and that of Delafaye who underſtood the beings that paſt thro' the two gates of ſleep to be the infernal deities in real and borrow'd ſhapes, I conceive there is too little reaſon for controverſy to keep it alive any longer. With his leave therefore I ſhall only obſerve that as to the parentheſis, if I did not think it obvious to every reader that the lines ſtand in their proper order, I would ſay that Virgil could never have been ſo ignorant of the rules of narration and perſpicuity, as to allude or refer to a circumſtance which he was afterwards to ſpend 4 lines to deſcribe. The deſcription as it now ſtands, is not a parentheſis. Mr. L's tranſpoſition makes it a very awkard one. D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

THAT the verdict mentioned in your Magazine for Auguſt, p. 389. has been miſrepreſented to you, I conceive for the following reaſons:

Firſt, Becauſe information upon the ſtatute, 21 H. 8. c. 13. commonly called the Statute of Non-Reſidence, cannot be brought before Juſtices of Aſſize and Oyer and Terminer, but only in the King's Courts, where there may be Eſſoin, Wager of Law, and Protection.

Secondly, Becauſe the defaulters mentioned in the ſaid ſtatute are ſuch ſpiritual perſons as either abſent themſelves wilfully, for the ſpace of one month together, or by the ſpace of two months, to be accounted at ſeveral times, in any one year; and the forfeiture is 10l. for every ſuch default. The disjunctive ſeparates the parts of the ſentence in ſuch manner, that the former default of one month together, as well as the latter default of two months, at ſeveral times, muſt alike be underſtood to be in one year. Otherwiſe a defaulter of twelve entire ſucceſſive months, will be liable to the enormous forfeiture of 140l. and the other defaulter who reſides one day in each ſucceſſive month, and is non-reſident at all the reſt of the year, will be liable to a forfeiture of 10l. only, which is not equal, and cannot be the intention of the ſtatute.

Thirdly, becauſe as reſidence for two months in a year is canonical-reſidence, ſo non-reſidence for the ſpace of one month together, or for the ſpace of two months, to be accounted at ſeveral times in any one year, is non-reſidence by the Statute-law: conſequently there can be only one default in one and the ſame year.

Fourthly, In the conſtruction of penal ſtatutes, the law favours liberty; ſo that where their conſtruction is dubious, that ſenſe muſt be taken which is favourable to the party accuſed. I am &c.

An Eccleſiaſtical Judge.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your laſt Magazine for September, is a letter, tending as an additional preſumption, that Arthur Capel, Earl of Eſſex, was murdered in the Tower, by the inſtigation of Charles II, and James II. Give me leave to produce what has been offered on the other ſide, to invalidate that preſumption. I ſhall omit what Biſhop Spratt has ſaid of it, in his account of the Rye-houſe conſpiracy, p. 254, & ſeq.

It does not appear that Eſſex's brother, or his lady, believed that he was murdered. Sir Henry Capel did not want ſenſe or ſpirit; and lady Eſſex had much fortitude of mind. 'When ſhe heard 'of the reports concerning the manner 'of her Lord's death, ſhe ordered a 'ſtrict enquiry about it; and ſent what 'ſhe found to me, (ſays Burnet,) to 'whom ſhe had truſted all the meſſages 'that had paſt between her Lord and 'her, while he was in the Tower. 'When I peruſed all, I thought there 'was not a colour to found any proſecution on; which ſhe would have 'done, with all poſſible zeal, if ſhe had 'found any appearances of truth in that 'matter.' Vol. II. p. 569.

After the Revolution, this matter came under examination; and the Lords of the Committees appointed to hear and report, were ſuch as muſt have had the memory of Eſſex in honour: but no report was made; and, conſequently, no proofs of his murder appeared: for tender-

tenderness for King James had little place with their lordships, or his daughters. Nor was there, indeed, any manner of occasion for it: they had, in fact, judged him a tyrant, by placing his crown on the head of another, and tyranny includes almost every kind of wickedness, at least is equivalent in demerit to all wickedness. What cause for tenderness of the reputation of such a man?

Though Braddon appears to have been an honest man, and to have meant well by his enquiries into the circumstances of this unhappy affair; yet were the materials he collected sometimes not absolutely to be relied on. This appears from the following certificate, published in the Gazette, No. 2579, after the revolution, by the Countess of Essex, and the Bishop of Salisbury [Burnet.]

'Whereas in a letter to a friend, 'written by Mr. Laurence Braddon, 'touching the murder of the late Earl 'of Essex, an account is given, p, 54 'and 55, of some discourse that the 'Countess Dowager of Essex, and the 'Bishop of Salisbury had upon that 'subject, at a meeting with several 'lords: the Countess Dowager and the 'Bishop find themselves so much 'wronged in that relation, that they 'have thought it became them to dis-'avow it entirely: the whole discourse 'fastened on them being false, and no-'thing to that purpose having been on 'that occasion mentioned by either of 'them.'

July 24, 1690. *E. Essex, Gi. Sarum.*

After all that has been said above, and in Crito's letter of September, let any man peruse a pamphlet, intitled, An enquiry into, and detection of the barbarous murther of the late Earl of Essex; (said in my copy to be written by Mr. Robert Ferguson, anno 1684: and said in another copy to be written by Mr. Hugh Speke, London 1689,) Biogr. Brit. v. 2. 1167. Marg. (13) and Braddon's letter to a friend, &c. London 1690, and I dare say, from all circumstances attending that horrid murder, he will not hesitate to say, that the Earl of Essex was not a felon of himself, but was murdered by bloody assassins. How far the two brothers, Charles and James, were promoters of it, must be left to the considerate reader. I am,

Sir, Your humble Servant, S. L.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for the Month of *October*, 1769.

October

1769	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	NNE little	29 1	54	cloudy morning, bright afternoon.
2	NE little	29 9½	54	a very fine bright day.
3	NNE fresh	29 9½	52	a few flying clouds, but a fine day.
4	Ditto	29 9½	51	a very fine bright day.
5	Ditto	29 8½	49	a very heavy, cold, churlish day;
6	Ditto	29 8½	48	cloudy day, wet evening, very cold.
7	Ditto	29 8	47	heavy churlish cold day.
8	Ditto	29 7½	47	chiefly bright, some trifling rain, very cold.
9	NNE little	29 7	47	a fine bright day.
10	W ditto	29 8	45	very foggy night and morning, bright frosty day
11	Ditto	30 9	45	Ditto.
12	W to E little	33	45	Ditto.
13	ENE fresh	30 1	47	Ditto.
14	NNE strong	30 2	46	many flying clouds, and shews for rain.
15	ENE ditto	29 1½	47	a very heavy coarse day.
16	Ditto	29 9	47	fair day, wet evening.
17	ESE little	29 8	48	misling rain most part of the day.
18	Ditto	29 8	52	a very soft fine day.
19	Ditto	29 8	53	very bright and very warm.
20	Ditto	29 8	55	very foggy, close and warm.
21	NNW little	29 8½	55	dull morning, fine bright warm day.
22	NE fresh	29 8	55	chiefly cloudy, with some trifling showers.
23	Ditto	29 7	52	cloudy and sunshine at intervals, cold wind.
24	E strong	30 7½	44	Ditto very cold wind.
25	NE little	30 1	44	smart frost till eleven, rest of the day cloudy.
26	E ditto	30 1	48	a very fine bright soft day.
27	E to W ditto	30 1	44	smart frost & thick fogg till ten, rest of day br.
28	W ditto	29 7½	44	Ditto.
29	SSW Ditto	29 5	45	foggy morning, misling afternoon.
30	Ditto fresh	29 4	49	misling rain most part of the day.
31	Ditto	29 3	58	very soft and pleasant with gentle rains at times.

31. *Considerations on imprisonment for debt, &c. by* James Stephen.

THE author of this pamphlet, upon a presumption that an insolvent debtor cannot be *legally* confined, applied in behalf of himself and others, first to the court of K. B. and then to the court of Common Pleas, being brought up by habeas corpus, by both which he was remanded. He was heard however with great indulgence, and told that the Judges had no power to discharge him, and that the prisoner had no means of relief but by application to Parliament.

This pamphlet is therefore addressed to King, Lords, and Commons, but it consists of arguments to prove that the confinement of debtors charged in execution, is contrary to the law *as it now stands*; a question which it can answer no purpose to debate, as the practice of the courts has determined it already, and by the courts alone it can be determined.

X.

32. *An account of the* Automaton *constructed by* Orffyreus, *in two letters, one from Professor* Gravesande *to Sir* Isaac Newton, *the other from* Baron Fisher, *to Dr.* Desaguliers, *&c. with remarks on its utility, reconstruction, &c. by* William Kenrick.

This is in effect nothing more than an advertisement purporting, that the author of the remarks, has constructed a machine which he calls a *rotator*, and which, though he does not insist that it is what every mathematician would call a perpetual motion, will answer all the practical purposes to be expected from that discovery, by supplying the place of a first mover in all such engines and machines as are usually worked by fire, water, wind or cattle, at the expence only of the construction and repair of a simple wheel subject to very little friction. That he has good reason for not procuring a patent, or exhibiting a model, and that he wishes to dispose of his discovery, and all the advantage that might accrue to him from it, among as many voluntary subscribers as choose to become proprietors, each in proportion to their quota of the sum to be subscribed, the quantum of the premium to be settled between him and the first twenty subscribers to the undertaking, and that the condition on which the premium shall be paid, shall not depend on the acceptation of equivocal terms, but on the production of a first mover answering all practical purposes.

The means by which this power is produced, is intimated to be by *saving the force which descending bodies acquire by gravity, and of applying it to a circular motion.*

A letter of Professor Gravesande's is published, in which he endeavours to prove that a perpetual motion is possible upon this principle.

No account is given of Orffyrus's automaton, except that it was a wheel covered with waxed cloth like a tambour or drum, the inside of which he would not suffer to be examined; that Gravesande saw it go round, and was of opinion that its principle of motion was within it; that under the auspices of the Prince of Hesse Cassel, a proposal was made for securing to Orffyreus the advantage of his discovery of the same kind with that now made with respect to the rotator, but that Orffyreus died without disclosing his secret.

Orffyreus and his wheel are introduced on this occasion to give credit to the rotator, by shewing that what is now pretended to be done has been done before, and that therefore the popular opinion that a perpetual motion is impossible, cannot be true. It appears however, even from this pamphlet, that Orffyreus's maid servant declared upon oath that she herself was the mover of his machine; and that Orffyreus, instead of confuting her by experiment, hastily took his machine to pieces, and could not be persuaded to put it together again.

Upon the whole we may fairly conclude, without entering into particulars, that however difficult it may be to account for the testimonies in his favour, supposing his tambour not to have had a principle of motion in itself; it is still more difficult, supposing it to have had such principle, to account for its sinking back into oblivion, without producing any benefit to the author, under the auspices of a Sovereign Prince. X.

33. *The Proceedings at large between Lord Grosvenor and the D. of Cumberland, for Criminal Conversation with Lady Grosvenor, before Lord Mansfield, in the King's Bench, on the 5th of July, 1770.*

The story of the unhappy connection which brought on this trial, as far as it can be gathered from the testimony of the witnesses, is as follows:

Lord and Lady Grosvenor were married in July 1764: She had made her appearance in the world as Miss Harriot Vernon but a few months before, was

very

very young, and very pretty; and Lord Grosvenor having married her from affection, and the change in the Lady's situation being much to her advantage, it is no wonder that they lived some years in a manner becoming their connection. Some time in the year 1768, she became acquainted with the Duke of Cumberland, but the particular time and manner cannot be known: It was soon observed, that to every publick assembly where Lady Grosvenor was, the Duke certainly came: He followed her from place to place with incessant perseverance, and was so constant in coming where she was, and going where she was to come, that their meetings became the jest of their footmen, even before they became the scandal of the town.

When, or by whose connivance or procurement they were first in private, has not been certainly discovered, but there is great reason to suspect the Countess of D—, who is known to have been a confidant of the intrigue afterwards: It is proved, that in June 1768, Lady Grosvenor went from the Opera to Carlisle-House, where she stayed three quarters of an hour, though it was a private night. It is also proved, that in the latter end of April, or the beginning of May, 1769, she and the Countess Dunhoff used frequently to go in the coach to St. James's Gate, under pretence of seeing her sister, Miss Caroline Vernon, who was one of the Queen's maids of honour; the coach was then discharged for two hours, and instead of going to the apartments of the Maids of Honour, which are in the first court of the palace, near the outward gate, they went into the Park, where they were met by the Duke of Cumberland, and conducted to his appartments in Pall-Mall by the back door, and they returned the same way to the carriage at the time it was ordered to attend. But the first time they are proved to have been alone, was at the Countess Dunhoff's house in Cavendish-square, where they had before had many meetings in different parties. In May 1769, the Countess went out of town for a few days, and left nobody in her house, but one Elizabeth Sutton, who was not a servant, but had been used to take care of the House in the absence of the family. Between seven and eight o'clock in the evening of the same day that the Countess left London, Lady Grosvenor came in her own coach, and attended by her own servants, to the house in Cavendish-square, and when Sutton appeared and told the servants that her Lady was out of town, Lady Grosvenor looked out of the coach, and said, she knew that she would be in town that evening, and that she would come into the house and wait for her. When she came in, she dismissed her coach and servants, and ordered them to return at eleven: She told Sutton that she expected her brother, and was shewn up into the drawing-room, in which there was a couch. In a short time a young Gentleman, known afterwards to be the Duke of Cumberland, came to the house in a chair with the curtains drawn, and asking not for Lady Dunhoff but Lady Grosvenor, was shewn up to her. They continued together in this room from eight till eleven o'clock at night, without witnesses, except when Sutton brought them candles, and shut up the windows; she knocked at the door, and being bid to come in, she found them sitting on the couch, and was directed to place the candles on a table at a distance. At eleven Lady Grosvenor went away in a coach, and the Duke soon after went away on foot, being wrapt up in a blue surtout.

They met at this house three successive nights in the same manner, and Sutton had no suspicion, but that the Duke was her Ladyship's brother, as she pretended. She was the less likely to form any notion of an intrigue, as Lady Grosvenor was then in the ninth month of her pregnancy, this being the middle of May, and her Ladyship being brought to bed on the 7th of June; but Sutton's husband happening to be in the hall the last night when the Duke went away, saw him, and knew him.

It appears that the Duke and Lady Grosvenor corresponded by means of a lad who was Lady Dunhoff's servant; but he was charged not to tell his Lady.

The Duke very soon after these meetings at the Countess's, went to sea for about six weeks, and in the mean time Lady Grosvenor was brought-to-bed. During this separation, he wrote to her by the appellation of his *Dear little Angel*, telling her, that after *kissing her dear little hair*, he went to sleep, and dreamed that he had her *on the dear little couch ten thousand times in his arms, kissing her, and telling her how much he loved and adored her*, with many other expressions which strongly intimated that the last degree of intimacy subsisted between them. In these letters also the Duke expresses the most earnest desire

that

that Lady Grosvenor should not go to my Lord's seat in Cheshire till after his return; this journey was delayed only on account of her lying-in; and though she was well and able to travel in the usual time, she pretended the contrary, as she promised his Royal Highness by letter that she would, and did actually stay in town till the 23d of October following, by means of false pretences; so that they had frequent opportunities of seeing each other after his return from sea, which was in August.

It is stated in Mr. Wedderburn's speech, as if the meetings at the Duke's house in Pall-Mall, upon pretence of visiting Miss Vernon, were between the Duke's return from sea, and Lady G's setting out for Cheshire; but the witnesses fix these meetings to April or May, before her Ladyship was brough-to-bed; it is, however, probable, that there were meetings of the same kind, which it was not necessary to prove after having proved the first.

On Sunday the 23d of October, she was obliged to set out for his Lordship's house at Eaton in Cheshire, with the child of which she had lately been brought to bed, and another about a year and a half old. And the Duke in disguise, attended by Geddings his porter, contrived to pass the nights at the inns where she slept in every stage, except one, she travelled slowly, on account of the children; the first stage was St. Alban's, and the second Towcester; the next day, Wednesday the 25th, being the King's Accession, it was absolutely necessary for the Duke to pay his duty at court. He therefore set out with Geddings in a post-chaise in the middle of the night from Towcester for London, and left a servant to go forward with the horses to Coventry, where he and Lady G. arrived about the same time the next day. The Duke got to London about eleven, and as soon as he had paid his duty at court, set out again to follow Lady G. He got back to Towcester on Thursday about six in the evening, and proceeded in post chaises after the servant to Coventry. From Coventry they went forward on horseback to the Four Crosses, an inn in Staffordshire, in the way to Cheshire: Here they arrived about two o'clock the same day, and about five or six Lady G. and the family alighted at the same house. This was the fourth stage, Thursday. The 5th stage was Whitchurch, on Friday, where also both parties passed the night: And the next day Saturday, Lady G. was to reach her Lord's house.

The Duke went on before her, and staid at a house called Barn-Hill, till the Lady went by; he then proceeded to Chester, and she went on to Eaton, two miles farther.

At all the inns where the Duke and Lady G. met during this journey, it was the Duke's custom to arrive first, chuse a chamber, and *chalk* the door; when the Lady came, she always made choice of a room contiguous to that which was chalked; though sometimes, especially at Whitchurch, it was very unfit for such a guest; a rustling was heard in the passage between the two rooms, the door of the Duke's chamber was seen open at an unseasonable hour, and many pins were found in his bed, which was exceedingly disordered.

The Duke was disguised like a farmer, in a plain coarse frock suit, and a black scratch wig, that came very forward over his brows. They pretended sometimes to be country people come about money matters; and sometimes the Duke was called the Young 'Squire, and Geddings pretended to have the care of him, as being somewhat disordered in his mind; he was sometimes called by one name, and sometimes by another, but generally either Morgon or Jones, and Geddings took the name of Trusty.

After Lady G. had arrived at Eaton, the Duke continued at Chester and some of the neighbouring villages, till the Thursday of the next week, the 3d of November. During this time he saw Lady G. every day in the park and the fields, she having procured double keys to the gates, and walking out every day though the weather was unfavourable, and the fields dirty. Early on the Friday morning, Nov. the 4th, he set out hastily for London.—Lord G. coming down unexpectedly, and Geddings suspecting the Duke was known.

On the 30th of Nov. however, he returned again; Lady G. was again constant in her walks, and they met as before. He staid however but a few days, though on the latter end of December he sent Geddings express to her with an undirected packet, which he delivered to Lady G. in the fields, and received an answer which he delivered to the Duke.

It is probable that this answer acquainted the Duke when she was to come to town, for it appears that he repaired in his usual disguise, with Geddings, to the inn at St. Alban's, where she was to

lie,

he, in the last stage of her journey up, about the 19th of December.

Her Ladyship, with her two children and servants, arrived on the 21st. By this time, Lord G. having strong suspicions, and considerable intelligence also by letters which he had intercepted, ordered one Stephens, said to be his steward, to have a watchful eye on her Ladyship during this journey. Stephens was a very fit instrument for this purpose; he had been as basely subservient to the illicit pleasures of his Lord, as he was officious in detecting those of the Lady.

He took with him his brother, a serjeant in the Cheshire militia, and from the time of his arrival at St. Alban's with Lady G. and her Children, he employed himself in discovering what other persons were in the house: he was told that there were only two persons, one a young man whom they believed to be out of his mind, and the other a person attending him. The person who gave the information said, that the room of the supposed mad-man was contiguous to the Lady's room, and observed that it was not proper. Stephens made no doubt but that these two persons were the Duke and his attendant; he therefore took the first opportunity to examine the room where Lady Grosvenor was to lie, and that of the D. adjoining: he particularly examined the lock of the Lady's room, and while she was at supper bored two holes in the door, from which part of the room and the bed could be seen, and stopped them with paper.

While this was doing at the White Hart, Stephens's brother was waiting for intelligence at the Bull. Geddings saw him boring holes in the door of Lady G's room, and told the Duke, but it does not appear that any precaution was used in consequence of this intelligence.

It was a custom with Lady G. to have a negus after supper, and Stephens having made it, carried it into the parlour where she had supped, about nine o'clock, but found she was gone up stairs. He imagined she was gone to the children, and therefore carried it up to the nursery door and knocked; somebody answered that Lady G. was not there, and in the mean time she opened her chamber door and called to him, saying, she would take the negus into her bed-room; he gave it her, and she went in and turned the key.

Stephens then fetched his brother the serjeant from the Bull, and having told him what had been done; took him to the door of Lady G's room, and shewed him the holes he had made.

He then went up higher to his own room, attended by his brother and one Anderton, Lord G's groom, who, with others, was in the secret. Soon after it was agreed that they should creep down, and try what could be heard or seen: Stephens took the pieces of paper from the holes in the door, but could see nobody. There was no light in the room but from the fire: he could however plainly distinguish two voices whispering: they went from the door and returned to it several times, and were confirmed in the notion of two voices, a word being now and then pronounced loud by both; Stephens told his brother that he was sure the Duke was in the room with his Lady, but his brother remonstrated against any measure that would make the thing public, if his suspicions were true. Stephens had no scruple of that kind, he seems to have wished only to do his job for his hire, and being told that a chaise was ordered for the two gentlemen at two o'clock, he thought no time was to be lost, it being then near eleven. He called up the footmen, who, with himself, his brother, and the groom, made six persons: he listened again at the door himself, and after a short time gave the signal which had been agreed upon, at which they all laid their shoulders to the door and pushed with their united strength: it did not give way at the first or second effort, but the third being made at a different part of it, it gave way at the hinges and fell back upon the lock.

Lady G. and the D. appeared to have had just time to start from the bed: the Duke stood on one side astonished and terrified, with his waistcoat open, which he began to button up: Lady G's bosom was wholly uncovered, her travelling dress which buttoned over it being open. Upon the rushing in of the people from the door, she attempted to escape into the room adjoining, but there being some steps she fell down. Stephens assisted her to rise, and she said, *you thief, you have done a fine thing*; he replied he was sorry for the occasion, and she ironically replied, *I dare say you are.* In the mean time the D. was going away, but Stevens ordered him to be stopped, till he should be known; he then followed Lady G. who had gone into the next room with Stephens, and spread-

ing

ing out his hands, said, take notice gentlemen, I was not found in Lady G's chamber: you are not there now said Stephens, but you was certainly found there; to which he replied, I will take my bible oath I was not there. Stephens asked him who he was, and what was his business there: he made no reply, but seemed to be in great terror and confusion; being asked a second time, he said, if one of them would go into another room, he would tell him. Stephens then turned to his brother and the servants, and asked if they knew him; they immediately declared him to be the Duke of Cumberland: he was then told that his person was safe, and that he might go where he pleased; he accordingly left the Lady to her fate, and set out with Geddings for London.

Upon examining the bed, it appeared to have been lain upon all over, but not to have had any body in it. It was every where flatted, the sheet, that turned down very low, was much rumpled, and on one side of it was a dent, which some said was that of a head, and which others said was made by sitting on it.

These are the facts which came out in evidence, the different lights in which they may be represented by artful advocates on opposite sides, are easily to be conceived, our readers will probably find no difficulty in fixing their own judgment, for the pleadings of council, therefore, we refer them to the book.

Many women appeared, some apparently in a very low situation, as prostitutes, with whom Lord G. had, on his part, violated the marriage contract, against the woman taken in adultery, therefore he was not qualified *to throw the first stone.* X.

34. *Extracts from Baretti's Travels,*
(Continued from p. 428.)

The inns in Spain are called *posadas*, but our traveller found them not much better than the *estallages* of Portugal; they afforded him nothing but lodging and light; for whatever else he wanted he was forced to send to the shops in the neighbourhood.

We meet with no remarkable incident or description till we come to the author's account of his journey from Levolla to Toledo. He rose before the sun, but as the chaise was not ready, he went part of the way on foot, taking a lad with him for a guide. The weather was calm and cool, the moon shone very bright; and the lad who had taken his guittar with him, played as they went on. Baretti having listened some time, at length asked him if he could sing, and the lad immediately replied by the following stanza.

La luna sta dorada,
Y las estrellas
Hazi endonos favores,
Alumbran bellas;

A thought so happily and so delicately expressed, made our traveller think the stanza was the beginning of some composition universally known, and he was just going to admire the lad's ingenuity in applying it so quickly to the present circumstance, when he went on, without hesitating, the tenth part of a minute.

Un rata de posco
Bien de manana
Si la gente, no miente
Es cola sana.

This was also easily expressed, though not so elegantly as the first, and the songster went on in a strain of poetry which was soon found to be conceived the moment it was expressed, too fast for the pencil to follow. He accompanied the words with his guittar, and said, that *the traveller was wise who walked while it was cool, and delayed to ride till it became hot:* he mentioned several *birds that welcome the morning with their song*, and spoke of the *fowler who gets up betimes to go and shoot partridges.* By degrees he came to speak of the person whom he attended, and assured him that he *much valued the honour of shewing him the way*; he took notice of his *liberality to an old beggar at the posada*, and as a hint brought in his own mother *as old and poor*, and concluded the composition with a prayer in his favour to his virgin del Rosario.

This sudden discovery of extempore poetry in Spain, which our author had always thought belonged exclusively to the Italians, or to speak more correctly to the Tuscans, so absorbed his attention that he did not much mind the propriety or impropriety of the expression, or the accuracy, or inaccuracy of the rhyme; yet he says, that although the first and third lines of every quartan never rhymed, yet the rhyme was constant between the third and fourth, and generally pretty exact, as in *estrellas* and *bellas*; sometimes imperfect as in *cavallero* and *Toledo.* The thoughts, says he, were to be sure simple, and the words sometimes uncooth, yet the songster sometimes broke out into pretty verse, and

and even elegancies that would have done honour to the Roman Arcadians.

This is a very curious particular, of which not the leaſt hint is to be traced in any traveller's account of Spain, or in any work of a Spaniſh writer; yet it is a natural characteriſtic, tho' not a peculiarity, and as ſuch moſt worthy of a traveller's notice.

Mr. Baretti ſoon recollected many other ſongs that he now knows to have been extempore; he ſuſpected it when he heard them from his firſt entrance into Spain, but ſcarce dared to own his ſuſpicions even to himſelf, for fear of becoming ridiculous in his own eyes; and he ſays, he thinks himſelf intitled to pronounce, that from the torrent of *Caya*, to the city of *Toledo*, many people can ſing extempore, ſome better ſome worſe, according to the general vigour of their minds. That the greateſt part of the people in the village of *Tevella*, whence he took his guide, can ſing extempore, he ſays is very plain, for if his guide had been ſingular, and did what his townſmen could not do, they would ſoon have made him aware of it by their admiration, and given him a better opinion of his abilities than he appeared to have. It is very remarkable that this extemporary ſongſter could not read, and that Baretti, not knowing a vulgar word in ſpaniſh equivolent to *extempore*, could not by any circumlocution make him underſtand his queſtion when he wanted to know whether all the people in his village could ſing without premeditation; he uſed the adverb *de repente*, but that would not do; he could get nothing out of him, but that in his village "few could read but all could ſing."

Our author takes occaſion to remark, that the Spaniards deal in religious expreſſions in a manner that would ſhock the inhabitants of every other country; the inn at which he alighted was called *La Sangre de Chriſto*: thus, ſays he, a wretched hovel, which in another country would ſcarce be thought a fit habitation for the loweſt of mankind, is in Spain called *the Blood of Chriſt*.

The cathedral of *Toledo*, he ſays is a very great curioſity, it is a large gothic edifice, built about nine hundred years ago, with many lateral chapels, each of which would be deemed no ſmall church in many towns in Europe. The treaſure that it contains is immenſe; the ſteps to the altar are ſilver, and there are many ſilver ſtatues enriched with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other jewels of ineſtimable value. There are alſo tabernacles, ſhrines, oſtenſories, lamps, candleſticks, croſiers, mitres, chalices, crucifixes, and reliquaries without number, many of which are of gold, and all ſparkling with jewels, ſome of which are very large. There is a tabernacle of ſo enormous a weight as to require the united ſtrength of thirty men to carry it in proceſſion: there are alſo many changes of ſacerdotal veſtments, heavy not only with embroidery, but with pearl and diamonds, and the mere enumeration of the riches that are kept in ſeveral rooms, and cloſets, and produced only on ſolemn feſtivals, would fill a large volume. Our author ſuppoſes that this treaſure brought into commerce would render the whole nation happy, but he forgets the people whom he ſaw walking in the moonſhine on the banks of the Tagus, at Aldeagallega: he doubts whether they had a ſupper, and ſuppoſes it probable, that their bed was ſtraw, yet he cries out "happy Aldeagallegans! go on in this way for ever." If they are ſuperlatively happy who walk in ragged couples by moonſhine, and go ſupperleſs to ſleep upon ſtraw, ſurely to diffuſe the wealth of the cathedral of Toledo is not neceſſary to produce happineſs.

The library of this cathedral, is ſtill to contain an immenſe treaſure of literature; but our author could not ſtay to ſee it, for, ſays he, "a man cannot "ſtay long enough in every place, to "ſee every thing, eſpecially when he "has four men and four mules to "feed."

The principle object of curioſity between Toledo and Madrid, is the palace and gardens at Aranjuéz. "A poet "would tell us, ſays our author, that "Venus and Love, conſulted with "Catullus and Petrarch, about building a rural manſion for Pſyche, "Leſbia, Laura, or ſome Spaniſh In"fanta." He gives a particular deſcription of this inchanting place, but he obſerves, very juſtly, that to deſcribe material objects with the pen, and give an exact idea of gardens and houſes, is impoſſible; we ſhall not therefore render what is neceſſarily imperfect, more ſo by an abridgment, but refer our readers, who wiſh to ſee ſuch a picture of theſe gardens as the pen can delineate, to the original.

Madrid lies on a ſloping ground, and when entered from the ſide on which it riſes, appears to great advantage: it is nearly of a circular form, and its diameter

meter is something more than two English miles. The numerous spires and domes appear well at a distance, and several ample edifices fill the eye as they are approached.

Our traveller approached it by a magnificent stone bridge, built by Philip the second, over the river *Manzanares*. This bridge has been ridiculed as disproportioned to the water that runs under it, but Mr. Baretti says, the ridicule is by no means just; for the *Manzanares* becomes sometimes a very considerable river, by the sudden melting of the snow on the neighbouring hills, and in winter is frequently half a mile broad.

From the bridge to the gate of the city, there is a short and wide avenue of fine trees, which renders the entrance on that side very noble. The streets are straight and spacious, and many of the houses and churches very sightly. Our author judges Madrid to be one of the noblest cities in Europe: the streets however, when he was there, were covered with ordure, which stunk so intolerably, that he had the head-ach all the while he was there. This nuisance has since been removed, and Madrid is now almost as clean and sweet as London.

Our author being known to Don Felix, a man of fashion, he introduced him to several polite assemblies, of which an account shall be given in our next. X.

35. *Thoughts* English *and* Irish, *on the Pension List of* Ireland. *Kearsley.*

The general view of this pamphlet, will sufficiently appear from the following extracts.

The author having descanted on the several sums granted in pensions, on the Irish Establishment, and the persons to whom they are paid, addresses the people of Ireland in the following terms.

"'Ere twelve moons more are wasted, wasted, (emphatically wasted, I fear) will be the biennial supply granted to government in the last session of the parliament of our sister kingdom. Administration may change its colour; yet wants another essential property of the chamælion; it cannot possibly change its food. Money will be moved for, money must be had, when the next session of parliament commences in Ireland. The sole power of originating money-bills is in the commons. The commons of Ireland have asserted that right. To such assertion their late untimely prorogation is owing — a prorogation which, as I hear, has precluded them from providing for many capital objects, respecting the internal welfare of their country. — Still, however, they must meet, or administration is unhinged; They talk, I know, of œconomizing so frugally as to carry on all the manœuvres of government by the means of certain hereditary revenues long since granted in perpetuity to the crown, aided by certain additional duties of a more moderate date; and perhaps all the *salutary* measures of government might be really carried on without incumbering our fellow subjects of Ireland with any new impost. But we well know administration is always incumbered: we well know the duties of their several departments do not form their *only*—— would I could even say they formed their *principal* concern. There are always hungry creatures to provide for, and such creatures as perhaps do not always do much honour to their creators. From what little insight I have had opportunity to gain into the subject, I do firmly believe, that the meanest and the most abject reptiles are the most likely to claim the provident attention of —reptiles like themselves.

Good gentlemen of Ireland! Be *so* good as to close you purse strings--at least not to open them for such miscreants as these. You have very lately vindicated your dominion over the purse of your nation. Vindicate now your dominion over yourselves. Be not led--Be not duped--Be not cajoled, into superabundant generosity.--In short, let your next money-bill contain a virtual abolition of pensions, by taxing them, (instead of a fifth part, as you have already taxed those of all absentees) by taxing them, I say, at once to their full annual value. Tack such a saving clause biennially to your money bill -and what power shall dare to attempt a separation?

An exception or two, indeed, should you be inclined to make, in favour of transcendent merit, where you can find such on your list, in the name of justice and generosity make it. Otherwise, tack to your money-bill at your next session, and continue it constantly *toties quoties*, a tax of twenty shillings in the pound upon all pensions on your establishment, in general terms: retaliate, in some sort, the common ministerial trick of stifling a salutary proposition in its birth by the dead weight of a tame majority thrown into the scale of a previous question. Thus you will confer the most essential benefit on the two sister kingdoms, whose interests are, as their affections should be, mutual, by effectually eradicating these noxious weeds of despotic corruption, even after they have seemed to take the deepest root in your soil. X.

Epiſtle to Mr. CRANMER KENRINK, *at* BATH.

AMIDST the pleaſures that attend
At Bath. my worthy, honeſt friend,
I unexpected I intrude,
Forgive me, and not think me rude.
Intent at firſt my zeal to prove,
And ſhew at once eſteem and love;
I thought, dear Cranmer, to diſcloſe
My ſentiments in languid proſe;
But, gath'ring from acquaintance long,
How much you're ſmit with love of ſong.
I thought a verſe, as more refin'd,
Would be more grateful, and as kind;
And ſo, againſt my reaſon chuſe,
To pleaſe my friend, t'invoke the Muſe.
You've read, no doubt, and may admire
Of Country Farmer, and the 'Squire *;
How John to London city went,
To ſee the 'Squire, and pay his rent:
How 'Squire, delighted to behold
His Tenant's face, and touch the gold,
Amidſt a ſet polite and fine,
Would force the Farmer in to dine —
No perſon can a ſtation grace
Who has not talents for the place. —
No wonder then that John is found
The butt and jeſt of all around;
For, whilſt he tries his wit t'enhance,
With more than uſual complaiſance;
He but his want of ſenſe diſclos'd
And finds himſelf the more expos'd.
So I, perhaps, with heavy ſtuff,
In proſe might come off well enough;
But ſtriving, void of grace and fear,
To pleaſe with rhyme your nicer ear,
May ſhew myſelf the more a fool,
Juſt object of your ridicule.
Of I revolve, devoid of ſtrife,
Th' amuſements of ſcholaſtic life;
(Bleſt ſtate! where joy and truth abound,
And pleaſures, void of cares are found!)
And there the learned page explore,
And con our quondam leſſons o'er:
Or, from the hours of durance free,
To every heart glad liberty,
Unknown to ſickneſs, care, or pain,
Contend at cricket once again:
Or, bleſt beyond our greateſt hope,
When favour'd with a wider ſcope,
With you, with Bullock, Turner, ſtray,
Where Norwood hills invite the way;
At Allen's, tir'd, ſometimes regale,
With wine, or punch, or buns and ale.
Ah! Turner, much lamented youth,
Adorn'd with learning, virtue, truth!
Had fate permitted longer ſtay,
Nor ſnatch'd thee from thy friends away;
Thou ſhould'ſt have fill'd ſome nobler place,
Thy country's ornament and grace?
Receive, thou dear departed ſhade,
This tribute to thy mem'ry paid;
And may it, while it ſpeaks thy fame,
Tell how I love, revere thy name.
The days of pleaſures paſt, I weet,
Are in recollection ſweet:
O! may ſucceeding days reflect
A pleaſure ſtill in retroſpect;
And leave no bitter thought behind,
To ruffle or diſturb the mind:
That, when ſhall come the final day,
When we the debt of Nature pay,
We may reſign, without a tear,
Have much to hope, but nought to fear.
The cloſing of poor Turner's eyes,
Has led my Muſe to moralize;
Forgive me, if I call anew
His image, Cranmer, to your view,
And cauſe you freſhly to deplore,
Your friend, and mine, alas! no more!
Sometimes, when buſineſs will admit,
I ſearch the Regiſters of Wit:
To Hiſtory I'm often led,
There view the actions of the dead:
By this inſtructive ſcience ſhown,
From others faults I learn my own:
Or, to poetic flights inclin'd,
When time permits, and muſe is kind,
In rhyme I trifle out an hour,
And ſing, in verſe, of Nature's power:
To love-ſick damſels friendly prove,
And ſcribble out a Cure for Love;
Or, thro' Imaginations aid,
Enraptur'd court ſome painted maid.
Amuſements like to theſe I find,
Enlarge th' ideas of the mind;
Afford more pleaſing ſweet content,
Than hours of riot, taverns ſpent.
Whilſt I a vacant hour employ,
To give you pain, or give you joy,
Methinks with Fancy's airy flight,
I ſee you in th' Aſſembly bright;
With eaſy, lightſome ſtep advance,
Rejoicing in the mazy dance:
Or elſe with Beaux and Belles, ſit down,
To play at cards for half a crown;
Till captiv'd by ſome beauty's art,
You loſe your caſh, or loſe your heart.
I thought t' enquire your gay deſigns,
And health, at firſt, in twenty lines;
But ſoon as e'er I could begin,
Thought upon thought came crowding in,
And drove me with ſuch rapid force,
I could not eaſily ſtop my courſe.
So boys in Thames their pleaſure take,
One ſtep, and then another make;
Till quite depriv'd at length of ſtay,
They're carried by the tide away.
But, not to lead you more about,
Nor weary quite your patience out,
If a few minutes you can ſpare,
From your attention to the fair,
I ſhould be glad to have a letter,
In verſe, or proſe if you think better:
How grand the balls, how fine the place,
How gay and ſplendid ſhines his Grace;
How Naſh, diverſions all his care,
Affects of youth the ſprightly air;
How hearts to conquer, beauties try,
And throw around th' alluring eye,
To me, if willing, you might ſend,
Who am your ſervant, and your friend,

Vauxhall,
April 3, 1753. JOSEPH MAWBEY.

* Vide *The Farmer's Blunder.* A Tale.

AYLIFFE's

* AYLIFFE's GHOST;

Or, The FOX ſtinks worſe than ever.

By CHARLES CHURCHILL.

" *I'd take the Ghoſt's Word for a thouſand Pounds.*" HAMLET.

RECITATIVE.

WHO has not heard of *Reynard's* crafty tricks,
His pride, his rapine, and his politicks;
His ways and means to plunder King and State,
Diſtreſs the needy, and enrich the great?
Then liſt! O liſt! while I a tale unfold,
Shall make your hair ereſt, and blood run cold.
At HOLLAND Houſe, not far from this great City,
Was acted lately this ſtrange diſmal ditty.

AIR. *William* and *Margaret.*

'Twas at that time when *Morpheus* reign'd,
And Screech-Owls take their flight;
When injur'd Spectres walk the earth,
The guilty to affright.
The clock had told the midnight hour,
When wrapt in winding ſheet,
In glided *Ayliffe's* grimly Ghoſt
And ſtood at *Reynard's* feet;
His face was like a Barber's block,
When newly powder'd o'er;
And round his neck, for Solitaire,
A hempen ſtring he wore.
Stretch'd out upon his Bed of Down,
The drowſy Statesman lay;
In Dreams revolving future ſchemes,
His Country to betray.
Three times the angry airy form,
The Curtains hard did ſhake;
And three times cry'd in hollow tone,
Awake! Awake! Awake!
This unexpected awful ſound
Soon reach'd the Villain's ear;
Then like ſtern *Richard* in his tent,
He ſtarted, pale with fear.
" Hah! What, or who, or whence art thou
" That thus offendſt my ſight?
" Art thou corporeal, quickly ſay,
" Or viſionary ſprite?"
" Behold (return'd the throttled ſhade)
" A face you well muſt know;
" By thee condemn'd to die with ſhame,
" And ſuffer Pains below.
" What tho' I forg'd that fatal ſcrowl,
" I only cheated you;
" But King and Country you have wrong'd;
" What will not Traitors do?
" On aged *Tyburn's* triple tree
" A victim I was made;
" For fear my Tongue ſhould blab ſuch truths
" Would make thy Honours fade.
" But ſoft—I ſcent the morning air,
" Brief let me be—then know,
" I come to tell thee whence I came
" You ſoon muſt alſo go.
" Not all thy Art or wealth can e'er
" Avert the ſtrict decree;
" The ſame baſe hand that ſtretch'd my Neck,
" Shall do the ſame for thee.
" Britannia's drooping Sons once rid
" Of thee, and *Scottiſh* Pride,
" Again with joy ſhall raiſe their heads,
" And † *Pitt* ſhall be their guide"
Here ſtopt the ſhade—and, quick as thought,
Diſſolv'd itſelf in Air;
And left the troubled *Man of State*,
O'erwhelm'd with ſad Deſpair.

* Late Servant to REYNARD,

An EPISTLE *to a* FRIEND.

MARK, my STREPHON, how the Sun,
Rolling round the varied year,
Drives his flaming Chariot down
To warm the ſouthern hemiſphere:
Leaves the northern World to weep,
Till his milder glories peep
Thro' the windows of the Skies,
When the vernal *Zephyrs* riſe.
Nature, now, in low'ring forms,
Tells us of approaching ſtorms;
Bluſt'rous winds, with boiſt'rous wings,
Gardens in confuſion fling:
Stately flow'rs and ſtatelier ſhrubs,
Feel their ruff and ſurly rubbs.
See, they bend beneath the blaſt,
And their odours breathe their laſt!
Lo a'ong their languid beds,
How they hang their drooping heads!
There, methinks, I hear them ſay,
" Thus ſhall e'en the young and gay
" Sink, and drop, and die away:
See the ſweeping Scythe of Time,
Sparing neither age, nor clime:
Stubborn locks, and hoary hairs,
Hearts of joy, and heads of cares,
Breaſts of ſteel, and hearts of oak,
Fall beneath his mighty ſtroke.
See him urging to their fates
Monarchs, Miniſters, and States!
Yea, with his tremendous might,
Sweeping Kingdoms out of ſight!
Thus doth all beneath the Sun,
Soon to rack, and ruin run.
Come then, STREPHON, let's be wiſe
Ere our *ſtormy Seaſons* riſe;
Ere ungovern'd paſſions bind
In their chains, the captive mind:
Ere the chariot of our years,
Lag along the vale of tears:
Ere this winter of our days,
Darkens reaſons vivid rays.
Come let's drink and quench our thirſt,
At the fountain of the juſt:
Drink again, and drink our fill
At the ſtreams on *Sion's* Hill:
This the nectar drank above,
Drank by all the court of Jove:
Here they drink and never cloy,
Here they quaff immortal joy!
Come then, STREPHON, ſince the Gods
Have the beſt of us by odds,
Let's like them our time employ,
Seeking good and giving joy:

† Created Earl of CHATHAM ſince the firſt Publication of theſe Verſes.

Virtu

Virtue, friendſhip, truth and love,
Form the bliſs of thoſe above;
So ſhall virtue, love and truth
Crown us with immortal youth.

Marſhfield, October 12, 1770. W. O.

SONNET.

THE charms which Myrtilla adorn
I have try'd to reſiſt, but in vain:
Tho' Phyllis may call me forſworn,
I cannot my paſſion reſtrain:

The Shepherds may blame me, and ſay,
I am fickle, and love to deceive;
Since ſhe is more fair than the May,
And bright as the ſtar of the eve.

'Tis true, I was given to change,
And often have alter'd my mind;
But no longer, ye Nymphs, will I range,
While Myrtilla is gen'rous and kind.

For Phyllis I've climb'd the tall pine,
To riſle the neſt of the Dove;
But a heart, O my Myrtilla, like thine,
Such a plunder would never approve.

For Phyllis yon arbour I made,
To ſhelter her flocks from the heat;
But my toil is moſt ſweetly repaid,
When there with Myrtilla I meet.

ARABELLA.

FREDERICK to CLARA.

UNthinking Clara! thus with grief oppreſt,
Shall I attempt to ſooth thy tortur'd breaſt?
Tortur'd indeed, if great as thoſe I know,
The pangs which cauſe thy ſecret tears to flow!
Can I aſſwage the tempeſt of thy mind,
When in my own no ray of hope I find?
'Tis all deſpair: Guilt does my ſoul upbraid
With thy dire wrongs, and heaven refuſes aid.
Curſt as I was that taught thee to believe,
And doubly curſt that could thy truſt deceive;
Join, Clara join, in Juſtice ſacred name,
Curſe the deſtroyer of thy virgin fame.
Think on thoſe days when virtue was thy guide,
A mother's darling, and a father's pride;
A ſtranger to ſin, e'er yet thy faultleſs youth,
Forſook the paths of innocence and truth,
How bleſt each hour, how chearful every ſcene,
Thy morn unclouded, and thy eve ſerene:
Then think on him whoſe cruelty betray'd,
And left the roſes on thy cheeks to fade;
Who, blind with paſſion, and to luſt a ſlave,
Sent thy grey Sire with ſorrow to the grave;
Who, by the vows of love's moſt tender flame,
Baſely contriv'd thy ruin and thy ſhame:
Think on thoſe crimes, and let thy vengeful breath
Curſe my remembrance at the hour of death;
But aſk not comfort, thy requeſt is vain;
And Clara's pardon adds to Frederick's pain.

ARABELLA.

Sent to a YOUNG LADY with ſome curious Sea-weeds.

THE yellow ſheaf will Ceres' altar ſuit;
Pomona aſks the firſt, and choiceſt fruit;
Round Flora's fane let bluſhing roſes twine,
And the full grape, ſhall glad the God of wine.
O'er coral rocks theſe curious tendrills creep,
Form'd in the boſom of the foamy deep;
An off'ring fit—to VENUS I prefer,
Old Ocean's treaſures muſt be dear to her.

CRITO.

SAILOR's SONG.

Lately introduced in the Pantomime called the ELOPEMENT, *at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane,*

Sung by the Lieutenant, at the Head of a Party of Seamen and Mariners.

COME on, jolly lads, 'tis your country that calls,
'Tis your King your aſſiſtance demands;
Where Honour, and Glory, and Int'reſt invite,
Shall George and Britannia want hands?

CHORUS.

To ſea is the word,
Then quickly aboard,
Each Tar ſome brave Captain adreſſing;
Let it never be ſaid,
In a Moment of Need,
That bold Britiſh Sailors want preſſing.

When deſtin'd for action ne'er ſtand to diſpute;
In our courſe we'll that matter diſcuſs:
To puniſh the Spaniard perhaps we go out,
Or to aid our brave Ally the Ruſs.

CHORUS.

To ſea is the word, &c.

All points of the compaſs to us are the ſame;
Our courage along with us goes;
And as readily rouſes, our friends to aſſiſt,
As to humble the pride of our foes.

CHORUS.

To ſea is the word, &c.

HORACE, Ode XXIII, Book I.
To CHLOE.

By ISAAC PECATUS SHARD, Eſq;

ME, like a fawn, my Chloe, ſhuns,
That from its tender dam hath ſtray'd,
And, o'er the hills, to ſeek her runs,
Of every wind, and buſh afraid.
If Zephyrs whiſper in the trees,
Or Lizards thro' the brambles dart;
Fear looſens ſtrait its trembling knees,
Strait goes a pit-a-pat its heart.
Chloe, thou flieſt no beaſt of prey,
I thee purſue not to deſtroy;
No longer with thy Mother ſtay,
Now melting ripe, and fit for joy.

Upon the Death of the moſt Noble JOHN MANNERS, Marquis of Granby, &c.

WHAT conqueſts now will Britain boaſt,
Or where diſplay her banners?
Alas, in GRANBY, ſhe has loſt
True Courage and GOOD MANNERS.

Some Account of FALKLAND ISLANDS, *of which an Accurate Map is annexed.*

FAlkland Islands are situated near the Streights of Magellan. Sir John Norborough was the first who discovered them, and Guthrie, in his new Geographical Grammar, says, that King Charles the Second was so anxious to know the event of his discoveries, that when he heard of his passing through the Downs, he had not patience to wait his arrival at court, but went himself in his barge, and met him at Gravesend.

But the importance of the Islands in question, may be gathered from the judicious remarks, which the author of Anson's voyage has made, on the advantages of their situation. He observes, that all our future expeditions to the South Seas, must run a considerable risk of proving abortive, whilst in our passage thither, we are under the necessity of touching at the Portuguese settlement of Brasil. For we may certainly depend on having the strength, condition, and designs of our equipment betrayed to the Spaniards, so far, at least, as the Portuguese can penetrate them; the discovery of some place more to the southward, where ships might refresh, and supply themselves with the necessary sea-stock for their voyage round Cape Horn, would be an expedient that would relieve us from these embarrassments, and would surely be a matter worthy the attention of the public. Nor does this seem difficult to be effected; for we have already the imperfect knowledge of two places, which might, perhaps, on examination, prove extreamly convenient for this purpose; one of them is Pepy's Island, in the latitude of forty-seven, south, and laid down by Dr. Halley, about eighty leagues to the eastward of Cape Blanco, on the coast of Patagonia; the other is Falkland Isles, in the latitude of fifty-one and a half, lying nearly south of Pepy's Island. The last of these have been seen by many ships, both French and English. Woodes Rogers, who ran along the north-east coast of these isles, in the year 1708, tells us, that they extended about two degrees in length, and appeared with gentle descents from hill to hill, and seemed to be good ground, interspersed with woods, and not destitute of harbours. Either of these places, as they are islands at a considerable distance from the continent, may be supposed, from their latitude, to lie in a climate sufficiently temperate. This, even in time of peace, might be of great consequence to this nation; and in time of war, would make us masters of those seas."

It would appear, from the secret expeditions lately made to the South-Seas, that, besides this new settlement on Falkland Islands, since that gentleman wrote, the government have another in view, round Cape Horn, which indeed is equally necessary for a place of general rendezvous, to refit and refresh after effecting that dreadful navigation; and where, when accomplished, our ships, in time of war, approach a hostile coast, the only good ports in these seas being possessed by the Spaniards.

By our having the possession of one good harbour here, and keeping the royal navy on a respectable footing, we shall have nothing to fear from all the united force of France, Spain, and Portugal. Whoever turns his eyes to the Map of America, and observes the number of our settlements, and their situation in respect to the possessions of those powers in this quarter, will see the impossibility of their trade escaping the vigilance of our cruisers, pouring out from every corner of this immense country. Add to this, that having hitherto attempted their colonies with success, what may we not expect in a future war, from such additional strength, so many convenient harbours to refit, or to supply our fleets and armies.

There was no ship at Falkland island when the Spaniards took possession of it, but the Favourite, nor any people but the Favourite's crew, and the remainder of the Swift's crew; there were no inhabitants on Falkland island, except a small Spanish settlement, which is called Port Sollidade, about 30 leagues from Port Egmont. The distance between Port Egmont, and Port Desire is about 140 leagues. Falkland island is pretty much in the shape of an isosceles triangle, where the base is one sixth larger than any of the other sides. It abounds with barren mountains and rocks; nor was a single Spanish family, or people of any other nation upon it, till of late.

His Majesty's ship the *Swift*, some time before the arrival of the Spaniards at Falkland Islands, having been cast away on the coast of *Patagonia*, the master and six of the crew, at the utmost hazard of their lives, embarked on board the cutter for Port Egmont, and brought the Favourite to the relief of their unhappy companions, by which gallant enterprize, the whole crew was saved, except three sailors, who perished when the *Swift* overset.

Hiſtorical Chronicle, *October*, 1770.

Auguſt 31.

THIS day an account of the glorious victory obtained by General Count Romanzow over the Turks on the firſt of the preſent month, was publiſhed by authority at Peterſbourgh, by which it appears, that the Turks in this battle loſt 40,000 men, without reckoning 2000 priſoners, of whom the greateſt number are officers of rank. The loſs of the Ruſſians by this account, is rendered very inconſiderable, only 353 killed, and 550 wounded, officers and private men included, an aſtoniſhing diſparity! The booty taken on the field of battle and at Iſmail, conſiſts of 53 pair of colours, two horſe-tails, two ſtandards, four pair of kettle-drums, 203 pieces of heavy cannon, and an incredible quantity of baggage, tents, carts, and carriages of ammunition, proviſions, &c. The priſoners ſay, the Turkiſh army conſiſted of 150,000 men, the flower of their troops, and commanded by their moſt renowned officers. The Ruſſian army has been ever ſince in purſuit of the enemy, and has been divided for that purpoſe into three diſtinct bodies. The army of the Grand Vizier is in no condition to oppoſe them, a miſunderſtanding having prevailed among the routed troops to ſuch a degree, that they are ſaid frequently to fight with each other.

Count Tottleben has been no leſs ſucceſsful than Count Romanzow: He has ſucceeded in the reduction of Georgia, and the territories thereunto belonging, the inhabitants of which have taken the oath of fidelity and ſubjection to her Imperial Majeſty.

His Excellency Count Panin, who is employed in the ſiege of Bender, has by his addreſs concluded a treaty with the Tartars, by which they engage to give immediate warning to the Ruſſian armies as often as they ſhall receive intelligence of any deſigns of the Turks to attack them.

Thus it appears, that the Ruſſian arms are every where victorious. The ſquadron in the Mediterranean has lately taken fourſcore veſſels, eſcorted by four large ſhips from *Cairo*, and richly laden with tribute from Syria and Egypt. Several more ſhips from the ports of Aſia and Africa, being ignorant of the deſtruction of the Ottoman fleet, have likewiſe fain into the hands of the Ruſſians.

By a meſſage ſent to Col. Boyd, Lieut. Governor of Gibraltar, by the Emperor of Morocco, that Monarch appears to be on the moſt reſpectable terms with the Britiſh nation. He has communicated to his Excellency his reaſons for removing and puniſhing Abdeſadak Ben Hemet, late Governor of Tangier, and for removing the inhabitants of that fortreſs to other parts of his dominions, and placing 5000 ſoldiers to garriſon the place in their room. The principal complaints againſt the Governor were, his aſſiſting in plundering a Daniſh ſhip, wrecked upon the African coaſt, and defrauding a favourite of the Emperor's of a diamond ring.

Sept. 24.

The officers of a man of war, boarded the Richmond Indiaman, in order to preſs themen, but being told the men had ſeized the arms cheſt, and were determined to defend themſelves, the officers withdrew, and ſhot the man of war along-ſide the Indiaman, when a ſcuffle enſued, in which two of the Indiaman's crew were ſhot dead upon the ſpot. The Coroner's jury have ſince ſat upon their bodies, and brought in their verdict, *Wilful Murder*.—It is inſiſted upon as law, that no man killing another in defending himſelf from being preſſed, can be convicted on any ſtatute in being for murder; and that, on the contrary, any man in ſo defending himſelf being killed, the whole preſs gang are guilty of murder, without benefit of clergy; no act of one ſubject preſſing another, being warranted by ſtatute, nor by the conſtitution.

The Britannia of 120 guns; Princeſs Amelia of 90; Eſſex of 64; Northumberland 70; Thunderer 74; Worceſter of 64; Modeſte 74; Pallas 36; Venus 36; Juno 23; are all put in commiſſion, and ordered to be got in readineſs with the utmoſt expedition.

Two ſailors, one belonging to Liverpool, and the other to Briſtol, ſailed from Dunkirk, with the Succeſs Cutter, belonging to Capt. Gautier, laden with divers mercantile goods, of the value of 200l. and upwards, with the Captain's cheſt and papers, and the bill of ſale of the veſſel; the veſſel, anchors, ſails, and materials, all new.

Sept. 26.

This day fifty boys, cloathed by Sir John Fielding, and properly equipped for the ſervice, paſſed through the city, in order to be entered on board his Majeſty's ſhips.

The crew of the Berwick, Capt. Moore, bound to London from St. Vincent's, were lately taken up by the Mars, Capt. Holland, bound to Liverpool. They were all ready to periſh, the Berwick having foundered at ſea four days before, and the whole crew, conſiſting of thirteen men, and one woman paſſenger, being crowded into an open boat, without proviſions or ſhelter.

This day the Captains Holwell and Elliott, received their Commiſſions at the Admiralty-Office. The former is the gentleman who ſtruck the Frenchman's pendant in the Downs, (See p. 98.) the latter, the Conqueror of the famous Thurot in the laſt war.

The fortreſs of Bender, after a ſiege of 57 days, ſurrendered to the Ruſſians.

Sept. 28.

William Baker, and Joſeph Martin, Eſqrs Sheriffs elect, were this day ſworn into their office at Guildhall. Mr. Smith of St. Mary-Axe, and Mr. Gregg of Dowgate-Hill, attornies at law, are the under Sheriffs.

Sept. 29.

Being the birth-day of the Princeſs Royal, their Majeſties received the compliments of the nobility, &c. at Richmond.

Came on at Guildhall the election of a

Lord

Lord Mayor for the year enſuing, when Braſs Croſby, Eſq; was returned. In his addreſs of thanks, clapping his hand on his heart, he aſſured his fellow citizens, that at the riſque of his life he would protect them in their juſt privileges and liberties.

Sept. 30.

Was fair the greateſt hop market ever known in the city of Canterbury; about 2500 bags and pockets were ſold; bags from 2l. 15s. to 3l. 10s. to 4l. and 4l. 4s. and one parcel up to 4l. 10s. Pockets from 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. very fine 5l. The number of planters aſſembled from many parts of the county having engaged many merchants and ſpeculative gentlemen in that branch, it is thought the Canterbury market will become the greateſt country market in the kingdom.

Monday, October 1.

A gentleman, ſtruck with the comely appearance of a bare-headed old man, who ſat begging alms in the Cannongate at Edinburgh, had the curioſity to enquire into his hiſtory, and learned the following particulars: That he is an attainted Baronet, named Sir John Mitchell, of Pittreavie, and had formerly a plentiful eſtate. In the early part of his life, he was a Captain in the Scots Greys, but was broke for ſending a challenge to the Duke of Marlborough, in conſequence of ſome illiberal reflections thrown out by his Grace againſt the Scotch nation: Queen Anne took ſo perſonal a part in his proſecution, that he was baniſhed for the offence; and this ſentence was with difficulty remitted, at the particular inſtance of John Duke of Argyle.—Though this ſtory does not ſeem probable, yet as the old man is ſaid to be expoſed and deſtitute, and in the hundredth year of his age, it does great honour to the citizens of Edinburgh, who have entered into a voluntary ſubſcription for his future ſupport.

The Commiſſioners of the victualling office have contracted with Mr. Meſſiſh for 4000 oxen, at 23 ſhillings and nine-pence a hundred weight.

Tueſday 2.

The great cheeſe-fair began at Nottingham: New milk cheeſe ſold the firſt day from 29s. to 32s. per C. wt. the ſecond day it advanced to 33s. and on Thurſday Cheſhire ſold from 38 to 40s. per C. wt.

The Magiſtrates and Society of Merchants in Briſtol, in order to promote the public ſervice, voted a premium of 20s. to every ſailor that ſhall enter voluntarily with Capt. Fanſhawe, beſides the bounty of 30s. allowed by government. This encourages the ſailors to offer themſelves freely, and the diſagreable ſervice of impreſſing is avoided.

Wedneſday 3.

Letters from Corſica take notice, that there are ſtill a great number of the natives that have not yet ſubmitted to the French government; that executions are frequent of ſuch of them as are taken; and that a prieſt who had concealed himſelf, having embarked with three of his kinſmen on board a Felucca at San Peregrino, was purſued, and not being able to eſcape threw himſelf into the ſea with all his treaſure hung round his neck, and was drowned. His poor kinſmen, not having courage to follow the example of the holy father, were taken, and conducted priſoners to Baſtia.

On the 21ſt of June a French Admiral arrived in the bay of Tunis, with a ſquadron of two ſhips of the line, three frigates, two barques, and two bombs; with ſeveral row-gallies belonging to Malta, and under the Grand Maſter's colours. After demanding ſatisfaction for ſundry injuries and inſults offered to the French nation without effect, the Admiral ordered all the French merchants who remained aſhore, to repair on board: And, on their application to the Bey for permiſſion, it was immediately granted. Accordingly, having regiſtered all the goods and effects remaining in their houſes and magazines, and ſealed their doors, they all embarked without the leaſt inſult from the populace. On the 26th of June the Admiral denounced war againſt that Regency; and on the 29th, the whole ſquadron ſailed for Bizerta, except one frigate and two row-galleys, which were left to block up the port of Tunis, and to prevent all ſhips, of whatever nation, from coming in. On the 3d of July, they commenced their operations at Bizerta, by bombarding that city. The Bey did not make any public declaration of war, but kept the French colours flying on the Conſulary houſe until the 5th of July, two days after the bombardment commenced at Bizerta; when he gave orders to ſtrike the colours, and to take down the flag ſtaff, which was done with great decency. From Bizerta the ſquadron proceeded to Suſa, which place they are now bombarding. They go on very ſlowly with their operations. It is ſaid they will go from Suſa to Moneſter, and from thence to Portafarina, and leave the Goletta caſtles, at the harbour of Tunis, for the laſt ſtroke.

The freedom of King's Lynn in Norfolk, was preſented to John Wilkes, Eſq; for his conſtitutional, ſpirited, and uniform conduct, in ſupport of the liberties of this country.

The report was made to his Majeſty of the convicts under ſentence of death in Newgate, when the five following were ordered for execution; Mary Ann Ryan, James Simpſon, and Joſeph Joſephs, for robbing William Wright on the highway; and Henry Dixon, for burglary in the houſe of James Wood, of Normand Street, St. Luke's.

Thurſday 4

At the general quarterly meeting of the Guardians of the Aſylum for Female Orphans, the Hon. and Rt. Rev. the Biſhop of Hereford was unanimouſly elected Vice-Preſident of that charity, in the room of Sir Thomas Hankey, deceaſed.

The firſt ſtone of the new bridge at Exeter was laid by Joſeph Dixon, Eſq.

At Bewdley market, about a thouſand pockets of hops were ſold. The ſale was pretty briſk, a good many buyers attending.

The

The prices were from 5l. 5s. to 5l. 15s. per hundred. At Worceſter market near 1400 pockets of hops were ſold; the prices were from 4l. 15s. to 5l. 15s. and a few at 6l. per hundred.

Friday 5.

The Attorney General, on his late tour to Ireland, immediately upon his landing, and without even waiting for any refreſhment, ſet out for Leixlip, the ſeat of the Lord Lieutenant, where he continued in cloſe conference with the Viceroy almoſt unremittingly for the ſpace of fifteen days; he never once came to Dublin during the time, and only walked out in the cool of the evenings. From a combination of theſe circumſtances, it is conjectured, Mr. Attorney General had ſuch inſtructions to communicate, that could not be done by letter; and at the ſame time, could not be delayed, as otherwiſe, one with his infirmities, and a perfect ſtranger to the kingdom of Ireland, would not undertake a voyage of ſuch conſequence.

It is ſuppoſed, that in conſequence of the above *tête-a-tête*, every minutia of the buſineſs of next ſeſſion is finally adjuſted.

Monday 8.

The Profeſſor of Architecture read his firſt lecture in the Royal Academy, wherein he introduced the Hiſtory of Architecture, and the Sciences depending on it; the origin of houſes, and of the Grecian and Roman orders; and concluded with general inſtructions on the ſtudy and practice of Architecture.

Was read in full convocation, a letter from the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Litchfield, Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, intimating, that it would be for the honour and advantage of the Univerſity to continue the Rev. D. Wetherell, Vice Chancellor for another year, and deſiring the concurrence of convocation for that purpoſe, which was unanimouſly aſſented to.

Wedneſday 10.

This morning the five following convicts were executed at Tyburne, Mary-Anne Ryan, James Simpſon, and Joſeph Joſephs, for robbing Wm. Wright on the highway; Charles M'Donald, for robbing John Tomlin on the highway; and Henry Dixon for a burglary in the dwelling houſe of Ja. Wood, in Norman-ſtreet.

The Lord Mayor laid the firſt ſtone of the Lying in Hoſpital, which is beginning to be built at the corner of the New-Road, Bunhill field, leading to Old-ſtreet church.

Immediately after the play of the Clandeſtine Marriage at Drury lane Theatre, at which their Majeſties were preſent, one of the honeſt tars belonging to a preſs gang, who had taken their ſeats in the upper gallery, ſpoke a poetical ſpeech, the purport of which was, the recommendation of a Spaniſh war, for why, we have beaten the Spaniſh Dons before, and ſhould beat them again. This ſpeech was received by the audience with loud burſts of applauſe. The ſailors gave three cheers, and the boatſwain joined with his whiſtle. Some great perſonages ſeemed to enjoy the public humour, and very condeſcendingly bowed to the audience.

Thurſday 12.

Coyde, a tea broker, charged with forging a warrant for the delivery of three cheſts of tea at the India-Houſe, was brought to be examined before a Court of Directors at the India Houſe; and while they were debating, actually effected his eſcape, although three conſtables were placed to guard him. He is ſuppoſed to have got out of the court-room, through the door which leads to the Secretary's parlour, and gone unobſerved from one room to another till he came into the ſtreet.

At a court of Common-Council held this day, after very warm debates, a queſtion was moved, that James Eyre, Eſq; the preſent Recorder, be no more adviſed with retained, or employed in any of the affairs of this corporation, he being deemed by this Court unworthy of their future truſt or confidence. The ſame was declared to be carried in the affirmative. For the queſtion, ſix Aldermen, and ninety-eight Commoners, beſides two tellers; Againſt the queſtion, ſeven Aldermen, and forty nine Commoners, beſides two tellers.

It was then moved by Mr. Judd, That in all caſes relative to the affairs of this city, where it may be neceſſary to have the Advice, Opinion, or Aſſiſtance of any Counſel learned in the law, John Glynn, Eſq; Serjeant at Law, ſhall for the future on all occaſions, be adviſed with, retained, and employed, which was carried in the affirmative. Mr. Beardmore moved, That the freedom of this city be preſented to John Dunning, Eſq; for having, when Sollicitor-General to his Majeſty, defended in Parliament, on the ſoundeſt principles of law and the conſtitution, the rights of the ſubject to petition and remonſtrate; which was carried without a debate or diviſion.

Saturday 13.

This day's Gazette contains the King's Proclamation for recalling and prohibiting ſeamen from ſerving foreign Princes and States; for giving further encouragement to ſeamen to enter themſelves on board his Majeſty's ſhips of war, and for granting rewards for diſcovering ſuch ſeamen as ſhall conceal themſelves. By this proclamation, able bodied ſeamen are offered 3l bounty-money, ordinary ſeamen, 2l. alſo a reward of 2l. is offered for the diſcovery of every able bodied ſeamen, and 30s. for the diſcovery of every ordinary ſeaman, who ſhall ſecrete themſelves from his Majeſty's ſervice. To be paid about London, by the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's navy, and elſewhere by the Collectors of the cuſtoms.

Thurſday 16.

Iron mail carts, upon a new conſtruction, carried out the north mail, but at Enfield the poſt-

poſtmaſter could not find the way to open it, and was obliged to ſend to town for the maker, who immediately ſet out in a poſt-chaiſe to inſtruct the poſtmaſters how to open it.

The following notice was ſent to Lloyd's Coffee-houſe: "I am to acquaint all whom it may concern, that one man of war and one frigate is ordered to be in waiting at Liſbon, from this time till the firſt of Jan. next, in order to take under convoy, any trading ſhip or veſſel navigating under Daniſh colours deſtined to Leghorn, and there to wait their return ſix weeks, in order to ſee all ſafe to Liſbon, and to protect the Daniſh trade from any inſults of Algerine Corſairs. Signed by the Daniſh Conſul General in England, Oct. 16, 1770."

Mr. James Cock was preſſed on the river Thames. Mr. John Cock, his brother, applied to the Lord Mayor at the Manſion-houſe, but was refuſed the ſight of his Lordſhip; he then ſent in an affidavit that his brother was a freeholder, and, that his freehold was of the yearly value of 12l. Soon after the clerk came out and ſaid that his Lordſhip had nothing to do with it. Mr. J. Cock went to Ld North's in Downing-ſtreet, the ſervant refuſed him the ſight of his Lordſhip, or to take in the affidavit after he had mentioned the contents of it.

Saturday 20.

This day's Gazette contains the four following orders of his Majeſty in council, dated the 19th inſt. viz.

In the firſt, on account of the plague at Conſtantinople, &c. that the quarantine at preſent ſubſiſting, be extended to all ſhips and veſſels whatſoever, coming from or thro' the Mediterranean

In the ſecond, that the quarentine at preſent ſubſiſting upon all ſhips and veſſels coming from Dantzick, or any other port or place in Royal and Ducal Pruſſia, or Pomerania, be extended to all ſhips, veſſels, perſons, goods and merchandizes coming from any of the ports or places in Samogitia, Courland, or Livonia.

In the third, his Majeſty orders, that all rags or cotton wool, which are or ſhall be imported into the Thames or Medway, in any veſſel not obliged to perform quarantine, be immediately put on board an hoy, and ſent to Standgate-Creek, to be there unpacked, opened, and aired on board the Lazaret appointed for that purpoſe, and there remain for a fortnight; and that ſhips having ſuch rags or cotton-wool on board, ſhall not be permitted to land any part of their cargoes, until ſuch rags or cotton wool ſhall have been taken out of the ſaid ſhips, and put on board ſome proper veſſel or veſſels to be provided for that purpoſe, in order to be unpacked, opened, and aired upon the decks of the ſaid veſſels.

In the fourth, his Majeſty commands, that all hay or ſtraw found in any baſkets, packets or bales, which may be imported into his dominions from Dunkirk, or any other part of Flanders, or from the dominions of the Kings of Denmark and Sweden, the dutchies of Holſtein, Mecklenburgh and Cleves, the neighbourhood of Hamburgh, the frontiers of the United Provinces, or the United Provinces, or from any ports or other places on the coaſt of France, within the diſtricts of Picardie, Normandie, and Bretagne, be directly burned or deſtroyed.

Saturday's Gazette alſo contains the Proclamation for proroguing the Parliament of Ireland from the 16th inſt. to the 18th of December.

Thurſday 25.

A gentleman from London arrived at Dover, and ſoon after agreed to go in the packet to Calais, but the wind being contrary, the veſſel could not ſail ſo ſoon as he expected, on which he retired to his room, and ſhot himſelf through the head. He is not yet dead, but lies inſenſible, without the leaſt hopes. On examining his papers, his name appears to be Gordon, and that he has travelled very expeditiouſly from Edinburgh. Amongſt his papers were diſcovered bills and drafts to the amount of 4000l. and about 50l. in caſh, were found upon him. A ſmall box, immenſely heavy, and ſuppoſed to be money, was likewiſe found in his trunk.

Mr. Seaton's Prize Poem was adjudged to William Hodſon, M. A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. The ſubject is 'The Dedication of the Temple of Solomon.'

Exchequer Ejectments were ſerved upon every houſe-keeper inhabiting the Savoy precinct, with ſtrict orders to evacuate the premiſes by Chriſtmas next, as alſo to pay up a number of paſt years ground rent. A blow as ſevere as unexpected, and which will go near to ruin ſeveral families.

Friday 26.

Between eleven and twelve at night, their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, and the Duke of Glouceſter, landed at Dover, from Germany, and after taking ſome refreſhment, they ſet out for London, and arrived at Carlton Houſe on Saturday morning about ten o'clock, in perfect health. His Majeſty being previouſly informed of their arrival, came to town from Richmond, and after ſtaying ſome time to congratulate them on their ſafe arrival, returned to Richmond. Their Royal Highneſſes ſet out from hence on their tour to Germany on the 8th of June laſt.

John Shine, a journeyman barber, impreſſed as a ſeaman, by virtue of a warrant from the Lords of the admiralty, and backed by the Lord Mayor, was brought before John Wilkes Eſq; the ſitting Alderman at Guildhall; when the Alderman adjudged the impreſſing illegal, and ordered Shine to be diſcharged.

Monday 29

The ſeſſions at the Old Baily, which began on Wedneſday, ended, when eight priſoners capitally convicted, received ſentence of

of death, viz. Charles Burton for a burglary; Bartholomew Langley, for the deteſtable crime of beſtiality, with a ſhe Aſs, in a hovel near Knightſbridge; John Barton, for horſe-ſtealing; Joſeph Knight, Thomas Bird, and William Payne, for robbing the houſe of Mrs. Jeredare of a large quantity of ſilver plate; William Williams for a highway robbery, and William Brent for a burglary in the houſe of Lewis Cartier, in Spur-ſtreet, Leiceſter-fields, and ſtealing a pair of diamond ear-rings of great value, ſeveral bank notes of the value of 1500l. 240 guineas, and ſix Portugal pieces, valued 10l. 16s. the property of Edward Jordan, Eſq. At this ſeſſions thirty were ordered to be tranſported for ſeven years, one branded in the hand, one of whom was a hackney coachman for manſlaughter; four were ordered to be privately whipped, one publickly whipped, and thirteen were diſcharged upon proclamation.

On the trial of Langley, John and George Pigott, (brothers,) declared, that as they were going to work about ten in the morning, they ſaw a pair of pails lying in the way, in a lane that leads from Knightſbridge to Cheſſea. This giving them ſome ſuſpicion that the owner of them might be engaged in ſome intrigue, they both got up on the ſide of an adjacent lime kiln, which commanded a proſpect of the adjoining fields, and there in a ſhed in the corner of the field, beheld the priſoner at the bar, in the actual commiſſion of the fact. Being examined by the Court relative to particulars, they gave every ſatisfaction that was neceſſary to conſtitute the conviction of ſo deteſtable a crime. After recovering from the ſurprize of the diſcovery, they attempted to ſeize on the priſoner, who fled, and after purſuing him ſome time they loſt ſight of him; however they ſecured the pails, and carried them to the White Horſe at Knightſbridge. After they had been ſome time there, the priſoner (changing his cloaths) came and demanded the pails, ſaying they belonged to his ſervant; whom they frightened away from milking the Aſſes. On a little converſation with him, they recollected his face, and charged him with the crime, which he poſitively denied for a long time, till they inſiſting on their charge, he acknowledged the fact, ſaid he was drunk, and that he would give them any money to have the affair made up. The priſoner, in his defence, denied the fact, and called ſome people to his character, who gave him a very good one. Upon which the Judge charged the Jury, and after recapitulating the particulars, added, that the horrid crime laid in the indictment was not only condemned by the laws of the land and the impulſes of nature, but by the expreſs word of God, by his prophet Moſes. The Jury retired about half an hour, and brought in their verdict, Guilty. The priſoner is a well-looking young man, about 25, and has a wife and child, who were both in Court.

Amongſt others who were acquitted at this laſt Seſſions, was a School maſter, who was indicted for killing one of his Scholars, a young gentleman, ſon to a late General, who being very inattentive to inſtruction, his Maſter, after repeated admonitions, intending to give him a ſmall box on the ear, the unfortunate youth ſtanding near the fire, and ſhrinking from the correction, moſt unhappily ſtruck the ſide of his head againſt a corner or moulding in the chimney-piece, which beat in a piece of the ſkull, and the extravaſated blood iſſuing from the contuſion preſſing the brain, he died early the next morning. The Maſter had a moſt excellent character for his ability, tenderneſs, and care of his ſcholars, and particularly to this youth.

Wedneſday 31.

Admiral Knowles has obtained permiſſion to enter into the Czarina's ſervice. He is to rank Firſt Admiral of the Czarina's fleet, and have a ſeat in her Council. His penſion is ten thouſand rubles (2250l.) a year, and a 1000l. ſterling annually to be paid to his Lady and family, with the benefit of ſurvivorſhip. A compliment of five hundred guineas is to be made for preſent pocket expences, and he is to be received, in his journey, at her Majeſty's expence, at his arrival on the edge of the Ruſſian dominions. Upon quitting the Czarina's ſervice, he has a promiſe of being reinſtated in his preſent rank.

The ſecretaay of the ſociety of agriculture of Leon, hath drawn up a memorial, wherein he proves, that the great number of uſeleſs dogs in the kingdom, annually conſume of aliments proper for the human ſpecies, to the amount of ſixteen millions, which would furniſh ſubſiſtance for upwards of 300,000 men.

By Letters received from Jamaica it appears, that the late earthquake, which happened in Hiſpaniola, was felt all over that iſland, but no conſiderable damage happened at any other place than at Port au Prince; but there its effects were terrible, 450 people loſt their lives, the fortification on the iſland or key going in is totally deſtroyed, and, except a few houſes, the whole town lies in ruins. The Governor and inhabitants, who are reduced to live in tents, are exerting themſelves in building of wooden houſes, having learned, from fatal experience, that buildings conſtructed with other materials are exceedingly dangerous in a country where frequent earthquakes happen. [*Gazette.*]

A moſt horrible attempt has been made at Cortona in Italy: All the Monks of the convents of the Serviles were poiſoned by ſomething put in their victuals, but they were preſerved from death by the ſpeedineſs with which remedies were brought. They are making all poſſible ſearch to find out thoſe who were culpable of this enormous crime.

The Lords of the Admiralty have put his Majeſty's ſhip the Prince of Wales of 74

guns,

guns, now at Plymouth into commiſſion; the command of which is given to Capt. Colville. This ſhip is intended to be manned wholly by Antient Britons.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter in his tour through Germany, dined the 16th ult. with the Emperor; but was taken ill the ſame evening.

For ſome days paſt an elderly well-looking man, with white hair, has paraded the ſtreets about St. James's, and in a moſt enthuſiaſtic manner, pretended to propheſy that the Plague will be in England before the expiration of a month.

The Grand Signor has publiſhed an ordonance, by which all the fugitive Greeks from the Morea are enjoined, under pain of death, to return to their own Country. Great numbers having taken refuge in the Iſles belonging to the Republick of Venice, the Senate has ordered them to depart, but they appear little diſpoſed to obey; and many of them declare, that they will bear any ſufferings, ſooner than be again under the Ottoman yoke. What confirms them in this reſolution, is, that a party of fugitive Greeks, who had returned into the Morea, after the Ruſſians had evacuated it, were barbarouſly murdered by the Turks.

A letter is received from a gentleman at Dunkirk, fully accounting for the report of the plague having made its appearance there, which was politically raiſed, in order to furniſh a pretext for re-eſtabliſhing a principal guard at the mouth of the harbour, which had been deſtroyed in conſequence of a treaty of peace.

The curious in Aſtronomy, by letting the ſun's image through a teleſcope on white paper, may now ſee ſeveral ſolar ſpots appearing larger than Venus did at the Tranſit.

Letters from Jamaica bring Advice, that the inhabitants of the Spaniſh ſettlements on the main, were reduced to great diſtreſs for want of proviſions, owing to an exceſſive drought, and armies of locuſts, which had deſtroyed almoſt every vegetable. The ſame letters add, tha ttwo French ſhips of the line were loſt in the late earthquake and hurricane at Port au Prince.

Liſt of the Turkiſh ſhips deſtroyed or taken by the Ruſſians, in the Archipelago.

Captain Alebi of 84 guns, Baſſa 90, Patrona Ayckaree 80, Reale Muſtapha 96, Mulenſi Achmet 84. Achmet 86, Emer Muſtapha 64, Hamiſi 60, Barbarocine (taken and towed out of the harbour by our boats) 64, Ali Randioto 60, Melchin 80, Rafriſtan Baſſa 64, Zefirbey 84; with two ſhips, names unknown, beſides four frigates and eight armed ſhips from 30 to 40 guns, eight galleys, ſeveral row-boats, &c. all burnt except one 64 ſhip, four row-galleys, and ſome guilded barges of 24 oars.

Extract of a letter from Charles-Town, Aug. 24, 1770.

"Our Aſſembly has been ſitting ſince the 14th inſt. The Lower Houſe has come to ſeveral reſolutions concerning the Council, which they have communicated to them, and to which a reply is preparing. The bone of contention is the 1500l. ſterling ſent to the Bill of Rights People. The Lieutenant Governor has communicated to the Aſſembly a Royal inſtruction conceived in very ſtrong terms, reſpecting the ſaid 1500l. and ſecreting ſome new Modes in paſſing money-bills, on which the Commons Houſe hath addreſſed his Honour for copies of his letters to the King's Miniſters on that affair, which have been refuſed. We have agreed to ſtop all commercial intercourſe with New-York, on account of that Province breaking the Non-Importation Agreement, which we ſtrictly adhere to.

It is very remarkable, and ſome odd conjectures are formed from the arrival of a number of Spaniſh veſſels, all at once, in the ſeveral ports of this and the neighbouring provinces."

A veſſel from Memel, not knowing the preſent orders for a quarantine, brought a lady paſſenger, who got on ſhore, and came to her ſiſter's, in the Cannongate, in Edinburgh. As ſoon as known, a guard was placed upon the houſe, and ſhe was conveyed down to the ſhip again till the appointed time of quarantine expired.

Liſt of Births, for the Year 1770.

Oct. 22. THE Counteſs of Dalhouſie—a ſon.
Sept. 22. Counteſs of Cork—a ſon.
26. Lady of Sir John Trevelion—a ſon.
Lady of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Byron, R. of Ryton, Durham—a ſon.
Oct. 5. Lady of Sir Henry Hunloke, Bt.—a daughter.
10. Dutcheſs of Buccleugh—a dau.
Lady of Capt. Parker, Shadwell—3 ſons
16. Lady of R. Ladbroke, Eſq—a ſon.
24. Lady of Noel Hill, Eſq;—of twins.

Liſt of Marriages for the Year 1770.

COunteſs of Roſs—to John Bateman, Eſq; of Killern, Ireland.
Sept. 24. Right Hon. the Earl of Buckingham—to Miſs Connolly.
John Kenny, Eſq; of Spittalfields—to Miſs Barrat, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.
25. Sir Robert Goodyere—to Miſs Pitts.
Joſias Pattenſon, Eſq; of Aſhford, Kent—to Mrs. Maſcall.
26. Lord Digby, Baron of Sherborne—to Miſs Poly Knowles of Canterbury,
Capt. William Gunnill—to Miſs Sally Walker of Windſor.
27. John Douglas Eſq; of Tilliquhilly, Scotland—to Miſs Colquhoun.
28. Iſaac Hammond, Eſq;—to Miſs Amelia Watſon, of New Bond-ſtreet.
29. Richard Brackenbury, Eſq; Clifford's-Inn—to Miſs Cotterell of Bloomſbury ſq.
Oct. 3. Mr. Evans, attorney at Oxford—to Miſs Cardew, of Wendover, Bucks.
5. Mr. Brooke, Fleet ſtreet, —to Miſs Severs of Saliſbury court.

17. Thomas

7. Thomas Berry, Esq; Charles-str. Berkley-square—to Miss Hind, New-Bond-str.
8. William Gordon, Esq;—to Miss Catesby; both of Devonshire.
11. James Skinner, Esq; Berkeley-square—to Miss Sylvester, of New Bond-street.
15. Thomas Chetham, Esq;—to Miss Strode, of Pall Mall.
16. Sir Brownlow Cush, Bart. of Belton, Lincoln-shire—to Miss Drury.
18. John Serjeant, Esq; Berkeley-square—to Miss Richardson, of Hertford-street—
21. Tho. Jecumb, Esq; Cavendish-square—to Miss Daniels, Piccadilly.

List of Deaths for the Year 1770.

GEO. Hazelwood Worral, Esq; King's-Lynn, Norfolk.
Rev. Mr. Barnowin, R. of St. Augustine, Bristol.
Sir Robert Clarke, Bart. of Frockenham, Norfolk.
Lieut. Col. Robert Scott, of the 6th reg. of foot.
John, Lord Baron Bellew, of Duleek, Ire.
Isaac Mazyck, member of the Hon. House of Assembly, South Carolina.
Wadham Brooke, Houghton, Shropshire.
Sept. 9. Louis Billouard de Kirlerec, Knt. of the Order of St. Louis, Brigadier of the French King's armies, &c.
21. Rob. Bridge, Esq; of Bocking, Essex.
23. Calv. Bean, Esq; Buntingfield, Hertf.
24. John Phillips, Esq; Weston-Subedge, Gloucestershire.
Christo. Hallet, Esq; Mount-street, Grosv. sq.
Innocent Steers, Esq; Greenwich.
William Chesson, Esq; Hackney.
John Parry, Esq; barrister at Law in the Temple.
26. Edward Herbert, Esq; member for Ludlow, Shropshire.
Sackville Bate, Esq; Pall-mall.
Lady of Sir Edward Hales, Bart. of Sisterton, Canterbury.
30. Right Hon. Sir Thomas Robinson, Lord Grantham, Knt. of the Bath, one of the Privy Council, and F. R. S.
Sylvester Trotter, Esq; Doctor of Physic, St. Martin's-lane.
Oct. 1. Capt. Thomas Bearcroft, Deptford.
3. John Durnford, Esq; Upper-Brook str.
——— Brown, Esq; barrister at law, Linc.
Right Hon. Lady Stuart, sister to the Earl of Murray, Edinburgh.
4. Most Noble, George, Marquis of Tweedale. Earl of Gifford, Viscount Walden and Peebles, and Baron Yester, in the 13th year of his age.
5. Benjamin Bond, Esq; New Ormond-street, Bedford-row.
Samuel Jones, Esq; Bromley, Middlesex.
6. John Vickers, Esq; Berwick-str. Soho.
7. James Ramsden, Esq; late a commissioner of the wine licence office.
Rev. Mr. Primatt, Norwich.
10. Henry Wykes, Esq; cursitor for Northampton and Nottingham.
Samuel Brown, Esq; Leadenhall-street.
Right Hon. Lady Jane Nimmon, sister to the Earl of Marchmont.
12. Daniel Taylor, Esq; Stanhope-street, May-Fair.
Jonathan Drury, Esq; Cornhill.
13. Charles Strickland, Esq; Sizer, Yorksh.
Nicholas Lane, Esq; Greenwich.
Rev. Mr. Christian, V. of Crosthwaite, Cumb.
14. Lady Hankey, relict of Sir John Hankey, Bart. Bath.
15. Rev. Mr. Lechmore, one of the Prebendaries of Winchester cathedral.
16. William Eades, Esq; Vauxhall.
Matthew Rogers, Esq; Mile End.
17. John Fitzgerald, Esq; South-Audley-str.
Francis Topham, L L D. Judge of the Exchequer and Prerogative Courts of York.
18. The Most Noble Marquis of Granby, at Belvoir Castle.
Thomas Gregg, Esq; Secundary to the Court of Exchequer.
Hon. Mrs. Rooke, aged 70, relict of Geo. Rooke, Esq; son of the famous Admiral, and sister to Lord Viscount Dudley.
19. John Glanville, Esq; Gloucester-street, Red Lion-square.
Mr. Mungo Murray, the ingenious Author of a Treatise on Ship-building, and many other useful Tracts for Navigators.
21. John Wells, Esq; of Farringdon, Berks.
23. Nathaniel Sheppard, Esq; at Watford.

Military Promotions.

Sir Jeffery Amherst, Knight of the Bath, Lieut. Gen. of his Majesty's Forces, is appointed Governor of Guernsey.

Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; Governor in Chief of Massachusetts Bay, in New England; Andrew Oliver, Esq; Lieut. Governor; and Thomas Fluckyer, Secretary.

Naval Promotions.

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 24. Sir George Bridges Rodney, and Sir William Burnaby, Barts. to be Vice-Admirals of the Red.

Sir Piercy Brett, Knt. Sir John Moore, Bt. and Knt. of the Bath, Sir James Douglas and Sir John Bentley, Knts. to be Vice-Admirals of the White.

The Right Hon. George Lord Edgcumbe, Samuel Graves, William Parry, Esqrs. the Hon. Augustus Keppel, John Amherst, Esq; and Royal Highness Henry-Frederick Duke of Cumberland, to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Sir Peter Denis, Bart. Matthew Buckle and Robert Mann, Esqrs. to be Rear-Admirals of the Red.

Richard Spry, Esq; to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 28. This day in pursuance of his Majesty's pleasure, the following Flag Officers were promoted.

Hon. John Forbes, Francis Holbourne, Esq; Admirals of the White,

Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. his Grace the Duke of Bolton, Sir Charles Hardy, Kt. Right Hon. George Earl of Northesk, Right Hon. Sir Charles Saunders, Knight of the Bath, Admirals of the Blue.

Thomas Pye, Esq; Sir Samuel Cornish, Bart. Francis Geary, Esq; Vice-Admirals of the Red.

Sir George Bridges Rodney, Bart, Sir W. Burnaby, Bart. James Young, Esq; Vice-Admirals of the White.

Sir Piercy Brett, Knt. Sir John Moore, Knt. of the Bath, Sir James Douglas, Knt. Sir John Bentley, Knt. Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

Right Hon. George Lord Edgcumbe, Sam. Graves, Esq; William Parry, Esq; Hon. Augustus Keppel, Rear-Admirals of the Red.

John Amherst, Esq; His Royal Highness Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland, Sir Peter Denis, Bart. Matthew Buckle, Esq; Rear Admirals of the White.

Robert Mann, Esq; Richard Spry Esq; Robert Harland, Esq; Right Hon. Richard, Lord Viscount How, Rear Admirals of the Blue.

The following were appointed Flag Officers viz.

Robert Hughes, Esq; to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Clark Gayton, John Barker, and Lucius O'Brien, Esqrs, to be Rear Admiral of the White.

John Montagu, Thomas Craven, and J. Sayer, Esqrs. to be Rear Admirals of the Blue.

And to rank as such with Officers of the same Flag, according to their seniority as captains. [*Gazette.*]

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev. John Austin Finch,—Aston-upon Trent, R. Derbyshire, cum Hockerstone R. Nottinghamshire.

Rev. John Collins—Brantbury V. Wilts.

Rev. Mr. Watren—Elm R. cum Emneth, in the diocese of Ely.

Rev. Ralph Smith—Netherhaven V. cum Oakley R. Wiltshire.

Rev. John Maximilian De L'Angle—Woodham-Ferrers and Danbury, R.R. Essex.

Rev. Samuel Carr—St. Andrew Undershaft R. cum St. Mary-Axe, London, and Finchley R. Middlesex.

Rev. Furn. Brown—Leathley R Yorksh.

Rev. Charles Moore,—Cuxton R Kent.

Rev. Mr. Cornwallis—Wrotham V. Kent.

Rev. William Neale—Essondon and Bishop Hatfield R. R. cum Bayford Chapel, Herts.

Rev. James Waller—St. Martin R. London cum Kensington V. Middlesex.

Rev. Benjam. Pye—Hart, cum Hartingpost V. together with Whitburn R. Durham.

Rev. Dr. Kennicott—Canon of Christ's Church, Oxford.

Hon. and Rev. Mr. Cornwallis,—Prebend of Westminster.

Rev. Dr. Brownlow North, one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary—Dean of Canterbury. *vice* Dr. Potter. *dec.*

Rev. Mr. William Edwards—to St. Mary Tenby R. and V. Pembrokeshire—*vice* Rev. Mr Holcombe, *dec.*

Rev. Mr. James Bennet—to Heberton R. Norfolk, *vice* Mr. Whittington, *dec.*

B——KR——TS.

David Hancock, Bristol, haberdasher.
Chr. Bunning, Ormond yard, Coachmaker.
R. Jennings, Newtown, Montgomsh. mercer.
Nich. Comyn, Rotherhithe, Surry, mariner.
John Townshend, Greenwich, vintner.
John Cole, Houndsditch, and John Marshall, Golden lane, merchants.
Henry Jacobs, Houndsditch, merchant.
Thomas Bowland, Hanover-sq. victualler.
Nathan Wallach, London, merchant.
William Semper, Bath, upholder.
John Webber, Rotherhithe, sailmaker.
R. Rogers, Lambeth Surry, gardener.
T. and W. Chisim, Abchurch-l. dryfalters.
Step. Manlove, of Ipswich, Innholder.

PRICES of CORN at the CORN-EXCHANGE, LONDON.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Peafe	Beans	Pale Malt
Oct.. 8	36 to 44	20 to 25	16 to 20	26 to 28	27 to 30	23 to 26	26 to 30
15	34 to 41½	20 to 23	16 to 20	24 to 28	27 to 30	23 to 26	27 to 30
22	34 to 41	18 to 22	15 to 18	26 to 28	24 to 26	28 to 31	26 to 30
29	36 to 41½	22 to 23	15 to 18	26 to 29	28 to 23	25 to 26	29 to 31

Variation of STOCKS this Month.

Oct. 8.	Bank Stock	140 a 136¼	Oct. 29.	Bank Stock	136¾ a 137¾
	Old S. S. Annuities	—		Old S. S.	—
	3 per cent consol.	79½ a ¼		3 per cent. conf.	78½ a 79⅝
	Long Annuities	24⅝ a ½		Long Ann.	—
	India Stock	188 a 197¼		India Stock	—
	New S. S. Ann.	—		New S. S. Ann.	77
	3 per cent 1751	—		3 per cent 1751	—
	3½ Bank Ann. 1756	—		3½ Bank Ann. 1756	—
	Ditto 1758	82¼		Ditto 1758.	82¼
	4 per cent consol.	—		4 per cent consol.	88⅞ 88½

Bill of Mortality from Aug. 28. *to* Sept. 25.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	672	1320	Males	793	1609
Females	648		Females	816	

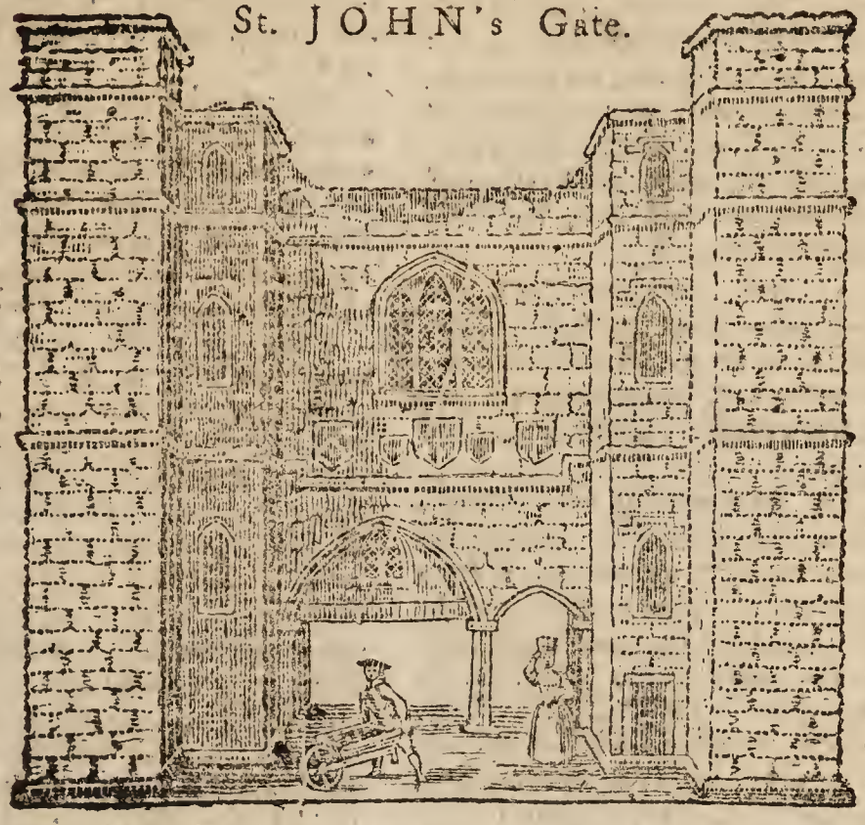
Whereof have died under two years old 764

Peck Loaf 2s. 2d. ½

Between				
2 and 5	140	50 and 60	110	
5 and 10	57	60 and 70	95	
10 and 20	48	70 and 80	58	
20 and 30	105	80 and 90	29	
30 and 40	131	90 and 100	3	
40 and 50	129			

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
PublicAdvertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 papers
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For NOVEMBER, 1770.

CONTAINING.

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

American Affairs — Cure for the Gout 490
Genuine Debates in a new eſtabliſhed Soc. 491
Subſt. of a late Debate in the Upper Houſe 493
Col. B——é Speech at opening the Seſſions 495
Cauſes of Attraction and Repulſion 497
Political Maxims for the preſent Times 498
Antient Revenues of the See of Canterbury 499
Account of Foreign Literature 500
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—Lives of the Author's Parents 502
—Character and Oddities of his Siſters 503
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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE — Authentic Account of the Siege and Surrender of Bender. — Proceedings at the Court of Common Council—at the Meetings at Weſtminſter—at the Courts of Law—at the Meeting of P——'; and at the general Aſſembly at the Theatre at Dublin.

With eight additional Pages of Letter Preſs; alſo a curious Repreſentation of a non-deſcript Shell Fiſh; ſeveral explanatory Figures to illuſtrate the Doctrine of Attraction and Repulſion; and an inſide View of the wonderful Dropping Cove at Staines in Scotland.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

American Affairs—Cure for the Gout.

Boſton, New-England, September 6.

LAST Friday Capt. Preſton, with the ſoldiers and others who were indicted for the murder committed in Kingſtreet, on the evening of the 5th of March laſt, were arraigned at the bar of the Superior Court and Court of Aſſize, &c. now ſitting here, and ſeverally pleaded Not Guilty; but their trial, we hear, is put off till the 23d of October next.

Boſton, Sept. 13. The garriſon in the pay of this Province is withdrawn from Caſtle-William, and the government of it committed to Lieutenant Col. Dalrymple, and garriſoned by a detachment of regular forces under his command accordingly.

Boſton, Sept. 17. At a meeting of the Trade, Reſolved, That a letter be written to Philadelphia propoſing a meeting of committees from the neighbouring colonies, to conſider of the moſt effectual means to ſtrengthen and confirm the happy union that now ſubſiſts. That, in caſe the propoſal of a joint committee ſhall be acceded to by the other colonies, the ſtanding committee of merchants be deſired to call a meeting, and that the whole body of merchants, tradeſmen, and all others connected with trade, ſhould then make choice, by ballot, of the gentlemen to be ſent from this place.

Boſton, Oct. 1. Laſt Wedneſday the Generaal Aſſembly met at Havard College in Cambridge, and came to a reſolution, That it was for the intereſt of the province *ſtill* to adhere to their former reſolution, not to proceed to the public buſineſs, till the aſſembly was removed to its antient and legal ſeat, the Town-Houſe at Boſton. It was then moved and ordered, That the conſideration of the report be poſtponed till Wedneſday next, and that, in the mean time, expreſſes be ſent to call in the abſent members. On Saturday the Houſe voted to obſerve Wedneſday next as a day of prayer, to ſeek the direction and favour of Almighty God and ſent the vote to the Council Board, where it was unanimouſly concurred with. It is certain we have at preſent choice of difficulties; the times therefore require the greateſt fortitude as well as wiſdom.

Boſton, Oct. 2. It is reported this day, that the Governor laid before the Council on Saturday, eight articles of impeachment againſt the Charter; three of which were the convention of 1768, called by our Selectmen to oppoſe the troops by force of arms, the non-importation agreement, the oppoſition to acts of trade, and attacks on the officers of the revenue, &c. &c.

Laſt night we were informed, by a meſſenger from Newbury port, that yeſterday, at that place, the Rev. and renowned Geo. Whitfield, chaplain to the Counteſs of Huntingdon, &c. was, by a ſudden mandate, ſummoned to the boſom of his ſaviour. He has been preaching in divers parts of this province, ſince his arrival from the Southward, with his uſual diligence and energy; was now, from a tour to the province of New Hampſhire, on his return to this town, but being ſeized with a violent fit of the Aſthma, he was, in a very ſhort ſpace, tranſlated from the labours of this life to the entertainments of a better.

Poſton, Oct. 11. We hear the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives at Cambridge, on Tueſday laſt, voted to proceed to buſineſs; 59 Yeas 29 Nays.

At a meeting of the merchants of this town at the Britiſh Coffee houſe, it was unanimouſly voted to alter the non-importation agreement, and to open the importation of goods from Great Britain, except teas, and ſuch other articles as are, or may be ſubject to duties, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4. The Council and General Aſſembly of New Jerſey met at Perth-Amboy on the 28th laſt, when his Excellency William Franklin, Governor of that colony, made a ſpeech, in which is the following paſſage: "Since the laſt ſeſſion, I have received his Majeſty's royal diſallowance of the act for ſtriking 60,000l. in bills of credit. The ground of this diſallowance will be explained to you by the report of the Board of Trade upon that law. If, upon conſideration, you ſhall be of opinion that a new act may be ſo framed, as to obviate thoſe objections, and yet anſwer the ſalutary purpoſes intended by the other, you may be aſſured that it will give me pleaſure to be able to afford it my concurrence; and that I will uſe all the endeavours to obtain his Majeſty's confirmation of it, which may be in my power."

Charles Town, Sept. 10. The Upper Houſe of Aſſembly, upon the tax bill being ſent up to them from the Commons Houſe on the 30th of March laſt, finding a charge of 10,500l. currency remitted to Great Britain, for the ſupport of the juſt and conſtitutional rights and liberties of Great Britain and America, in the ſchedule to the tax bill have expreſſed their diſapprobation of the proceeding, and rejected the tax bill unanimouſly on the firſt reading.

New York, Oct. 22. The General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, now ſitting at Philadelphia, have appointed Benjamin Franklin, Eſq; ſole agent for that Province, at the court of Great Britain, for the enſuing year.

Mr. URBAN,

SEveral Paupers afflicted with the gout, having requeſted to know what regimen they ſhould obſerve in that diſorder?—To them I recommend bread and milk. I had been afflicted with the gout upwards of ſeventeen years; during that period, I had more than thirty regular fits of the gout; I had not been able to ſhut either of my hands for ſeven years, occaſioned by chalk ſtone in the joints of my fingers; I had been a cripple in my knees and feet ſeveral years, and was reduced to the loweſt ebb in June 1769, when I was adviſed by a worthy Apothecary to begin a milk diet, and ſince that time I have not had the leaſt return of the gout; I lived thirteen months entirely on bread and milk, and continue the ſame diet, with the addition only of chocolate once a day. I bleſs God, I am now in perfect health, and can walk three or four miles without a ſtick, and am ſo happy with my bread and milk, as not to deſire to taſte any other food.

THOMAS BRIDGMAN.

P. S. I drink chocolate to oblige my friends.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
NOVEMBER, 1770.

DEBATES *in a Newly eſtabliſhed* SOCIETY, *continued from* p. 352.

Mr. ——.



SIR, inſtead of following the Hon. Gentleman near me, over the vaſt tract of ground he has paſſed, I ſhall endeavour to bring him back to the ſpot from whence he ſet out, where only our buſineſs is to be done. I apprehend that the queſtion upon which this motion turns is ſimply, Whether this houſe has a right to expel its members: That they have *not* ſuch a right *formally*, ſome have been bold enough to aſſert, and ſome have been weak enough to attempt to prove: But I have nothing to do with them, they are *felo de ſe*, and I ſhall waſte no time in killing dead men; but ſome there are, who with ſomewhat more plauſibility deny it *virtually*, and maintain that to expel, is nothing more than to offer the ſame member again to his conſtituents. But as the moſt ſober and rational part of the advocates for this opinion admit that the houſe can expel as often as the conſtituents re-elect, it is plain that all this mighty conteſt is about a mere form, productive of endleſs contention, which it is the principle purpoſe of all law and government to prevent. It was eaſy for the houſe of commons to have expelled Mr. Wilkes twenty times, and to have indulged the wrong-headed electors in twenty riotous holidays at Brentford, where the mob would have drank more beer, for which the publican will probably never be paid, by the great patriots who gave orders for it's being drawn; but the houſe preferred the meaſure they have taken, as more conſiſtent with the publick peace, and ſuitable to the dignity of parliament; that they did ſo in conformity to the law of the land, is manifeſt upon this plain principle, that it cannot be the law of any land upon the face of the earth, to give one perſon a right of doing, what another has a right to prevent.

But it is ſaid that the eſtabliſhment of a *virtual* right in this houſe to expel its members, that is, to prevent thoſe whom they turn out of their houſe one day, from being violently thruſt in the next, may be applied by the majority to exclude the reſt: But he who can extend his fears to a circle that includes all poſſible miſchief, requires rather pity than argument. That the power of the houſe for which I contend, is ſuſceptible of abuſe I do not deny, and perhaps our journals can furniſh more than one inſtance, in which ſuch abuſe has already happened: But theſe are evils which ever have been, and ever muſt be borne, becauſe there is no poſſible inſtitution which can exclude them; they are intailed upon us not by moral, but by phyſical neceſſity, by the ſame neceſſity, which, as an Honourable Gentleman has obſerved, entails upon us the evils

of

of plagues, famine, and earthquakes. Is it not manifeſt, that the power intruſted with the other parts of the Legiſlature is equally liable to abuſe, and that through the microſcope of imagination they would appear equally frightful and enormous!

It may be ſaid, and ſaid truly, that the unlimited power of pardoning criminals, enables the Crown to ſet the aſſaſſin above law, and that the Houſe of Peers, may in contempt of law and juſtice, diſpoſſeſs any man of his property, by exciting frivolous claims upon which they are to decide in the laſt reſorts: but has any man yet ſuffered theſe miſchiefs! or does any man ſeriouſly think he ſhall ſuffer them? Thoſe who do, may ſeriouſly hear the abuſe of the power contended for in the Houſe of Commons, but let them act conſiſtently, let them never walk in the ſtreets, becauſe ſome have been killed by the falling of a tile from a houſe, let them never walk in the fields, becauſe others have been gored by a bull.

As every action expoſes us to danger, all power is capable of abuſe; yet there muſt be power wherever there is government, and there muſt be government wherever there are men. The three parts which compoſe the legiſlative power of England are equal, yet ſcarce ever conteſt, for their power has different objects: they are mutually checks upon each other, yet are acknowledged to be perfectly independant: our conſtitution then being compoſed of three powers, each abſolute in certain things within its own department, and by that means formidable to the other two, ſtands firm like a piece of ſkilful maſonry, merely by the the equipoiſe of its parts; take away ever ſo little weight from one, and the whole will immediately fall into ruins.

This nice but comprehenſive ſyſtem, however, was not conceived at once by legiſlative wiſdom: it has been the progreſſive work rather of feeling than thought, for ſeven hundred years; it is not derived from any preſcribed rules, but from plain ſenſe, diſcovering utility, and purſuing it wherever it was found.

Theſe are the principles upon which it was formed, and it is only upon theſe principles that it can be ſecured

Let us then preſerve the independence of our own body, as involving the liberty of the people, and defend it againſt the people themſelves miſguided and inflamed by faction and ſelf intereſt, with no leſs activity and perſeverance than againſt the Crown or the Lords, and look up with affection and gratitude to the Prince, who knowing the value of our conſtitution, as well to himſelf as to his ſubjects, has nobly rejected an opportunity which the late Petitions have given him, of deſtroying the equilibrium of the conſtitution by encreaſing his own power, which a ſovereign leſs virtuous and leſs wiſe would have embraced.

Gen. C——wy,

I cannot help expreſſing my concern that ſo much time has been taken up concerning a motion which ſeems to me to be wholly unneceſſary. We might, in my opinion, as well have moved that Magna Charta is a good law, or that two and two are equal to four. Do not let us be drawn in to give a negative to ſelf-evident propoſitions; neither let us be guilty of the abſurdity of appearing to eſtabliſh its truth.

Alderman S—w—ge,

If Magna Charta had been evaded by a reſolution of this Houſe it would have been equally proper to have made the ſame reſolution with reſpect to Magna Charta, that is now moved with reſpect to determining elections.

Mr. O——w,

The beſt way to get rid of the motion, is to move for the Chairman to leave the chair.

Sir

Sir An——th A—dy,

This indeed is a short and effectual way of doing the King's business, and comes with an admirable grace from the King's servants.

Lord N——h,

We shall not have recourse to any such expedient. I should be glad to know what motions *are to follow*; if I am not to be told, I shall move that this may be amended.

Mr. D—sw—ll,

I have other motions, but must decline saying what they are, till this is determined.

Lord N——h then moved that the motion might be amended, by adding after the words, "This House in the exercise of its jurisdiction, ought to judge of elections by the laws of the land, and by the custom and practice of Parliament, which is part thereof," the words, "*and that the judgment of this House, on the seventeenth of February last, in the case of John Wilkes, was agreeable to the law of the land, and fully authorized by the practice of Parliament.*"

Mr W—b—n observed, that Ld. N——h, with respect to his motion acted like an old woman, who being examined as a witness, and asked her name, said she would not tell it, till she knew what questions *were to follow*; he said he was glad the noble Lord had nothing to object to the question but that it was unnecessary, but hoped that objections of another kind against the amendment were so manifest, as that no Gentleman would vote with him in it.

After some farther altercation about the sense of the people with respect to the judgment of the House, mentioned in the amendment, Mr. G—n—lle said, that if the majority of the freeholders of property, did not sign the Petitions, neither could it be said, that the majority of the freeholders of property signed the Addresses. It was reported, he said, that these Addresses were obtained in London and Surry, by the giving of lottery tickets.

Mr. O——w said, that the insinuation of lottery tickets was false with respect to Surry, whatever it might be with respect to London.

To this Mr. G—n—lle replied, that if the report was not true, the treasury, who had the list, should prove it to be false.

Lord N——h answered, "The list is at the bank, open to all who wish to inspect it; and therefore a declaration on the part of the treasury, is unnecessary. It is indeed true, that a certain *little Gentleman* of Surry had some tickets, but nothing can be inferred from that, for the little Gentleman signed the Address and Petition too.

Upon a division the question was agreed to *with the amendment*, by 224 against 180, the majority being *forty-four*.

[*These Debates to be continued.*]

Substance of a late interesting Debate.

ON the 22d inst. a motion was made by the D. of Richmond, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before that assembly copies or extracts of all letters, and other papers, containing any intelligence received by any of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of G. Britain, or any other of his Majesty's Ministers, between the 12th day of Sept. 1769, and the 12th day of Sept. 1770, touching any hostilities commenced, or designed to be commenced, by the Crown of Spain, or any of its officers, against any part of his Majesty's dominions, expressing the times at which such intelligence was received." This motion was opposed by Lord Weymouth, as very improper, while the affair is yet unsettled, and still remains in negociation; he was answered by the D. of Richmond, who urged the necessity, as the Ministry, who were held in contempt by the whole nation, ought to have sanction of Parliament to decide so critical a point as *peace* or *war*, which at present was very doubtful. He was answered by L. Hillsborough, who urged it would be highly imprudent to produce the papers, before they had received the Spanish Minister's

Minister's answer, which he said could not be yet obtained, *as there were some points in what he had received from his Court that required consideration, being so expressed as not to be perfectly clear.* He was answered very fully by Lord Chatham, who in a very long speech clearly proved, that the Ministry had not taken such precaution as they ought, that we were at this time in a most deplorable situation, having but *one* ship of the line at Jamaica, *two* in the Mediterranean, and not able to send twelve ships of the line out, was it to save the nation. He said also, he wished the Spaniards were not at this time in possession of Jamaica and Gibraltar, as he knew of nothing that could prevent them; he urged very strongly both in speech and reply, the weakness of the present Ministry, and of all their measures, and that they might palliate as much as they pleased, but that he did aver from facts, that we were at present at war, and that war was inevitable. He was answered by the Duke of Grafton, who found great fault with him for exposing the weakness of the nation, as it might tend to prevent the Spanish Ambassador coming into terms so easy as he otherwise would have done: he urged also, that we were in a good state, as to navy and men; but was totally refuted by Lord Shelburne, who recapitulated what Lord Chatham had urged so strongly. He was answered by L. Sandwich, who said the Ministry had done all they could do, and that he doubted not, notwithstanding the insinuations to the contrary, that the present Ministry could find proper officers to conduct the approaching war. To this Lord Chatham again replied, and offered his Lordship a bett of one thousand guineas, that what he had urged relative to the state of the navy, was true, and did pledge himself to that Society to prove it; but the bett was not taken.

His Lordship remarked, that notwithstanding the popular invectives against the mode of pressing, press-warrants were justified by the established custom of this country, which constitutes common-law, as well as by express statute; and that consequently an opposition to the execution of them, was no less repugnant to the legal justice of the state, than injurious to the people, at this very important crisis, when one branch of the House of Bourbon was notoriously arming against us, another branch well known to be our everlasting enemy, and the principal powers of Europe rather adverse in their councils than favourable to the undeniable pretensions of the British empire.

His Lordship further remarked, that if it was thus criminal therefore to make any opposition to press-warrants, an opposition was doubly unjustifiable in magistrates, whose character gave them additional influence in the community, and who were particularly appointed to execute the laws, not impede their immediate operation; he, on these accounts, consequently considered the *three doubting* Aldermen of London, who had particularly distinguished themselves in discharging impressed men, and in pronouncing upon the general legality of press-warrants, in so very culpable a light, that if any Member of that Room would make a motion for calling them to the Bar, he would instantly second it.—To exclaim against government for not commencing hostilities against our enemies, and yet to deprive government of the power of commencing them, he declared, could be only the politics of mad-men,—that for his part, measures, not men, had ever been the sole objects, and ever should be the sole objects of his consideration; and that he valued the laws, the happiness of his country, infinitely more, than the more flattering incense of an inconsiderate popularity. While he laboured to serve the public, he was sure of possessing its esteem, but little regarded *any* esteem, which did not result from an honest approbation of his duty, and a strict compliance with the dictates of his conscience,—upon that ground he then stood, and upon that ground *only* he desired to stand, and would die, as he had always endeavoured to live, an independant Lord of Parliament, and a strenuous assertor of the constitution!

Then Lord Lyttleton, the Marquis of Rockingham, and the Duke of Manchester all spoke on the same side with Lord Chatham; when the question was called for; but the previous question being put, it was carried in the negative. Twenty-one of the company, it is said, were for the motion, and sixty-five against it.

Mr. Dowdeswell's motion, on Thursday, to have the written lights into the negociation concerning the Spanish dispute laid on a certain table, kept the lower room of a certain society in which it was made till very late; the propriety

of

of the ſubject was long, and warmly agitated in a previous queſtion, which being carried in the affirmative, determined the firſt propoſition in the negative. —In this room 101 were for the motion—225 againſt it.

Colonel Barre's *Speech at the opening of the Seſſion.*

THO' fully convinced, by experience, of the little weight which I have in this aſſembly, yet I cannot on this alarming occaſion help begging its indulgence. The ſituation of this country is too critical to allow any man of ſpirit and honour to ſit an idle ſpectator. The times call for the exertion of every virtue and every talent which the nation can boaſt.

Allow me then to declare my opinion, that the people cannot heartily concur with the Miniſtry in the proſecution of a war. Can the nation chearfully ſupport men, whoſe encroachments on liberty have always kept pace with their power. The heart of man revolts at the idea of ſtrengthening the hands of thoſe, in whom it places no confidence. In ſuch a ſituation, the people and their rulers, can no more incorporate than vinegar and oil. Who then can, without *ſorrow*, behold his Sovereign going to war with only half his people at his back? Had George the Second engaged in the late war with ſuch fearful odds againſt him, could we have expected ſuch wonderful ſucceſs? The great Miniſter, to whoſe wiſdom, ſpirit and magnanimity, we primarily owed the ſmiles of fortune, was fully ſenſible of this truth. As the ground work, therefore, of vigour abroad, he reſtored unanimity at home, and then ſhook the power of France and Spain to the foundation.

Ought not we at this juncture to follow the ſame courſe? If this conciliatory ſcheme is adopted, then, and not till then, may we expect to carry on a ſucceſsful war. Then will our military officers act with ſpirit, and zeal, and emulation. Nor ſhould I refuſe my ſhare of the danger. Whatever talents I poſſeſs, are ever at the ſervice of my country. Not that I ſollicit employment at the hands of our preſent miniſters: no, let them not think it. While they ſteer the helm, I am ſenſible that no commander can expect any thing but diſgrace. I cannot, therefore, wiſh to heap red-hot coals upon my own head, or to be with them accceſſary to the ruin of my country. Had I even ſome opinion of their talents for the management of a war, yet would their politics be an unſurmountable barrier between us. For however low oppoſition may be reduced, on its preſent ground it will be always honourable. Should we dwindle to ten, we will always go out of this houſe, ten reſpectable figures, ſtill reminding the nation of what its repreſentatives ſhould be.

But here I may be perhaps thought too ſevere. Let us then examine their conduct. About the latter end of May, or beginning of June, they were acquainted with the fate of Falkland iſland. At that time they learned that the Governor of Buenos-Ayres had ſent a frigate or two to warn our troops to quit the iſland; that our commanding officer had threatened to blow them off, if they would not depart; that the Spaniards in conſequence, declared their reſolution of employing force, ſince fair words had failed, and that there was no doubt but that they would put the ſcheme in execution. Where their intereſt, or pride, is concerned, the Spaniards are pretty tenacious of their words, and it could not be ſuppoſed, that the Governor of Buenos-Ayres, would in this caſe, belie the character of his nation. But, aſk my honourable friend, Who is this Governor of Buenos Ayres, this mighty potentate, againſt whom the King of Great Britain is going to draw his ſword? I will tell him. When at Gibraltar in an inferior ſtation, I confeſs, I happened in an excurſion to meet this Governor; this Don Franciſco, whom our miniſters conſider as ſo great and formidable. For a Spaniard, he was not a bad companion; he could circulate the glaſs pretty freely; in a word, he was a very good ſort of a gentleman: But I do not believe that he had at that time the moſt diſtant hope of ever entering into a competition with the King of Great Britain. But our Miniſters were made for rendering abſurdity faſhionable. As they have, for theſe two years, degraded their Royal Maſter by a quarrel with a wretched libeller, ſo now they commit his dignity in a conteſt with a little Spaniſh officer. The terrible foes that rouſe his vengeance are John Wilkes, and my old friend Don Franciſco. What is this but breaking a fly upon the wheel, or making Jupiter hurl his bolts againſt a pigmy? How much more honourable would it have been to have at once conſidered the K. of Spain as the aggreſſor. Why did not our Miniſters, upon the firſt intelligence, deem this act of hoſtility the moſt expli-

cit and effectual declaration of war? Why did they not immediately arm the nation, and prepare for striking as decisive a blow as that which secured us the superiority last war? This step would have brought into our ports their Newfoundland ships and sailors, and effectually ruined their marine.

But instead of embracing this prudent, this vigorous measure, they let the affair sleep for three or four months, and when at last waked out of their lethargy, what have they done? What harbours have they improved? What forts have they repaired? What cities have they fortified? Have they strengthened the lines at Quebec? Have they secured that spot, which, if taken by the enemy, will ruin our fishery? Have you taken any measures for defending those sugar islands, which, from their situation, are exposed to the insults of the enemy; What precautions have you taken for the safety of Gibraltar? I know that, when the troops from Ireland arrive, the garrison will consist of nine battalions. But whoever told you that this number would be sufficient, knows nothing of the service.

More instances might be pointed out; but that were impiety. Such then is the situation of this country, to which our minister in the course of the last session, promised a ten years peace. I stood up in my place, and ventured to call his prophecy in question. I gave my reasons, but they were called the suggestions of faction. The minister, trusting to his own sagacity and foresight, paid no regard to the forebodings of the gallant Admiral, who now sits at the head of the marine department. That illustrious seaman, than whom I know not a better officer, declared, that whoever occupied next year the place then held by him, would be forced to call for an augmentation of six thousand sailors. These words shew that I was not singular in my opinion, and that other respectable persons felt the approach of war. I know not what the opinion of the ministry may be, but I still continue of the same. I smell war; a calamity which might have been easily prevented, had our negociators acted with spirit and resolution in the affair of Corsica. I happened then to be at Paris; and I can with the greatest truth affirm, that the French would have deemed your interposition the part of a friend. But you acted then like poltrons, and poltrons always bring upon themselves a succession of insults. And now, that like bullies you hector and bluster, and run swaggering about, what will you do? Where is there a man among you that can make the proper arrangements for war? Whom will you appoint Commander in Chief? He, alas! who could fill that office with dignity and ability, is no more; and no friend of Britain will refuse his memory a tear. For when shall we see his like again? Regardless of money, and studious only of true glory, he sought the applause and affection of his country, and he acquired them. His honesty and integrity were unquestioned: His courage, which was of the most ardent and decisive kind, had covered him with laurels, so much the more honourable that he did not employ the weight and authority thence derived for his own private emolument, but for the public good. Such virtue, rare at any time, was to be doubly prized in such an age as this. Such talents might have given life and vigour to our military counsels. But, snatched away when we most needed his heart and his hand, he is, alas! no more.

It is, however, some consolation under this distress, that we have such an able Secretary at War. His superior talents will make us amends for the loss of so great a character. That clearness for which his dispatches are remarkable, is a sufficient earnest of his future atchievements. In the last war, some of his letters to the Governor of Gibraltar were, if I remember well, unintelligible, some were contradictory, and all confused and perplexed. Hence the loss of Minorca. If his head produced such effects, when he acted only an under part, what may we not expect from it, where he is the supreme director? It is not that the honourable Lord cannot write with sufficient perspicuity, where the question is to destroy his Majesty's subjects. There I confess the power of his eloquence. There he is quite intelligible. There he can inspire the soldiers with *alacrity*. I wish the ministry joy of such a superintendant of the military department; but I am sorry that I cannot pay my country the same compliment.

Mr. URBAN,

IF you think the inclosed is worth engraving for your next month's Magazine, you are welcome to it. It was drawn while alive, and was much the same colour as a lobster; a particular species of which I believe it to be, as I have seen many of them in the eastern parts of the world since this was taken.

Fig.1.

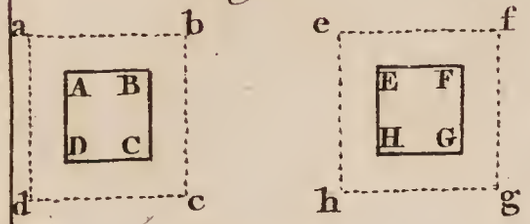


Fig.2.

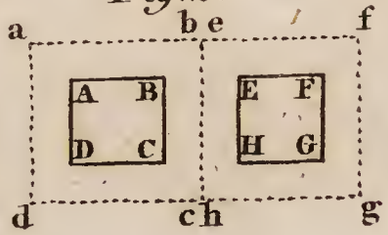
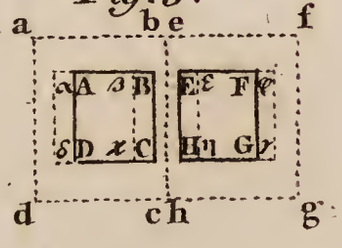
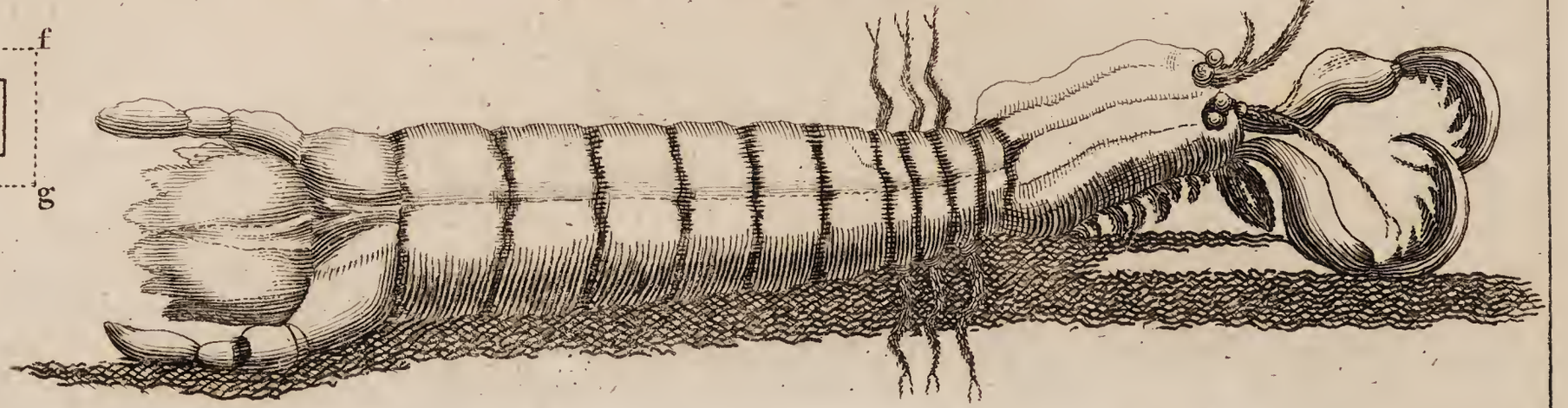


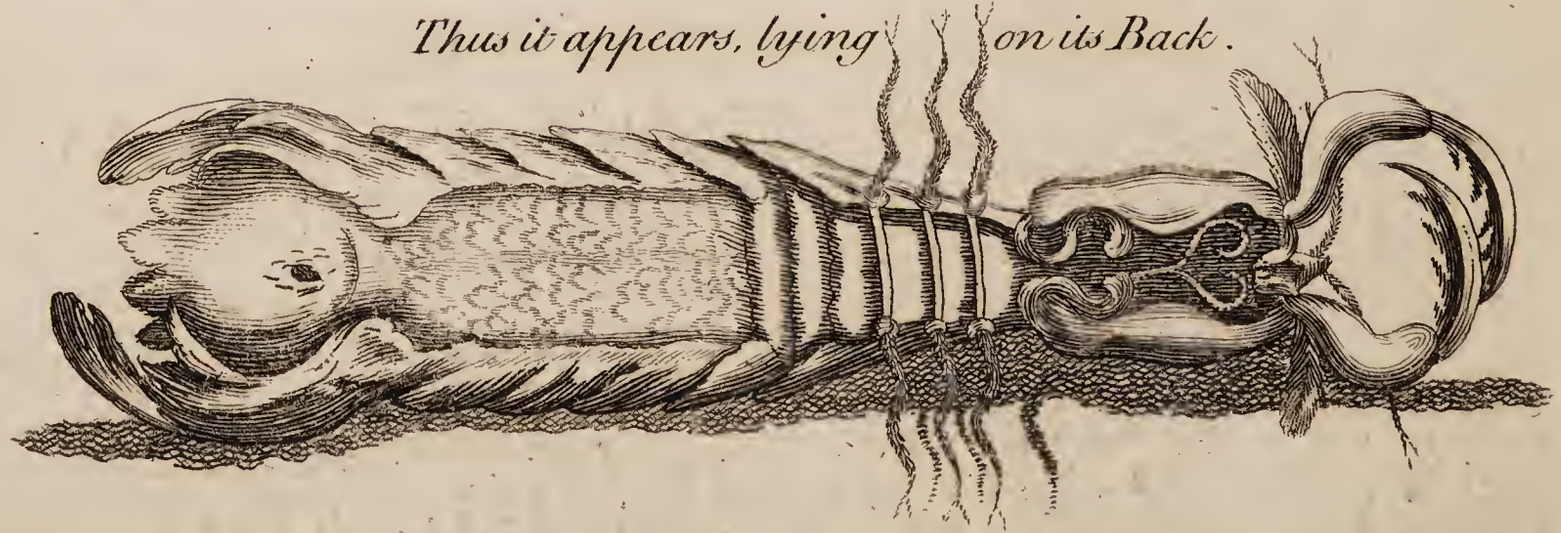
Fig.3.



Thus the Animal appears, lying on its Belly.



Thus it appears, lying on its Back.



Of the Cauſes of Attraction and Repulſion.

FROM a view of what happens in elaſtic bodies, we may know that a cord cannot be ſtretched to any conſiderable length without its parts being removed farther from one another, and that the force being taken away which produced the extenſion, the cord returns to its former dimenſions.

Now there muſt be ſome power which brings the parts of the cord back again, and probably the ſame power that keeps them cohered in another ſtate:—This has been called the *attraction of coheſion*, and though this term has been generally received, it is an improper one, as it is but a name for a fact, and means nothing, becauſe it does not imply how theſe cauſes act.

Even Sir Iſaac Newton, who ſtarted this term, only means to expreſs any force whereby bodies tend towards one another, and not the cauſe of ſuch phænomena.

Some have ended all enquiry concerning this cauſe, by calling it the immediate energy of the Creator; this language is not the reſult of true philoſophy, becauſe it tends to ſtop the door of future inveſtigation.

The following is an attempt to explain how this cauſe exiſts, and depends.

The whole matter of the univerſe may be divided into atoms and æther. The former are bodies, which are ſolid, unchangable, or immutable, with reſpect to any power we know; they have the property of what the ſchools call the *Vis inertiæ*, with reſpect to motion and reſt, and upon which the gravity of bodies depends.

The latter, æther, is a ſubtile elaſtic fluid, whoſe particles have a continual tendency to ſeparate or fly off every way, unleſs impreſſed by ſome body: This æther ſurrounds each atom like an atmoſphere, and preſſes equally towards the center of each.

Thus ABCD, and EFGH, repreſent two atoms in Fig. I. and a b c d e f g h, the æther ſurrounding every part of the atoms, and preſſing towards their centers.—Now the æther between theſe atoms being elaſtic, will continually keep the atoms ſeparated, unleſs ſome external force overcomes the reſiſtance of their atmoſphere or æther, as we ſee in Fig. II. where the two atmoſpheres are brought together, whereby the elaſticity of this æther is partly overcome, while the ſurrounding æther has a tendency to preſs them together, and would keep them ſo, unleſs the atoms were removed by ſome external force, which this ſurrounding æther will reſiſt more and more, till they (atoms) are ſeparated beyond the ſphere of their attractive continuity. We do not know of any bodies ſo contiguous, but the æther may regain its elaſticity, when the parts of ſuch bodies are ſeparated, for no atoms are probably ſo nigh each other, as to exclude all the æther; even iron though very ſolid in its particles, by being put into a mixture of ſnow and ſalt may be cloſer condenſed, or what is the ſame thing, deſtroy more of the elaſticity of the æther, than is preſent in the natural ſtate of the iron.

This elaſticity of the æther is greatly diminiſhed in Fig. III. the atoms ABCD and EFGH, being brought nearer together than in the preceding figures: But this æther has ſo much elaſticity remaining, that if the atoms be removed again to $\beta\kappa$ $\varepsilon\eta$, it recovers its former powers, and properties.

This may be farther elucidated: Thus take two drops of quick ſilver, we find it requires ſome force or preſſure to unite them, or what is the ſame thing, to deſtroy the elaſticity of the æther which ſurrounded each drop or globule, till they are brought very contiguous. Again, after the union of theſe globules, it requires ſome force to divide them, the ſurrounding æther now preſſing towards the center of the maſs; by encreaſing this external force we may at length ſeparate the maſs into two globules as at firſt, when they will again fly off from each other as before, the æther which ſeparated them having regained its elaſticity.

Thus it is with elaſtic bodies, if the fibres be moved to a certain degree by any force, they have a property to return to their former poſition when that force is taken off; but if this force be encreaſed to ſuch a degree, as to ſeparate them beyond their ſphere of coheſion, they will not return again, as in the two globules of quickſilver — And thus in Fig. III. the atoms BC, and EH, are brought into the ſphere of coheſion, or attraction, and the elaſticity of the æther is deſtroyed: But remove theſe atoms to $\beta\kappa$, $\varepsilon\eta$, and the coheſion will be deſtroyed, the æther having regained its elaſticity, as in Fig. I. This however does not infer, that the farther theſe atoms are ſeparated, the greater

greater will their repelling force be, for this property of repulſion, only extends beyond a particular or limited ſphere of coheſion.

Nov. 1, 1770. INVESTIGATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

AS ſeveral, during theſe critical times, have been induced to offer to the public certain maxims, as worthy of the attention of ſtateſmen; I have, therefore, preſumed to tender my mite, in order to promote the ſame good end, which the other undoubtedly had in view, leaving it entirely to you, either to admit or reject the ſame, according as you ſhall think fit.

1. A ſupreme magiſtrate, by being too diſtruſtful of the people under his government, teaches them an ill leſſon againſt himſelf.

2. Should the rightful prince of a country, upon ſome ill-grounded ſuſpicions concerning the infidelity of his ſubjects, take the ſame method for ſecuring himſelf, as an uſurper commonly doth, for guarding againſt the people he hath forceably conquered; (i. e. by forming to himſelf a ſelect party from among them, whoſe intereſt ſhall directly oppoſe that of all the reſt, and whoſe proſperous eſtabliſhment, at the ſame time, ſhall be ſo cloſely connected with his own, that both of them muſt either ſtand or fall together,) he would thereby, rather increaſe, than diminiſh, the number of his real enemies.

3. Whenever a prince, in order to guard himſelf againſt the ſuppoſed treachery of one half of his ſubjects, is reſolved to form to himſelf ſuch a ſtaunch party of the other half, as he may ſecurely depend upon, his ſcheme is commonly this: 1ſt. He admits ſcarce any to his confidence, but perſons of the moſt exceptionable characters; and then, 2dly, He puts them upon the execution of ſuch unpopular meaſures, as ſhall render them ten thouſand times more exceptionable, (not to ſay odious and deteſtable,) than ever they were before; ſo that not only their honour, aggrandizement, and proſperity, but even their very exiſtence in a political ſenſe, ſhall be ſo cloſely connected with his own eſtabliſhment, that nothing can give the leaſt ſhake to this laſt, without threatening an utter ruin to the other.

4. A ſet of men, by being, (for reaſons of ſtate) long flattered, encouraged, and promoted, for ſuch meaſures as do really deſerve puniſhment, will begin, at length, even to glory in their ſhame, to advance the moſt impudent paradoxes, to extol, as matters of real merit, things utterly abhorrent both to reaſon and religion; and ſo to adopt an intereſt directly oppoſite, not only to that of their fellow ſubjects, but even to that of mankind in general.

5. Whenever a prince attempts to juſtify his creatures, in the zealous execution of unpopular meaſures, by being exceſſively free of his acknowledgments; by telling them, upon every trifling occaſion, that they are his choiceſt friends,—the great ſupporters of his family, &c. he takes one of the moſt hazardous ſteps, that his evil genius could have ſuggeſted: For ſhould theſe great ſupporters, (as he is pleaſed to call them,) chance to be people of very weak minds, they may, perhaps, take all he ſays, in a literal ſenſe; and fancy themſelves to be, in reality, thoſe very important perſons, which, purely for the purpoſe of encouragement, he had confeſſed them to be; and then all will be over! He will then have raiſed a devil, he will not know how to lay: Or, in plainer terms, he will thereby have excited in them, ſuch an extravagant conceit of their own merit, and that high conceit will prompt them to make ſuch inſolent demands, as he will find it very difficult, even with all his royal power, to content or ſatisfy. And unleſs he doth fully anſwer all their high expectations, they will be the very firſt perſons in the kingdom to ſupplant and overturn him.

6. A knowledge of the human heart; or the faculty of diſcerning, and rightly managing the predominant inclinations of men; as it is highly neceſſary for every great ſtateſman, ſo it is equally neceſſary for, and indiſpenſibly required in, every good prince: Therefore, it muſt certainly be the diſcreet and virtuous application of this faculty, and not the faculty itſelf, to which thoſe lofty encomiums, ſometimes given an account thereof, are ſtrictly and properly due.

7. Whenever a ſtateſman ſuffers himſelf to be applauded; and more eſpecially, when he cannot forbear extolling and applauding himſelf, for the ſuppoſed wiſdom of his political ſchemes, (which yet doth wholly conſiſt in his ſuppoſed dexterity in managing men's favourite paſſions,) it is a very ſhrewd ſign, that he himſelf is not the real author of thoſe ſchemes; it being utterly incon-

inconceivable, how any perſon of good ſenſe can ever think of attributing to his own particular ſagacity, what he well knows may eaſily occur to any perſon whatſoever, of the ſame good ſenſe, who will only be at the pains of cloſe thinking on the ſame ſubject.

A truly wiſe ſtateſman, is always well ſatisfied with enjoying the good effects of a wiſe ſcheme, though another who had no hand in its invention, doth receive all the outward commendation which is due to it.

Chriſtian prudence, properly ſo called, doth, without doubt, afford an abundant latitude, wherein the greateſt politician in the world, may diſplay all his abilities for the benefit of his country. And therefore, whatever ſtateſman ſhall inſiſt upon it, that any kind of mean, knaviſh, or raſcally tricks, are ſometimes neceſſary, and even commendable in one of his ſtation, he muſt certainly have either a very blundering head, or a much worſe heart.

Beware, I ſay, beware, [would I willingly ſay to every well-diſpoſed prince,] beware, how you do, upon any occaſion whatſoever, become too laviſh of your acknowledgements to a low, weak ſet of people: For it is ten thouſand to one, but they will take all you ſay in a literal ſenſe, and actually aſſume to themſelves all that tranſcendent merit, which, merely out of a principle of good nature perhaps, you have thought fit to compliment them with; and then you will ſoon find, to your ſorrow, that you have created work enough, and a great deal more than enough, both for yourſelf and your ſucceſſor. In ſhort, you muſt reſolve upon nothing leſs for the time to come, than either to treat them altogether according to the extravagant idea of their own merit you have raiſed in them, or elſe to have it conſtantly rung in your ears, *What great things they have done for you.* Q. D.

An Account of the Ancient Palaces and Houſes belonging to the See of Canterbury. From STRYPE, LAMBARD, &c.

1. THE Manor of Bekeſburn, anciently called Livingſburn, was given to Chriſt Church, Canterbury, after the year 1400. Thomas Goldſtone, a Prior of that Church, and a great Builder, in 1508, built the Manor-houſe for a Manſion for the Priors, and a Chapel annexed, and a new Hall adjoining to the Dormitory, and ſeveral other Edifices there. At the diſſolution this was alienated, and given to Sir John Gage, comptroller of the King's houſhold, who exchanged it with Abp Cranmer for the Manor of Biſhopſburn, and ſo it returned to the Church again from whence it had been for ſome time ſevered; only the owners changed. Bekeſburn was healthfully and conveniently ſeated, lying an eaſy diſtance from Canterbury, whenſoever the Archbiſhops were minded to be retired. Abp Cranmer made conſiderable Buildings there, and probably would have done more, had he continued in his prelacy. In the year 1552 he finiſhed the Gate-houſe, ſtill ſtanding, as appears from the north and ſouth ſides thereof, wherein are two ſtones, ſet in the brick-work, with the letters of his name, T. C. and coat of arms, and motto, NOSCE TE IPSUM ET DEUM; together with the date 1552. Abp Cranmer appropriated his Manor houſe and his parſonage-barn here for harbour and lodgings for the poor, ſick, and maimed ſoldiers, that came from the wars of Bologne, &c. appointing them an almoner, a phyſician, and a ſurgeon; beſides the common alms of his houſhold that were beſtowed on the poor of the country. Archbiſhop Parker took great delight in this palace, and in 1572, added the laſt finiſhing ſtrokes to it. On the great gate are the arms of Parker alone, and the date 1572, and this label about the creſt, MUNDUS TRANSIT ET CONCUPISCENTIA EJUS; all of them cut in wood: which makes it probable, that this Archbiſhop, beſides what buildings or reparations he made here, did the inward work, the gates, the doors, the wainſcot, &c. Abp Abbot, of later times, lived in Bekeſburn ſome years, and preached in the pariſh-church there on Sunday mornings: Of which they had a pleaſant ſtory: That there were two country fellows met; the one told the other he was making haſte to Bekeſburn church, where he was told a great man preached; he thought it was Sir Henry Palmer, who was the greateſt man he knew in the pariſh. This palace was demoliſhed in the year 1658, and no part of it is left ſtanding at this day, but only a long row of plain brick building, called, THE GATE-HOUSE [now Mr. Peckham's] which was the entrance into the palace. The very foundations of all the reſt are digged up. Out of the materials of this palace ſome other houſes were built not far off. On ſome ſtones whereof ſtill remain ſh-

arms of Chriſt church, Canterbury; and in the glaſs windows may be ſeen the rebus of Thomas Goldſtone, the prior.

2. FORD, in the pariſh of Chiſlet, the moſt ancient ſeat of the Archbiſhops, was alſo pulled down in 1658, and the brick, timber, and other materials ſold. Here was alſo a large park. Archbiſhop Cranmer often reſided there, tho' the ſituation is not healthy.

3. MAIDSTONE Palace was given by William de Cornwall, to Archbiſhop Langton. It now belongs to Lord Romney.

4. At CHARING was an ancient ſeat, much augmented by Archbiſhop Morton. The ruins are ſtill remaining.

5. SALTWOOD-Caſtle, near Hythe, built by the Romans, was given to the See of Canterbury in 1036, and was much beautified and enlarged by Abp Courtney, who alſo incloſed a park about it, and made it his uſual place of reſidence. It now belongs to Sir Brook Bridges, and is venerable in decay.

6. At ALDINGTON was a fair ſeat, much enlarged by Abp Morton. It had alſo a park and chace for deer, called ALDINGTON FRITH. The great Eraſmus was rector of this pariſh, being preſented to it by Archbiſhop Warham.

7. At WINGHAM was a good houſe, where Abp Winchelſea entertained and lodged King Edward I. And Abp Reynolds in 1324, entertained King Edward II. The Manor is now Earl Cowper's.

8. WROTHAM-Houſe was pulled down by Abp Iſlip, and the materials employed in finiſhing Maidſtone-palace. At this houſe, in 1183, Abp Richard, (Becket's ſucceſſor) had ſuch a terrible dream, that the fright occaſioned his death. The Manor annexed now belongs to William James, Eſq;

9. At TEYNHAM was an ancient ſeat, where Abp Hubert died in 1221. The Manor is now Lord Teynham's.

10. KNOWLE (near Sevenoak) was left to the See of Canterbury by Abp Bourchier, who added much to its magnificence. Archbp Morton alſo built here. It is now the ſeat of the Duke of Dorſet.

11. OTFORD was a magnificent palace, built by Abp Warham, at 33,000l. expence, he having taken offence at the citizens of Canterbury, where otherwiſe he deſigned to have built ſuch a ſtately palace as ſhould have been a laſting monument of his great wealth and glory.

All the above, with the Manors belonging to them, (Bekeſburn excepted) were exchanged by Abp Cranmer with King Henry VIII, for other lands, *To extinguiſh the Paſſions of ſuch as looked with Regret and Deſire upon the Patrimony of the Church.*

12. CANTERBURY-Palace, given to the See by Abp Lanfranc, and afterwards rebuilt by Archbiſhops Hubert, Boniface, Langton and Parker, was deſtroyed in the time of the uſurpation.

So that the Archbiſhops have now no Palace or Houſe remaining in their own Dioceſe, and only Lambeth and Croydon out of it, both of which are in the Dioceſe of Wincheſter.

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

AMSTERDAM.

THREE editions of M. Marmontel's Beliſarius have been publiſhed here almoſt at the ſame time. This admirable work, one of the beſt that have appeared this century, is ſo well known, that the mention of it is ſufficient. The Author has here diſplayed all the charms of his genius, and all the generoſity of his mind. To complete his glory, nothing was wanting but perſecutions; and perſecutions he has had.

ROUEN. There has lately been publiſhed here, *An Eſſay on the Hiſtory of Normandy, from the Acceſſion of the firſt Duke Rollo, or Robert I. to the Battle of Haſtings, incluſive; to which is prefixed, A Preliminary Diſcourſe on the Exploits of the ancient Normans before Rollo. By one of the King's Pages.* The Author of this ſerious work is actually a Page; he is not nineteen years old; he is now in ſervice, and, which is ſtill more remarkable, this Page had ſo modeſt an opinion of his performance, that he had condemned it to the flames. The Editor ſaved it, and he did right. This Eſſay is very intereſting; it gives proofs both of knowledge and genius; and it is always pleaſing to ſee learning cultivated at ſuch an age, and in the midſt of pleaſure and diſſipation.

BERLIN. *A Diſſertation on Joduta, the Idol of Saxony, and of the Marche. By M. Kuſter.*—Lothario, Duke of Saxony, being at war with the Emperor Henry V. gave him battle in the year

1115, near Gerbstadt, in the county of Mansfeldt, defeated him, and killed him 45,000 men. To perpetuate the memory of his victory, Lothario caused a statue to be erected in the figure of a man, in the habiliments of war, holding in his right hand a cestus, and having on his left arm a buckler, on which were the arms of Saxony, viz. a white horse on a red shield. This statue being a monument of his victory as owing to the divine assistance, which was most probably expressed in Latin or Italian, the ignorant and superstitious vulgar took the Latin word *adjutorium*, or the the Italian *ajuto*, for a proper name, and the statue for that of the saint whose name it was, and made of it St. *Joduta*, or *Jodutte*, and by corruption, *Zedutte*, *Zeduck*, and *Geducte*. Among other virtues ascribed to it, is that of curing the tooth-ach, by taking a little bit of the wood, and holding it in the mouth. This pretended saint is also held in veneration in many other parts of Germany; hence there is a vulgar proverb in Westphalia, *I'll beat you, till you invoke Jodutha.*

There was another statue of *Jodutha* near Writzen on the Oder, in the Middle Marche; travellers usually stopped to worship it, and to beg its assistance on account of the bad roads into which they were entering; in particular, the Saint was desired to take the horses under his protection, lest the drivers, through their brutality, or wanting to drive them too hard, should do them a mischief. Adam Spengler, inspector of Writzen, caused this statue, in the last century, to be thrown into the river, where it was swallowed up. Our Author finds other traces of *Jodutha* at Marbourg, Bremen, &c. This Italian or Latin name, translated into German, was also given, by way of imitation, to other statues, or images of Saints and Saintesses. Charlemagne built a Church in Westphalia, in the year 783, to which he gave the name of *Sant Hulpe*, or *Holy Assistance*. In another church in Holstein was a chalice, on which our Saviour fixed to the cross, had at his feet his mother and St. John, with this inscription, *St. Hulpe, pray for us.* In the same place was a wooden image, which the people of the place called *St. Hulpe*, and there was a hole in the wall, to which they gave the name of *Sant Hulpen Kluus*, or *St. Hulpen's Nick*, in which probably there had been an image of the *Virgin*.

Huetiana continued from p. 452.

Antiquity of Jets d'Eau.

CXIV.

WHEN Mr. Perrault thought fit to constitute himself judge between the ancients and the moderns, and presumed to prefer our age to that of the ancients, of which he had but a very superficial knowledge, and communicated to me the work he prepared on this subject, I used my utmost efforts to dissuade him from an undertaking that was above his capacity, and which I foresaw could not but turn to his disadvantage. I offered to his consideration various reasons, which one would have thought strong enough to have altered his purpose; but I concealed from him the principal, viz. his own insufficiency, and the little acquaintance he had with those writings of antiquity which he attacked; for which defect all his fine genius could not atone. While he was frequently showing me the advantages which he ascribed to our age, beyond that of the ancients, the * waterworks of Versailles, which we had before our eyes, furnished him with a proof to establish his paradox, as being a new invention of these latter times, and so great an ornament to our gardens; an ornament, he said, entirely unknown to the ancients. I was then just fresh from writing observations on the poet Manilius; and had still present in my mind, that passage of the fourth book, ver. 162, where relating the inclinations which the sign *Aquarius* gives to the person who is born under its ascendant, he says, that "he will apply "himself to the guiding of waters, and "turning their course, to make them "spout their streams towards heaven, "and lave the stars: *Ipsaque conversis aspergere fluctibus astra.*" Which cannot be understood but of fountains; any more than the following passage of Pliny the younger, which I also shewed him, (book v. Epist. 6.) "A fountain "throws up water, and receives it back "again. The apertures that swallow "it, and return it, communicate with "each other". † I recollected too that Cassiodorus, writing to Boëtius, and praising his profound skill in the mathematicks, and chiefly in that part which regards mechanics, has these words; "He makes water, rising from below, "fall

* For a *bon-mot* of Ralph D. of Montagu on these water works. See p. 457.

† Translated by the E. of Corke.

"fall headlong." To this I added, (which is ſtill more direct, and amounts to a demonſtration) that the ancients were not ignorant of that property of nature, by which waters, after their deſcent, riſe to the height of their ſource; nor of the equilibrium which the waters that aſcend keep with thoſe that deſcend, by the equal compreſſion of the air at the two extremities of their courſe. This property was known to Vitruvius and Palladio, and Pliny has expreſsly marked it, book 31. ch. 6, ſaying that waters riſe to the height of their ſource." Now ſince it is on this balance and counterpoiſe that all the artifice of *Jets d'Eau* depends, it is not probable, that when the ancients were acquainted with this cauſe, they ſhould be ignorant of ſuch a ſurpriſing effect of it. I could have furniſhed him with many more proofs of it; but I thought this ſpecimen might have been ſufficient to convince him of his falſe ideas, and to remove his prejudice.

CXVI.

Elogiums of the Author's Parents.‡

Though my father had not ſtudied that kind of literature which gives the denomination of learned to thoſe who cultivate it with ſucceſs, he had, nevertheleſs, made too great acquiſitions not to be diſtinguiſhed by his knowledge from the vulgar. As he was born in the proteſtant religion, and profeſſed it in a more advanced age, this occaſioned his ſtudying the Holy Scriptures. But ſuch was his piety, ſuch was his love for things ſacred, and his taſte for the holy myſteries diſcovered in them, that he ſtudied them with much more application than is uſual for the generality of proteſtants. I found, among his papers, a pretty large book, of his hand writing, containing ſome pious, curious, and ingenious obſervations on the divine books, which bear ample teſtimony of the progreſs he had made in ſacred literature. His converſion was the conſequence of conviction. He thoroughly examined all the controverted points, his pretexts, his reaſons for doubting, and the motives of his determination. This compoſed a pretty large controverſial treatiſe in manuſcript, which perhaps would have been highly prized, if it had been publiſhed. F. Gontery, the jeſuit, ſo celebrated in controverſy, took him by the hand to extricate him out of the mire of hereſy. He was my father's guide in the ways of Heaven; he governed his conſcience and his conduct by his advice, and kept up a conſtant correſpondence with him by letters, a great number of which I have. Though he had in his early years gone thro' that regular courſe of ſtudy which young people generally do, yet he ſeemed not to have been wholly unacquainted with Latin, as far as I can judge by his writings. He had even a ſlight knowledge of the Greek alphabet at leaſt, if not of the language. So that when, after his converſion, he was obliged to learn the prayers which the catholic church is accuſtomed to repeat in Latin, he wrote that Latin in Greek letters. He was acquainted with muſic, and I conclude, by the great number of books which I have, marked with his hand writing, that he had ſtudied it chiefly with regard to inſtruments. Many of theſe he left; lutes, guitars, violins. But theſe books ſhow, that his principal application was to the lute. He ſignalized his paſſion and his ſkill in muſic, when having been choſen principal churchwarden of his pariſh-church of St. John, in Caen, he eſtabliſhed there a muſic-maſter, and a choir, both vocal and inſtrumental, which has ſubſiſted for more than fifty years. Dancing, which owes its origin and moſt of its graces to muſic, and which in order to be excellent, requires activity of body, and gentility of motion, was one of his ruling paſſions. I have heard his old friends and contemporaries ſay, that during his laſt illneſs, which confined him to his bed ſix months, they compoſed a dance, which they thought could not ſucceed without his approbation; that they went and rehearſed it at his bed-ſide, and regulated it according to his advice. I have alſo been told by theſe old people, that in his early youth he exhibited at Roüen a famous maſquerade on horſeback, by way of a carrouſal; of which I ſaw the dreſſes long after his death; magnificent indeed, and in ſuch great numbers, that on ſeeing them, I could not help thinking, with all the reſpect which I owe to his memory, that this expence might have been much more uſefully employed, in contributing to the ſettlement of his family. His genius, and the delicacy of his ear, were alſo apparent in the verſes which he compoſed. I have ſome remaining, in which

‡ The author's father, M. Daniel Huet, died when he was 18 months old, and his mother, Iſabella Pillon de Bertouville, about four years after.

which I find sublimity, sense, and harmony; and nothing, I think, seems wanting but more familiarity with some good writers in our language, and the best poets of his time; and above all, a greater intercourse with the court, in order to brush off his *patavinity*, ‖ I mean the tincture and rust of the country. I perceive the peculiar characteristics of his genius in the letters which he wrote to my mother during the last years of his life, and which she kept with her answers, out of her tender regard to him. The wit that appears in them, though abundant and fertile, was not natural; it was forced and affected, tiresome by the too great frequency of his jokes, and displeasing from a too great desire to please; always keeping up a certain air of superiority, far distant from those respectful manners in which the French politeness is never deficient towards ladies. My mother's answers are of a very different kind; in an easy style, but without meanness, natural, engaging, displaying in their simplicity, evident marks of the vivacity of her genius, and of her conjugal affection. This exactly corresponds with what I have heard from her surviving friends, that she was of a delightful disposition, of a most sprightly conversation, of a delicate and piercing wit, nicely distinguishing whatever was ridiculous in things and persons; and that she could not be surpassed in the agreeableness of her narrations, telling a story to the utmost advantage. She carried her affection for her husband to such a degree, that in the four years which she survived him, she did not pass a single day without giving him some tears; every thing that she saw bringing him to her remembrance, and renewing her concern. I lost her when I was six years old, and though that age is scarce susceptible of tenderness and gratitude, and of the soft passions of the heart, yet I can affirm, that I have never felt such a long and bitter grief. The extreme loss which I suffered, and of which I was not then sensible, could not, however, have any share in it, though I was deprived, by her death, of a happy education which she would have given me; of a considerable augmentation of my estate, which I might have expected from her care and prudence, and was left abandoned to fortune in the hands of relations, distant in abode, in blood, and in disposition.

‖ The dialect of Padua, with which Asinius Pollio reproached Livy.

CXVII.

Elogiums of the author's three sisters.

After having given the elogiums of my parents, the order of nature leads me to those of my sisters. But inclination and even justice engage me still more; for their piety and virtue, tho' of a very different kind, deserve to be made known. The instruction and domestic example of my mother first imprinted on their minds the fear of God. But they were deprived of that support in such a tender age, that they were forced to seek one more effectual. This they found in their aunts, nuns at Roüen, to whom their education was entrusted. The eldest came out from thence, when her age rendered her fit for the world, and was married soon after. It was not long before her next sister followed her example. By my consent, and by my authority over her as guardian, she was married; for though she was my senior, the majority of women being later in Normandy than that of men, she became my ward. The third, who was my junior, lived with her aunts till they went to Pont l'Eveque § in order to found there the celebrated convent of Dominican nuns of *the Holy Cross*, which has flourished there for many years in a high esteem for sanctity. There this young damsel, renouncing the world, dedicated herself to God, and was so penetrated with his love, that in order to render herself more pleasing in his eyes, consulting her own zeal more than the advice of her ghostly fathers, she sought new mortifications; the common duties not seeming in her opinion to fulfill the whole extent of the desire which she had to suffer for God; knowing besides, that some saints inspired by God, had sometimes taken untrodden paths, in order to advance themselves in the ways of Heaven. Having heard that an extreme thirst was one of the greatest torments that nature could endure, she took a resolution to abstain entirely from drinking. In order to conceal this strange design, she artfully poured under the table of the refectory, the portion of drink that was allotted her. This conduct could not go far, and nature soon sunk under such a dreadful tryal, her constitution was utterly ruined; all the parts of her body were disturbed in their functions; and her skin was so parched, that it became black and dry as parchment. The physicians,

§ A town in Normandy, 4 leagues from Lisieux, and 5 from the sea.

whom

whom it was necessary to consult, could not guess the cause of those strange symptoms which they observed; nor did they know it, till the patient was obliged by the authority of her superiors, and by the duties of her conscience, to disclose the mystery. But she disclosed it when the evil was past cure, and a few days before her death. Then it was, that giving them an account of her conduct and of her mortifications, she said, that one day, the severe drought she felt, seeing a hog wallowing in the mire, and taking large draughts of water mixed with mud, she envied him, and wished that she could partake of that beverage.* God had endowed that holy maiden with singular talents. She had a superior genius, an immoderate desire of instruction, and such a prodigious memory, that she has been known to repeat, word for word, a whole sermon which she had just heard. Her eldest sister did not possess those eminent qualities, but she possessed an equal sanctity, which sustained itself with great uniformity from her earliest years till her death. Her life was a continual prayer; for besides the regular hours that she devoted to it every day, there was observed in her, in all her exercises, a recollection, an application, and an elevation to God, which nothing could interrupt. Some time after she left the convent, a little before her marriage, she begged me to prevail on F. Mambrun, a jesuit, (who was then my master in philosophy, and of whose merit she had often heard me boast,) to receive her general confession. This she performed, and that father was so touched with the innocence of her life, that after that time, when he asked me news of her, he never mentioned her, but to applaud her virtue. Her life did not degenerate during her marriage. Applying diligently to the duties of her stations, she never gave herself up to the manners of the times, and endured with an exemplary patience the bad temper of a peevish and infirm husband; and since her widowhood, without neglecting the care of her domestic concerns, which she found much embarrassed, and which she re-established by her prudence, and without appropriating any thing to her pleasures, she confined her attention to the education of four children, with which she was entrusted. The interests of religion constituted however her principal care. She lived in a perfect retirement, and in a continual practice of mortifications, which were only known to those who observed her nearly. She was never seen to eat, at meals, of any but the coarsest dishes; and under various pretences, she found means to refuse some of the most dainty, when they were offered her. I will here mention an instance of the power which she had over herself, and of the subjection in which she held her senses and her mind. Having made a party with some of her female friends to go a journey of 12 or 13 leagues, in order to amuse themselves with a sight, which drew a great concourse of people; when they were at the place, as the curtain drew up, she was seized with a secret desire to sacrifice to God that pleasure, though perfectly innocent, which she had sought. She pulled down her hood, and cast down her eyes, without raising them during the exclamations and applauses of all the audience. My second sister took a very different course. She passionately loved the world, every thing which the world makes us love. She was desirous of pleasing, and she pleased, being

* A lamentable instance this of the weakness of human nature, and of the fallibility of that religion, which can countenance and applaud such self-devotements; in other words, such self-murders. As all superstition, every false religion, whether Pagan or Popish, has similar effects, thus the Canaanites, we are told, *made their sons and their daughters to pass through the fire to Moloch*, thus the priests of Baal *cut themselves with knives and lances*, thus the Grecians had their Iphigenia and Codrus, the Romans their Decii, Curtius, &c. and thus, at this day, the Indian matrons burn themselves with their deceased husbands, and their Faquiers think to please and do honour to Brama, by tearing their flesh with nails and tenters, and tormenting, or, like Mademoiselle Huet, starving themselves to death, instead of receiving, with gratitude and chearfulness, life and its comforts, those good things which *the father of Mercies giveth us richly to enjoy, filling our hearts with food and gladness*. But so different is the appearance, on this earthly theatre, of actions essentially the same, when decked with the trappings of false glory or false religion, that as little robbers are put to disgrace and death, while great robbers are crowned and deified, so the wretch, who, in a rash or gloomy moment, is his own executioner, is denied christian burial; while this Nun of *the Holy Cross*, who as effectually, and with more premeditation, destroyed herself, is interred in *the best* (as it is called,) or the holiest ground, is extolled as a pattern of sanctity, and would probably have been canonized, if her brother the Bishop had been Pope. *The translator.*

being endowed by nature with all the accomplishments of mind and body, which are accustomed to please. Dress, furniture, equipages, elegant apartments, good company, parties of pleasure, lively conversation, all these divided her time, and were her whole study. But God at length spoke to her heart. She first withdrew herself from the vanities by which she was engrossed. She inspired her husband with the same sentiments. She made him perform the same religious exercises, and their house changed its appearance. God having deprived her of this husband, she resolved on an entire separation from the world, and on dedicating herself to God without reserve; and not to be useless in his service, she formed a design of taking an apartment at *la Delivrande*, with a female friend, in order to receive there all persons of her own sex, who would resort thither to seek God in solitude, and to make a religious retreat. With this view she came to Paris, to qualify herself for this sacred ministry, and to consult persons of experience. The Countess of Croisy Beuvron, her old friend, a widow like herself, was desirous of having a share in this establishmeut, and withdrew with her to that hermitage of *la Delivrande*. But this design meeting with obstacles, and her domestic affairs taking a turn which would have involved her in troublesome disputes, and perhaps in law-suits, she at length resolved, by the advice of F. James Palu, provincial of the Jesuits, with whom she had entrusted the direction of her conscience, to give herself up entirely to God, for the remainder of her life, in the convent of the *Visitation* at Caen, at the age of fifty. Soon after her profession, she perceived the first attacks of a palsy, which having in the sequel occasioned an universal relaxation of all her nerves and muscles; at length all parts of her body, and even her tongue, were entirely deprived of motion. The same humour which occasioned this disorder, settling in great abundance on her brain, and overflowing all her limbs, often put her to exquisite pain; which was only discernable by frequent involuntary motions of her body, but never by her complaints. After having experienced for above twenty years, an admirable patience in this calamitous state, she closed her melancholy life with a holy and happy death. (*To be continued.*)

Gent. Mag. Nov. 1770.

Mr. URBAN,

MRS. Macaulay observes (vol. iv. of her history, p. 154) that "Archbishop Laud is the only individual of "that high office in the church of England, who ever suffered death by the "hands of an executioner." But this is evidently a mistake, as Simon Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, was beheaded on Tower Hill by a rebellious rabble, in 1381, 4 Rich. II. Archbishop Scrope, of York, was beheaded in that city in 1485, for a rebellion against Henry IV. and good Archbishop Cranmer, though his punishment was somewhat different, may certainly be said to have also *suffered by the hands of an executioner.* CRITO.

Critical remarks on some passages of M. de Voltaire.

(*Continued from p.* 464.)

WE have just seen that M. de Voltaire, in his notes, makes his writers say, that at the time of Moses alphabetical writing was unknown, that they only wrote in hieroglyphics; that the Chaldeans, the Phœnicians, the Egyptians, wrote in no other manner. He says himself, in his *Philosophy of History*, that the Chaldeans instructed, according to him, before the Phœnicians and Egyptians, *for a long time* engraved their observations and their laws in hieroglyphics, and that they were not acquainted with alphabetical characters till *very late.*

And what he says, in his discourse *of the Abbe Bazin*, on Sanchoniatho, is as follows:

"Sanchoniatho lived pretty near the "time in which we place the last years "of Moses * This Phœnician author "confesses, in so many words, that he "took part of his history from the "writings of Thot, who flourished 800 "years before him. This confession, "to which we do not sufficiently attend, "is one of the most curious testimonies "that antiquity has transmitted to us. "It proves that books had then been "written by the help of the alphabet "for 800 years, † and that nations "could understand one another by that "help, and reciprocally translate their

* We read in the *Phil. of Hist.* that *all the remains we have of antiquity inform us that this Phœnician lived pretty near the time of Moses*; and a little lower, that *his book is of a prodigious antiquity*. See the article *Phœnicians*.

† The confession of Sanchoniatho by no means proves all that M. de Voltaire deduces from it. As to Sanchoniatho's having taken part

" works. The Chaldeans, the Syri-
" ans, the Phœnicians, the Egyptians,
" the Indians, the Perſians muſt neceſ-
" ſarily have trafficked together, and
" alphabetical writing muſt have faci-
" litated this traffic."

How! *at the time of Moſes alphabetical letters were not known; they only wrote in hieroglyphics; the Phœnicians, the Egyptians wrote in no other manner,* and yet the Phœnician Sanchoniatho, contemporary with Moſes, if not more ancient than he, wrote in alphabetical letters; and 800 years before him there were in Egypt books written by the help of the alphabet, and from that time nations could underſtand one another and traffic together by the ſame means!—can there be a more formal contradiction?

M. de Voltaire's writers ſay, that at the time of the Jewiſh language *they wrote on ſtone, or lead, and on wood.* He ſays himſelf, (*Phil. Hiſt. Art. Chaldeans and Moſes*) that *the Chaldeans engraved their obſervations on brick,* (yet ſoft, we may ſuppoſe) and *that the Egyptians engraved writing on marble, and on wood.* According to theſe writers, and himſelf too, ſtone therefore was not the only ſubſtance on which they then wrote.

But in M. de Voltaire's *letter from a Quaker to Biſhop George,* and elſewhere he maintains, that *they wrote only on ſtone.* This too ſeems a palpable contradiction.

Let us here conſider for a moment, the pretenſions of this Quaker, the interpreter of M. de Voltaire's ſentiments.

Thou muſt needs know, ſays he to the biſhop * in a moſt dogmatical ſtyle, *that they then wrote only on ſtone* †.

Thou muſt needs know; one may ſurely be ignorant of it, without being deficient in any duty. An abſurd opinion is not an information, that we are under a *neceſſity* of acquiring.

They wrote only on ſtone. It might as well be ſaid, that they cut only granite, and built only pyramids. Do the arts begin with what is moſt difficult? Is that their uſual method?

But what are his proofs? *They wrote,* ſays he, *only on ſtone, as it is ſaid in Joſhua, that he wrote Deuteronomy on ſtones.* Very well: if it was ſaid, " The treaty made, ſome years ago,
" between the Ruſſians and the Chineſe,
" on the frontiers of the two Empires,
" was there written on ſtone, therefore
" ſome years ago, the Ruſſians only
" wrote on ſtone, and the Chineſe had
" neither ink nor paper;" would M. de Voltaire think this a good argument? Thus however this Quaker argues: He haſtily draws a general concluſion from a particular inſtance; the concluſion of a Poet or of a Quaker ‡.

From its being ſaid in ſcripture that the decalogue, and according to him, *Deuteronomy*, were written on ſtone, he infers that they only wrote on ſtone. He ought, one would think, to have inferred the direct contrary. In ſhort, would the ſcriptures have obſerved that the decalogue and *Deuteronomy*, or rather part of Deuteronomy, were written on ſtone, if they wrote in no other manner? And why, as writing is ſo often mentioned in the Pentateuch, is writing on ſtone only mentioned on thoſe two occaſions? In ſhort, when Joſhua, according to the Quaker, had *Deuteronomy* written on ſtone by his engravers, he muſt have had the patience to dictate to them by word of mouth, which is

part of his hiſtory from the books of Thot, it was not neceſſary for thoſe books to have been written in alphabetical characters. Sanchoniatho might underſtand hieroglyphil writing, or might have had it explained to him by the prieſts of Egypt

* We know this prelate only by his writings; but we think that the Quaker, notwithſtanding all the vain diſplay of his Engliſh erudition, might go to ſchool to him on more ſubjects than one, and receive his inſtructions with advantage.

† M. de Voltaire even aſſures us in another place, [*Defence of my Uncle*] that *the Vedam*, according to him, one of the three moſt ancient books in the world, whoſe morality and ten fine precepts he extolls, was *written on ſtone, and in hieroglyphical characters.* But, not to mention that a *book written on ſtone*, will always be a thing not eaſily proved nor believed, he muſt ſhew that this book is as ancient as he pretends. The metamorphoſes, or incarnations of Viſnou, the name of Adimo given to the firſt man, and that of *Procriti*, which has the ſame ſignification as Eve in Hebrew, given to the firſt woman, might induce one to diſtruſt it; and Mr. Holwell, who reſided thirty years in Bengal, and who carefully ſtudied the hiſtory and religion of the Indians, has lately informed the public, that the moſt ancient, and moſt rational book of the Indians, is the Shaſtah, which he has tranſlated, that a curſory view of the Vedam will be ſufficient to ſhew, that it is a very modern corruption of the Shaſtah, and that it is a book full *of abſurdities and impoſtions.*

‡ There are ſome poets who reaſon juſtly, and ſome Quakers who have good ſenſe, when matters of religion are out of the queſtion.

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not likely, or he muſt have given them a writing on ſome other ſubſtance, otherwiſe this muſt have been a double employment ‖. Therefore they did not write only on ſtone.

If at the time of Moſes they wrote only on ſtone, the city of Cariat-Sepher (which by way of parentheſis, M. de Voltaire makes a country) muſt have been a fine magazine of ſtones, for the little that the Canaanites could write; for, according to him, *it was the repoſitory of their archives at the entrance of the Hebrews into Paleſtine.* The account-books of the merchants of Tyre, who, without doubt wrote a great deal, * were large heaps of ſtones; and the leaves of Sanchaniatho's book were ſo many poliſhed ſtones; and when the Kings of Egypt delivered to their couriers thoſe letters of ſtate, which gave riſe to the epiſtolary character, they loaded them with ſtones; and ſtones were borne by the Egyptian prieſts, when they carried in proceſſion through their cities, the numerous books of their Thot. This pretended Quaker ſwallows all theſe abſurdities? Can he believe them, or does he divert himſelf with the credulity of thoſe who do?

It may be thought, perhaps, that we dwell too long on an opinion, the abſurdity of which is ſelf evident. We ſhould have ſuppreſſed all we have ſaid, if we had only found it in the *letter of a Quaker.* But we ſee ſome traces of it, even in one of M. de Voltaire's moſt ſerious works †, where he makes ſome illuſtrious ſages ſay, that *the hiſtories and the laws of Moſes and Joſhua, would have been engraved on ſtone, if in fact they had exiſted* ‡. We find it alſo in other writings; and it has very lately appeared again in a writer otherwiſe well informed; ſo eaſily does the moſt improbable error gain ground, under the ſanction of a great name.

This writer laughs at the falſe concluſions of *poor John-James*; and it muſt be owned, that there are many of them. But has not John-James ſome right in return to laugh at his? And if *this little man* ſhould think proper to make repriſals, might he not divert the public at M. de Voltaire's expence? Let him therefore be on his guard!

Loripedem rectus derideat Æthiopem albus.

And let him remember, that *he whoſe houſe is built of glaſs, ſhould never begin with throwing ſtones.*

After having ineffectually attacked the eſtabliſhed opinion of Moſes being the author of the Pentateuch, M. de Voltaire proceeds to ſome particular difficulties drawn from the work itſelf, and endeavours to prove, that ſeveral facts therein related, are impoſſible and abſurd. One of theſe is the Hiſtory of the Worſhip of the Golden Calf: That gold can by chemiſtry be reduced to a powder that may be ſwallowed; that inſtead of *three months*, three days would be ſufficient, without a miracle, to caſt ſuch an image, has, in oppoſition to this writer, been already ſhown (See p. 412.). To render a miracle the more neceſſary, or the abſurdity of the ſtory more ſtriking, theſe critics add, that *the people beſought the brother of Moſes to make them the golden calf, the eve of the very day on which he came down from the mount, and that Aaron caſt it in a ſingle day.*

But where did theſe writers find theſe particulars? In their own imagination, without doubt; for certainly it is not in the ſcriptures. The day when the people demanded this idol is no where determined, any more than the time when Aaron began to make it.

If therefore it be impoſſible, as theſe writers pretend, to caſt ſuch an image in a ſingle day, the abſurdity reſts entirely with themſelves, and not with Moſes.

Again: *Collins, Tindal, and Bolingbroke cannot conceive* * *that the Jews*

‖ It is plain, that workmen muſt have before their eyes ſome models of what they are to engrave, eſpecially if they are to engrave books, or any work of length; and it is plain, that theſe models were not engraved on ſtone.

* Indeed M. de Voltaire well obſerves, [*Defence of his Uncle*] "If ſciences were "then cultivated in the ſmall city of Dabir, "in what eſteem muſt they have been held "in Tyre and Sidon, which were filled "the regions of books, the regions of archives?"

† See the *Phil. of Hiſt.* Art. *Moſes.*

‡ Thus M. de Voltaire, in his *Philoſophy of Hiſtory*, Article *Moſes*, makes *Aben Ezra, Nugnez, Maimonides, the learned Le Clerk, Middleton, the ſages known by the name of the divines of Holland, and even the great Newton, reaſon:* But this reaſoning is not theirs. The philoſopher might have excuſed himſelf from giving them the honour of it.

* What ſignifies whether they can conceive it, or not? Neither can they conceive, that the art of chymiſtry can diſſolve gold, ſo as to render it potable: Nevertheleſs, we have

who had not wherewith to mend their sandals, should have demanded a massy golden calf.

The word *massy*, on which they lay such stress, cannot however impose upon us. *Massy*, as this idol might be, we have seen that it was portable, and therefore could be of no considerable weight.

But, say they, *how could the Jews furnish gold enough to make even a portable calf?*

How! Exodus will inform us: *It was*, says the sacred writer, *by breaking off the golden ear-rings of their wives, of their sons, and of their daughters, and bringing them unto Aaron.*

Let us suppose, that of the two millions of souls to which the Hebrews amounted, according to M. de Voltaire's own calculations, there were only 150,000 who wore golden ear-rings, and let us reckon each pair of ear-rings at only a dram, (so far are we from carrying matters too high) would not 150,000 drams of gold be sufficient to make a portable golden calf?

How will these sages answer this? Will they deny that the Hebrew women and children were accustomed to wear golden ear-rings? But, besides its being asserted by the sacred writer, at the time of Abraham that kind of ornament was known in Palestine, and the neighbouring countries; it was the custom of the Ishmalites to wear them, even when they went to battle †, and at this day, the Arabs, their descendents, who inhabit the same deserts, make them one of their most usual ornaments; in short, they were commonly used among the Egyptians. M. de Voltaire, perhaps imagines, that they had left those jewels in Egypt, or that the gold of their ear-rings was used in the space of three months, like the *soles of their sandals.*

But, says he, *the Jews are a poor people.* Was it necessary that they should be very rich, because in above two millions of souls, there were 150,000 persons who had each a jewel of a grain of gold? How do we know but that most of these ear rings, were part of the jewels which they had borrowed of their old masters?

We may therefore conclude, that this difficulty is of no more consequence than the foregoing.

Humanity, says M. de Voltaire, *and goodness of heart, prevent these writers from believing that Moses should have slain 23,000 men to expiate this sin. They do not imagine that 23,000 men would have suffered themselves to be thus slain by the Levites, without another miracle.*

These sages, therefore, do not believe that *twenty-three thousand men* were slain on this occasion! No more do we. But the arguments of these critics appear to us no better. Let us examine them.

Humanity, goodness of heart, prevent them from believing, &c. M. de Voltaire says, that this goodness of heart deceives them: He may be in the right. Do these writers suppose that God regulates his judgments and his visitations, according to the weak ideas of men? To reason only politically, do they know how far it was necessary to extend severity to keep up in that intractable multitude, a submission to the lawgiver, and an attachment to his worship, the principal part, and the basis of all legislation?

23,000 *men massacred by the Levites!* These critics would make us believe that *the Levites* were only a handful of timorous priests! But the scripture says quite otherwise: These Levites are no less than all the children of Levi; that is to say, the whole tribe of Levi, a tribe which was not the least warlike of the twelve ‖; nor the least attached to

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have seen that nothing is more certain. *They cannot imagine, they cannot conceive*, &c. what principles of reasoning! There are no sources more fruitful in paralogisms, and false conclusions. From such antecedents, the ignorant conclude, that the tricks of legerdemain are the operations of magic, and that all jugglers are sorcerers.

† It is related *in the 8th chapter of the book of Judges*, that the Israelites, having given Gideon all the jewels of that kind, which they had taken from the vanquished Midianites, *the weight of the golden ear rings alone was 1700 shekels of gold.*

‖ These writers are mistaken, if they compare the Jewish priests and Levites, to those of the Christians. They bore arms like all the other Israelites. At this very time, Phineas, the grandson of Aaron, distinguished himself no less by his valour than by his zeal: He was in the battle, or perhaps even commanded the army of the Hebrews, when they defeated the Medianites. *Numb.* xxx. 6. Benaian the priest was one of David's *mighty men* (2 Sam. xxiii. 20.) and was *captain* of Solomon's *host*, 1 Kings ii. 35. and in the latter times, the historian Josephus was both a priest, and one of the ablest generals of the Jewish nation. Moses being of the tribe of Levi, the Levites were on that account particularly attached to him.

Moses,

Moſes. Suppoſing even that a part of this tribe was guilty of the general idolatry, and that only twelve, or even ten thouſand Levites took up arms againſt the idolaters, is it impoſſible for ten or twelve thouſand men to kill twenty-three thouſand? And is a miracle neceſſary to enable theſe ten or twelve thouſand armed men, animated by the commands of their lawgiver, and by a zeal for religion, to commit this maſſacre among a people ſurprized and unarmed; (*naked*, as it is ſaid, *unto their ſhame*,) and diſheartened by remorſe for their crime, and a dread of puniſhment? How many facts more aſtoniſhing * does hiſtory furniſh, which no one calls in queſtion? The arguments of theſe writers, are therefore very weak, even againſt M. de Voltaire's vulgate.

But if they prove nothing againſt that, what will they prove againſt even the ancient latin verſions, againſt the Greek, the Syriac, and the Chaldee, which reduce theſe twenty-three thouſand men to *three thouſand*? Above all, what do they prove againſt the Hebrew text? According to this text, the only one which concerns us, and which we defend, there were only *about three thouſand* men ſlain. Is it the fault of the ſacred writers, if theſe tranſlators have put *twenty* inſtead of *about*?

This number being thus reduced, what becomes of the impoſſibility of 23,000 men being ſlain by the Levites, of the neceſſity of a miracle to comprehend it, and of all the vain declamations of theſe critics?

Theſe critics alſo *think it ſtrange that Aaron, the moſt guilty of them all, ſhould be rewarded for a crime for which the others were ſo horribly puniſhed; and that he ſhould be made High Prieſt, while the carcaſes of* 23,000 *of his bleeding brethren were heaped at the foot of the altar, on which he offered ſacrifice.*

The offence of Aaron was grievous, odious, no doubt: But the famous critics, Tindal, Woolſton, Voltaire, &c. conſider only his ſituation! On the one hand, he knew not, like the other Iſraelites, but that his brother had diſappeared for ever; and whether God, who was ſilent, would condeſcend again to ſpeak to his people. On the other hand, he was urged, he was imperiouſly commanded. *Up*, ſaid they, *make us Gods*. Vain were his endeavours to calm their minds, and retain them in their duty; he knew their haſty and violent tempers.

He ought rather to have died, you elſewhere ſay. He *ought*, no doubt. But do we always act as we ought? And do we pretend that he was innocent?

Aaron, the moſt guilty of all. How does M. de Voltaire know this? Can he tell whether the fear of violence, his grief at giving way to it, and the bitterneſs of his remorſe, might not have rendered Aaron worthy to be ſpared?

He prevaricates, but repentance very nearly follows his crime. The ſincerity of his ſorrow, and the prayers of his brother, diſarm the Lord, ready to deſtroy him with the guilty: He obtains his pardon, and ſome time after, he is raiſed to the prieſthood. This is what theſe writers call *being rewarded for a crime*: Certain it is, that if the expreſſion has the merit of energy, it has by no means that of juſtice.

While the carcaſſes of 23,000 *of his bleeding brethren*, &c. What a deſcription! We diſcover M. de Voltaire's tragic pencil: The picture is ſtriking; but is it true? He himſelf knows as well as we, that there were not 23,000 *men* ſlain. What pleaſure can he have in giving as true, what he knows to be falſe, or at leaſt doubtful?

And when he paints *theſe bleeding carcaſſes heaped at the foot of the altar*,

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* We ſee ſometimes a handful of men cut in pieces, thouſands of their enemies drawn up in battle. Here, on the contrary, are ſome thouſands of armed men, who fall on an unarmed multitude, wholly engaged in the profane feaſt which they were celebrating: A remarkable circumſtance, which the ſequel of the account, and a particular text will not ſuffer us to doubt. A celebrated Hebræan (F. Houbigant) tranſlates it thus: "Moſes, obſerving that *the people had given themſelves up to the wanton jollity of the feaſt* proclaimed by Aaron, and that it was eaſy to cut them in *pieces, if they were attacked*, ſtood in the gate of the camp, and ſaid, whoever is on the Lord's ſide, let him come unto me: And all the children of Levi gathered themſelves around him, and he ſaid unto them, &c." Exod. xxxii. 26. This paſſage is ſufficient to anſwer thoſe, who, ſuppoſing that this maſſacre was committed by chance, think that it furniſhes them with an objection againſt Moſes: It is plain, that this execution fell only on thoſe who were engaged in the worſhip of the idol, and conſequently on the rebels.

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can he be ignorant, that many months had elapſed ſince that bloody execution? Is it true that theſe diſtant objects, by being brought near, become more affecting; but the leſs pathos, the more exactneſs; criticiſm has not all the privileges of poetry.

The elevation of Aaron to the prieſthood after his offence, is therefore, by no means ſtrange. To condemn him, as theſe critics do, it muſt be proved that God cannot puniſh thoſe who ſin, and pardon thoſe who repent: Who will pretend to deny him this right?

We ſhall conclude at preſent, with one reflection which muſt ſtrike every impartial reader, viz. that it is morally impoſſible for theſe two facts to have been *added to the books of Moſes*. Who, for inſtance, would have inſerted there the prevarication of Aaron? Some writer who was not of the ſacerdotal order? But would the prieſts, the depoſitaries of thoſe ſacred books, have ſuffered it? Some prieſt? What! Would the prieſts falſify the archieves of religion, voluntarily to diſhonour themſelves, by diſhonouring their chief and father?

The caſe is the ſame with the worſhip of the golden calf. If it be an apochryphal fact *added to the books of Moſes*, when, by whom, how was it added? What ſtrange motive could have induced the forger thus to diſhonour his anceſtors, and his nation? How came it not to have been diſcovered? Or if it had, would not the impoſture have been every where decried? By what inconceivable inſenſibility ſhould thoſe people, ſo attached to their ſcriptures, have ſuffered them to be falſified, in order to inſert in them, not more miracles wrought in their favour, but ſlanderous facts, ſo diſgraceful to the fathers, and ſo humiliating for the children? How could theſe facts have been tranſmitted without contradiction from mouth to mouth? How did they paſs from the Pentateuch into the other ſacred writings *? and even into the religious ſongs of the nation †? Is this conceivable?

Thus theſe critics ſuſpect the authenticity of the books of Moſes, becauſe they find there the worſhip of the golden calf, and the prevarication of Aaron: But from theſe facts being there related, every impartial perſon will conclude, that theſe books have never ſuffered any material alteration: Inſtead of altering them in order to inſert facts of that nature, they would infallibly have been the firſt who would have eraſed them ‡: The more odious this double prevarication, the more inconceivable it is that a forger ſhould have counterfeited it, the prieſts have ſuffered it, and the people believed it.

Thus briefly to recapitulate all that has been ſaid on this ſubject, let us only ſuppoſe, that the Hebrews had ſome knowledge of chymiſtry; let us not entertain falſe ideas of the proportions of the golden calf, or of the perfection of the workmanſhip; let us recollect the character, and circumſtances of the Iſraelites, above all, let us adhere to the text of ſcripture, let us add nothing and alter nothing, and all theſe pretended formidable objections will fall of themſelves.

[*To be continued.*]

Mr. URBAN,

THEY who have the misfortune to know the antient writers only by their tranſlations, are aſtoniſhed at the rapture with which ſcholars repeat and talk of them; but the wonder of theſe gentlemen would ceaſe, or be much leſſened, if they would reflect a little on the nature of fine writing. Let them take one of their moſt admired paſſages in an Engliſh author, and endeavour to put

* "It is the Egyptian worſhip, ſays M. Frerett, that Moſes means" "in the ſong "which he compoſed a little before his "death." *They provoked the Lord*, ſays Moſes *by ſacrificing to Gods whom their fathers feared not.* With the ſame worſhip the Prophet Ezekiel reproaches them, as the moſt ancient crime of the Jewiſh nation, and *the corruption of their youth.*

† We read in one of the Pſalms a detail of the rebellions of the Hebrew people. The worſhip of the Golden Calf is not forgotten there. *They made*, ſays the Pſalmiſt, *a calf in Horeb, and worſhipped a molten image. They turned their glory into the ſimilitude of a calf that eateth hay.* M. de V. in his *Philoſophy of Hiſtory*, affirms that "no "Prophet has mentioned the hiſtory of the "Golden Calf." Does he not reckon David a Prophet?

‡ This may be deduced from the part which the hiſtorian Joſephus has taken. He does not deny the fact; but through the fear of diſhonouring, by the account, the Chief Pontiff and the whole nation, he does not ſcruple in his hiſtory to ſuppreſs it.

put it into other words of their own. They will then ſee that the charm is incommunicable in any words but thoſe in which it was conceived. Change them for ſynonimous ones, and we ſhall wonder what is become of the enchantment, or how it was poſſible they could ever give us that exquiſite delight. A tranſlation of a fine poem, never makes a fine poem; and I muſt own, I prefer any of Mr. Pope's original pieces to his Iliad. A tranſlation may be critically exact, and yet retain not the leaſt trace of the beauty of the original. What lover of Horace ever repeats with rapture, an Ode of Mr. Francis, or will any admirer of Virgil get by heart Mr. Pitt's tranſlation of him. Mr. Pope's Horace, it is true, is in every body's mouth, and Dr. Johnſon's Juvenal, but theſe are not tranſlations, they are ſomething much better, they are Engliſh originals in the manner of Horace and Juvenal. The Meſſiah is another Pollio. And had we ſuch faithful copies of all the claſſics, the cauſe of the Antients, would, perhaps, not ſuffer by the idea an Engliſh reader might form of them.

It is not in Poetry alone that fine writing loſes all its grace on a change of the words. Let Mr. Robertſon give us in the pureſt Engliſh, a tranſlation of Thucydides, Herodotus and Xenophon, they will all appear to an Engliſh reader, to have the ſame ſtile, yet no three authors can be more different; they have each the true antique air, yet a manner and character ſo peculiar, and ſo genuine, that I think no ſcholar would be deceived, upon hearing a few ſentences from any of them, but that he could at once attribute them to their proper Author. The Comedies of Terence and Plautus, are as different as thoſe of Shakeſpear and Congreve; yet an Engliſh reader will perceive no difference between Mr. Colman's Merchant, and his Self-Tormentor, nor between Mr. Thornton's Rudens and the Phormio. Of all ſorts of tranſlations, a comedy bids the faireſt for a juſt reſemblance. Terence and Plautus both tranſlated *Ex integâ Græcâ integras Comœdias.* Notwithſtanding their ſucceſs, and notwithſtanding the purity and elegance of Mr. Coleman's verſion, will any one ſay, he there finds the enchanting elegance and fine air of Terence? Will he lay down the Andrian in the middle of the ſcene of Pamphilus and Myſis, and finiſh it with Mr. Coleman?

The only uſe of direct tranſlations to a Scholar, is to help him out in a doubtful paſſage, to prevent errors, to ſave time and trouble in conjectures, or in reading many Commentators. On this account, fidelity and critical exactneſs are more indiſpenſible than fine language, or beautiful expreſſion. Thoſe who are not ſcholars, had better, for the credit of learning, never to read the Antients at all, than to read them in a tranſlation. Whoever takes up Mr. Thornton, expecting the pleaſure of reading a play of Plautus, will be ſadly diſappointed of his entertainment; but he who wants to conſult a good Engliſh verſion, will often have reaſon to acknowledge his obligations: And as little reliſh as I have for tranſlations, I lament the loſs of this moſt amiable and ingenious man, before he had finiſhed the promiſed plan of a Compleat Verſion of the Twenty Comedies of Plautus.

If Mr. W. goes on, as I hope he does, with his tranſlations, I will take the liberty to offer him one hint, which he will find of great uſe, tho' I do not know that I have ſeen it any where recommended. Plautus tranſlated directly from the Greek, and often quite verbally. By referring to the Greek Idiom then, and tranſlating him back again, as it were, we ſhall often be aſſiſted in making out his meaning. Here are a few inſtances from one play, the Trinummus, where Mr. Thornton would not have fallen into miſtakes, if he had thought of this rule. *Amicum caſtigare immune eſt facinus.* Ἀδωρον πραγμα. Ἐργον αχαρις. A thankleſs office; not a tedious taſk. *Quid hi tibi debent?* τι χρεος αυτων σοι? What do theſe people want with you? Not what do they owe you? *Nunc ego ſi poſtero ornamentis hominem circumducere.* περιεξχεσθαι. Now if I can but circumvent the old Gentleman out of this dreſs too, I'll take care he ſhall ſay I am a deceiver to ſome purpoſe. Not, "if my diſguiſe ſucceed, I'll prove myſelf, &c." Every play abounds with Græciſms of this ſort.

I am, &c.

X.

Mr. URBAN,

YOU ſeem to have ſet before the publick, with the ſtricteſt impartiality, the chief of the pleadings, *pro* and *con*, which paſſed in the famous trial concerning Junius's Letter. From whence every one, who is ſkilled in the law, would quickly reſolve within himſelf, how he ought to determine concerning the merits of the cauſe; and every perſon, who is not ſo ſkilled, would

be

be equally ready to propose the following Queries, in relation to the so-much-argued good aim or intention of the accused, As

1. What human court of justice, ever did, or consistently can, undertake to determine concerning the will, or intention, of a person, except only from his words or actions?

2. Whether, when the words or actions of a person, non-insane, are manifestly injurious, (and not so out of any urgent necessity of self-defence) his will or intentions can possibly be good? Nay, whether the law doth not always suppose them, in any such case, to be quite the contrary?

3. Whether the attempting in any such evident case of a wilful trespass, to adduce various instances, tending to shew how the said trespasses may be lawfully and innocently committed, hath not a direct tendency to subvert the usual methods of justice established in this kingdom? And, more especially, to mislead juries, otherwise inclined to determine fairly and equitably, to pass such a verdict only, as may best answer the purpose of those, by whom they are thus led aside?

4. Whether they, who can prove a man to have acted an innocent part, in defaming another, or in supplanting him in the good opinion of the world, could not, upon occasion, prove any thing else, whatever they please?

5. Whether they, who can prove thus much, for the acquitment of the accused party, could not, upon the same inducement, prove five times as much for his condemnation? And,

Lastly, Whether they, who can prove such wonderful things as these, either *pro* or *con*, in the trial of the same cause, do not plainly demonstrate this much at least, that, in thus undermining the laws, the sole barriers of English liberty, they cannot possibly have any such tender regard for this last, as they would sometimes be thought to have?

A solution of these doubts, by you, or your ingenious correspondents, cannot but be acceptable to many of your readers.

Mr. URBAN,

I Have for many years been an encourager of your work, and cannot but admire the great merit of the compilers, who while they nobly disdain every trifling subject, are searching perpetually after matters of antiquity, and the most interesting subjects. Without the honour of being of the Antiquarian Society, I have ever had peculiar pleasure in searching for such epitaphs and antique inscriptions, as are worthy the attention of the curious. I now enclose one which I dare say will please many, and of which I have sent you a translation.

I am,

F. P—TT.

"In the Abbey Church at Bath, called St. Peter and St. Paul, is a monument of curious antiquity, erected to the memory of Dr. John Pelling, a rector of that church: it bears the following Latin inscription, which for its peculiarity I have transcribed:

[Non mihi sed Ecclesiæ.]

Reverendo Johanni Pellingo in Sacrâ Theologiâ Baccalaureo, qui tredecim annos huic præfuit Ecclesiæ Dicatum.

Lector habes stantem Pellingum umbone loquentem
Et tamen hic situs est, hic jacet ille loquens,
Scilicet urbis amor voluit sic stare loquentem,
Quod jacet hic, orbis, quod tacet, esto dolor,
Alter erat Solomon, nam quot consumpserat annos
Ille perando Dei, hic tot reparando domum.
Cujus et exemplo, verbo, conamine, cura,
Hujus qui novus est, emicat ædis honos.
Per quem sic claves, per quem sic enses refulgent,
Petre tuum, meritum Paule tenetó tuum,
Sistitur umbra viri sed in hoc, cum possidet ipse
Templum, quod dominus condidit ipse deus.

Repaired and beautified by Dr. John Pelling, Rector of St. Anne's, Westminster, Anno 1738.

TRANSLATION.

Sacred to the memory of the Reverend John Pelling, Batchelor of Divinity, who for thirty years presided over this church.

Reader, behold present to thy view, the effigies of that orator Pelling, whose remains are here interred: The love bore him by the city willed the erection of this monument, and that he no longer exists, claims an universal grief. In his behaviour, he acted like another Solomon, for as many years as the one laboured towards building, the other for so long a time, was no less diligent in repairing a Temple in honour to the Deity.

Deity. By whoſe example, aſſiduity, and care, the beauty of this church ſo ſplendidly appears. It was thro' him thoſe emblematical ſigns of honour the keys* and† ſword now decorate this manſion. The former meritoriouſly aſcribed the enſign of St. Peter, the latter, the no leſs honourable badge of St. Paul: His fragile part of mortality is contained within this earthly tabernacle, whilſt his moſt pure and eternal eſſence inhabits that Temple, the work only of God himſelf. Buried the 15th of Feb. 1620.

Mr. URBAN,

THE very ſingular cataſtrophe of Mr. William Bond, which happened on the firſt repreſentation of the tragedy of Zara, as related by a French Author in your Magazine for September laſt, I expected to have ſeen cleared from the doubt you expreſs concerning the authenticity of it. Whether every circumſtance mentioned by the Frenchman, is to be depended on, I am unable to certify, but that the ground-work of the ſtory is founded on a real fact, the teſtimony of the author of Zara, will leave no room to diſpute. The following extract is taken from No 60 of the Prompter, a paper written by A. Hill, Eſq; and publiſhed in the year 1735, a year before the play was acted at Drury-Lane.

"A friend of Mr. Wm. Bond, having tranſlated the tragedy of Zara, purpoſely that it might be acted for his benefit, he did about two years ago offer it to the Managers of the Theatre, who kept him ever ſince, till very lately, in ſuſpence, when he underſtood from other hands, that they declined all Tragedies in general, the ſtate of the Age not being turned for them. Mr. Bond, therefore got ſome private friends to act it for his benefit at the Great Room in York-Buildings, himſelf taking the part of Luſignan, which he performed the firſt night only, for being in a weak condition, he fainted on the ſtage, was carried home in his chair, and died next morning." I am, Sir, &c. C. D.

*** *The papers mentioned are deſired.*

* The Arms of the Abbey church of Bath are two keys, with a ſword between them, which are found in baſſo relievo in many parts of the Church.

† St. Peter is always depicted with two keys in his hand, as having the keys of heaven, and which to this day are the epiſcopal arms of the See of Rome, the Popes deeming themſelves ſucceſſors to St. Peter; as is St. Paul likewiſe depicted with a ſword.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your Magazine for the month of September, you have favoured your readers with a ſpecious defence of a late much controverted deciſion of an appeal from Oxford. One of the arguments offered by the ſkilful advocate for this act of viſitatorial power is, that if the Founder of Magdalen College had intended, in his ſtatute of the cauſes of amotion of Fellows, that *beneficium* ſhould include *beneficia*, it had been moſt obvious for him to have uſed both words. But this ingenious Gentleman was certainly not aware, that Biſhop Waynfleet could not probably entertain the moſt diſtant thought of making any addition, which might juſtify a plea ſimilar to Dr. Walker's; becauſe the keeping of two benefices, with cure of ſouls, was expreſsly contrary to the Council of *Lateran*, held under Innocent III. in the year 1215. By a Canon of which, if any perſon, having a benefice, with cure of ſouls, accepts of a ſecond, his firſt is declared void, *ipſo facto*. This Canon, being received in England, was always a part of our Eccleſiaſtical Law *. Now this circumſtance, in my humble opinion, falls little, very little ſhort of a *direct* proof, that the worthy Prelate could never deſign that a Parochial Pluraliſt, whatever might be the value of the *benefices*, ſhould receive the fruits of his munificent endowment. Should the frequency of Diſpenſations at that time be urged, which empowered perſons, who could pay for them, to enjoy all the preferments they had intereſt to procure; we muſt remember that the Biſhop, as far as was in his power, took care to have his college exempted, by means of Papal bulls, from all Legatine, Archiepiſcopal and Epiſcopal juriſdiction †, and to make it only ſubject to the authority of his ſucceſſors in the See of Wincheſter, as local viſitors; and that, by his own moderation, he ſhewed himſelf to be no friend to an indulgence that was then moſt notoriouſly abſurd. For, high as he was in the eſteem of his Sovereign, we have no account of his poſſeſſing any eccleſiaſtical preferment, whilſt he was Provoſt of Eton College ‡. It merits like-

* Gibſon's codex, p. 912.

† Ayliffe's State of the Univerſity of Oxford, vol. i. p 346.

‡ Biſhop Waynfleet was firſt maſter of Wincheſter-ſchool, removed from thence by K. Hen. VI. to the ſame office at Eton. A. D. 1440, and elected A. D. 1443. Provoſt of Eton College. Goodwin de Præſul. Edit. per Richardſon, p. 233.

wise our observation, that the Bishop seems to have declined continuing Mr. John Hornley in the Presidentship of his new college, because he was Incumbent of two Parishes *. Mr. H. had been by his Lordship's nomination, head of Magdalen-Hall near ten years; and, if any credit may be given to the inscription on his tomb-stone †, he was a clergyman of exemplary manners, and distinguished and respected in Oxford for his abilities and learning. No other cause, equally probable, can therefore be assigned for the Founder's consenting to part with him.

I could not, Sir, forbear requesting you to insert in your periodical Miscellany, these remarks on a decree, which is of the utmost consequence to many colleges in both our Universities; since, I believe, in the statutes of these learned societies, the word, which occasioned this appeal, is generally used in the singular and not in the plural number. And though I did not think it necessary to conceal my sentiments; yet, I trust, that I have not adopted a single expression that discovers a want of the deference and respect due, and which I really bear, to the exalted station and amiable character of the Right Reverend Visitor. A difference of opinion was to be expected in a case, which, it is said, has seldom, if ever, happened before. Whether I have thrown any new light on the subject, must be left to the determination of persons more versed in college statutes than I must confess myself to be. But, as far as appears to me, the question has been too much confined. Had the two able Civilians, whom, we are informed, the Bishop of Winchester thought proper to consult, taken a larger compass; they could never have fixed such an interpretation upon the statutes, as supposes the Founder to have given the Fellows of Magdalen College a licence to transgress a positive and explicit law of the land. This was least of all to be suspected in a Prelate, who had for some time discharged the office of Lord Chancellor ‖.

I am, &c.

W. D.

Mr. URBAN.

AS you frequently entertain the readers of your useful Magazine with an account of new publications, I make no doubt the following Extract of a letter from a friend characterizing the last edition of the CONFESSIONAL, will be agreeable both to them and you. I shall hope that you will not fail to admit it into your next collection; by doing which, you will oblige Yours, &c.

HUMANUS.

"I have compared the third edition of the CONFESSIONAL with the second, and will give you an account of some of the Author's additions and variations; I cannot call them corrections or amendments. As for that little fly, the DOUBTS §, it flicks so close to him, and gives him such uneasy sensations, that he cannot beat it off, though he is continually striking at it. He has read the DEFENCE ‡ of them, as plainly appears from his endeavours to support by new arguments his favourite dogma, that the words *now* and *already*, in the declaration before the articles are forgeries: the *Defender* having robbed him of his ingenuous conjecture that Bishop Sparrow

* He was Rector of St. Benet Sherehog, in the City of London, and vicar of Dartmouth in Kent, See Newcourt Repertor. & Wood Hist. & Antiq. of Oxon. p. 190. Much stress has been laid in Dr Walker's appeal, on the sums at which that Gentleman's livings were charged in the Valor of Pope Nicholas the IV. And tho' that does not appear to me the first point that ought to have been considered; yet it will not strengthen Dr. W's plea, should it be found, that the two benefices possessed by Mr. Hornley, when he resigned the government of Magdalen college, were much inferior in value to his own. Not having Newcourt's Repertorium by me, I cann t learn at what sum his rectory was set, but am satisfied that the vicarage of Dartford was charged at no more than 100 shillings a year.

† See Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 234, in which is the following inscription;

DARTFORD.

Hic jacet Johannes Hornley, Theologia Baccal. qui obiit, 1427.

Si fierent Artes, Hornley tacuisse Johannem,
Non possent, ista qui tumulatur humo.
In Septem fuerat liberatibus ille Magister;
Prudens, et castus, Maximus atque fide.
Doctrine facie tunc Baccalaureus ingens,
Oxonie cunctis semper amandus erat.
Consilio valuit, Sermones pandere sacros
Noverat, et doctos semper amare viros.
Pauperibus largus fuerat, quos noverit aptos,
In studiis patiens sobrius atque fuit.
Moribus insignis cunctis virtute refulgens
Pro tantis meritis Spiritus astra petit.

‖ Bishop Waynfleet was Chancellor from 11 Oct. 1457, to 5th of July, 1460.

§ DOUBTS concerning the authenticity of the last publication of the CONFESSIONAL, &c, London, 1767." 8vo.

‡ "DEFENCE of the DOUBTS, &c, London, 1768." 8vo.

added

added thoſe words to accommodate the declaration to the Act of Uniformity in 1662, by informing him, that the Biſhop's collection of canons, &c. was publiſhed in 1660. Though he has undoubtedly read the *Defence* himſelf, yet by his never mentioning it, he does not ſeem deſirous that any body elſe ſhould read it. Speaking of the Author of the DOUBTS, he calls him a *puny* Author: On the other hand, when he mentions the THREE LETTERS ‡, he calls the maſterly writer of them, the Author of three *Bulky Letters*. By which I conclude, as he ſpeaks in wrath of both, that he is not ſatisfied that little or much ſhould be written againſt him. Every thing ſtands as it did in the ſecond edition, relating to his aſſertion, that the declaration before the articles is King James's; ſo that he has either not read the POSTSCRIPT to the THREE LETTERS, or has a mind not open to conviction. The whole affair about Biſhop Sanderſon is retained as it was. He never mentions the DIALOGUE § but he avails himſelf in a new note, of a ſentence out of it, without ſaying where he had it. His unchriſtian malevolence to Archbiſhop Secker, ſtill continues to ſhew itſelf. After having paid ſeveral compliments in his virulent manner, to ſome conſiderable perſons of the preſent age, he concludes his work with a card to Mr. Jones, on his late anſwer to him. Such a card, both for its obſcurity and malice, I never ſaw before. However, he has a ſtroke at the univerſity of Oxford in it; and with Oxfordmen he ſeems to be quite out of humour. He has given an index to this edition, which is uſeful."

To the Right Hon. Lord M——.

My LORD,

THE appearance of this Letter will attract the curioſity of the Public, and command even your Lordſhip's attention. I am conſiderably in your debt, and ſhall endeavour, once for all, to balance the account. Accept of this Addreſs, my Lord, as a Prologue to more important ſcenes, in which you will probably be called upon to act or ſuffer.

You will not queſtion my veracity, when I aſſure you, that it has not been owing to any particular reſpect for your perſon, that I have abſtained from you ſo long. Beſides the diſtreſs and danger with which the Preſs is threatened, when your Lordſhip is Party, and the Party is to be Judge, I confeſs I have been deterred by the difficulty of the taſk. Our language has no term of reproach, the mind has no idea of deteſtation, which has not already been happily applied to you, and exhauſted.—Ample juſtice has been done by abler pens than mine, to the ſeparate merits of your life and character. Let it be *my* humbly office to collect the ſcattered ſweets, 'till their united virtue tortures the ſenſe.

Permit me to begin with paying a juſt tribute to Scotch ſincerity, wherever I find it. I own I am not apt to confide in the profeſſions of Gentlemen of that country, and when they ſmile—I feel an involuntary emotion to guard myſelf againſt miſchief. With this general opinion of an ancient nation, I always thought it much to your Lordſhip's honour, that, in your earlier days, you were but little infected with the prudence of your country. You had ſome original attachments, which you took every proper opportunity to acknowledge. The liberal ſpirit of youth prevailed over your native diſcretion. Your zeal in the cauſe of an unhappy Prince was expreſſed with the ſincerity of wine, and ſome of the ſolemnities of religion. This, I conceive, is the moſt amiable point of view, in which your character has appeared. Like an honeſt man, you took that part in politics, which might have been expected from your birth, education, country, and connexions. There was ſomething generous in your attachment to the baniſhed Houſe of Stuart. We lament the miſtakes of a good man, and do not begin to deteſt him until he affects to renounce his principles. Why did you not adhere to that loyalty you once profeſſed? Why did you not follow the example of your worthy brother? With him, you might have ſhared in the honour of the Pretender's confidence—with him, you might have preſerved the integrity of your character, and England, I think, might have ſpared you without regret.—Your friends will ſay, perhaps, that although you deſerted the fortune of your liege Lord, you have adhered firmly to the principles which drove his father from the Throne; that without openly ſupporting the perſon, you have done eſſential ſervice to the cauſe, and conſoled yourſelf for the

loſs

‡ "Three Letters to the Author of the CONFESSIONAL, London, 1768." 8vo.

§ "DIALOGUE, between *Iſaac Walton* and *Homologiſtes*: in which the character of Biſhop Sanderſon is defended againſt the Author of the CONFESSIONAL, London, 1768." 8vo.

loſs of a favourite family, by reviving and eſtabliſhing the maxims of their Government. This is the way, in which a Scotſman's underſtanding corrects the error of his heart.—My Lord, I acknowledg the truth of the defence, and can trace it thro' all your conduct. I ſee, through your whole life, one uniform plan to enlarge the Power of the Crown, at the expence of the Liberty of the ſubject. To this object, your thoughts, words, and actions have been conſtantly directed. In contempt or ignorance of the Common Law of England, you have made it your ſtudy to introduce into the Court where you preſide, maxims of juriſprudence unknown to Engliſhmen. The Roman Code, the Law of Nations, and the Opinion of Foreign Civilians, are your perpetual theme;—but who ever heard you mention Magna Charta or the Bill of Rights with approbation or reſpect? By ſuch treacherous acts, the noble ſimplicity and ſpirit of our Saxon Laws were firſt corrupted. The Norman Conqueſt was not complete, until Norman Lawyers had introduced their Laws, and reduced Slavery to a Syſtem.—This one leading principle directs your interpretation of the Laws, and accounts for your treatment of Juries. It is not in political queſtions only (for there the Courtier might be forgiven,) but let the cauſe be what it may, your underſtanding is equally on the rack, either to contract the power of the Jury, or to miſlead their judgment. For the truth of this aſſertion, I appeal to the doctrine you delivered in Lord Groſvenor's cauſe. An action for Criminal Converſation being brought by a Peer againſt a Prince of the Blood, you were daring enough to tell the Jury, that, in fixing the damages, they were to pay no reſpect to the quality or fortune of the parties;——that it was a trial between A. B.——that they were to conſider the offence in a moral light only, and give no greater damages to a Peer of the realm, than to the meaneſt Mechanic. I ſhall not attempt to refute a doctrine, which, if it was meant for Law, carries falſhood and abſurdity upon the face of it; but, if it was meant for a Declaration of your political Creed, is clear and conſiſtent. Under an arbitrary Government, all ranks and diſtinctions are confounded. The Honour of a Nobleman is no more conſidered than the reputation of a Peaſant, for, with different liveries, they are equally Slaves.

Even in matters of private property, we ſee the ſame byaſs and inclination to depart from the deciſions of your Predeceſſors, which you certainly ought to receive as evidence of the common law. Inſtead of thoſe certain, poſitive rules, by which the judgment of a Court of Law ſhould invariably be determined, you have fondly introduced your own unſettled notions of equity and ſubſtantial juſtice. Deciſions given upon ſuch principles, do not alarm the public ſo much as they ought, becauſe the conſequence and tendency of each particular inſtance is not obſerved or regarded. In the mean time the practice gains ground; the Court of King's Bench becomes a Court of equity, and the Judge, inſtead of conſulting ſtrictly the law of the land, refers only to the wiſdom of the Court, and to the purity of his own conſcience. The name of Mr. Juſtice Yates will naturally revive in your mind ſome of thoſe emotions of fear and deteſtation with which you always beheld him. That great Lawyer, that honeſt man, ſaw your whole conduct, in the light that I do. After years of ineffectual reſiſtance to the pernicious principles introduced by your Lordſhip, and uniformly ſupported by your *humble friends* upon the Bench, he determined to quit a Court, whoſe proceedings and deciſions he could neither aſſent to with honour, nor oppoſe with ſucceſs.

The injuſtice done to an individual is ſometimes of ſervice to the public. Facts are apt to alarm us more than the moſt dangerous principles. The ſufferings and firmneſs of a Printer have roused the public attention. You knew and felt that your conduct would not bear a Parliamentary enquiry, and you hoped to eſcape it by the meaneſt, the baſeſt ſacrifice of dignity and conſiſtency that ever was made by a Great Magiſtrate. Where was your firmneſs, where was that vindictive ſpirit, of which we have ſeen ſo many examples, when a man ſo unconſiderable as Bingley, could force you to confeſs, in the face of this country, that, for two years together, you had illegally deprived an Engliſh Subject of his liberty, and that he had triumphed over you at laſt? yet I own, my Lord, that yours is not an uncommon character. Women, and men like women, are timid, vindictive, and irreſolute. Their paſſions counteract each other, and make the ſame creature at one moment hateful, at another contemptible. I fancy, my Lord, ſome

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time will elapſe before you venture to commit another Engliſhman for refuſing to anſwer interrogatories.

The doctrine you have conſtantly delivered, in caſes of libel, is another powerful evidence of a ſettled plan to contract the legal power of Juries, and to draw queſtions, inſeparable from fact, within the *arbitratum* of the Court. Here, my Lord, you have fortune of your ſide. When you invade the province of the Jury, in a matter of libel, you, in effect, attack the liberty of the preſs, and, with a ſingle ſtroke, wound two of your greateſt enemies at once.—In ſome inſtances you have ſucceeded, becauſe Jurymen are too often ignorant of their own rights, and too apt to be awed by the authority of a Chief Juſtice. In other criminal proſecutions, the malice of the deſign is confeſſedly as much the ſubject of conſideration to a Jury, as the certainty of the fact. If a different doctrine prevails in the caſe of libels, why ſhould it not extend to *all* criminal caſes?——Why not to capital offences? I ſee no reaſon (and I dare ſay you will agree with me that there is no good one) why the life of the ſubject ſhould be better protected againſt you, than his liberty or property. Why ſhould you enjoy the full power of pillory, fine, and impriſonment, and not be indulged with hanging or tranſportation? With your Lordſhip's fertile genius and merciful diſpoſition, I can conceive ſuch an exerciſe of the power you have, as could hardly be aggravated by that which you have not.

But, my Lord, ſince you have laboured (and not unſucceſsfully) to deſtroy the ſubſtance *of the trial*, why ſhould you ſuffer the form of the *verdict* to remain? Why force twelve honeſt men, in palpable violation of their oaths, to pronounce their fellow-ſubject a *guilty* man, when almoſt at the ſame moment, you forbid their inquiring into the only circumſtance, which, in the eye of law and reaſon, conſtitutes guilt—the malignity or innocence of his intentions?——But I underſtand your Lordſhip——If you could ſucceed in making the trial by Jury uſeleſs and ridiculous, you might then with greater ſafety introduce a Bill into Parliament for enlarging the juriſdiction of the Court, and extending your favourite trial by interrogatories to every queſtion, in which the life or liberty of an Engliſhman is concerned.

Your charge to the Jury, in the proſecution againſt Almon and Woodfall, contradicts the higheſt legal authorities, as well as the plaineſt dictates of reaſon. In Miller's caſe, and ſtill more expreſſly in that of Baldwin, you have proceeded a ſtep farther, and groſſly contradicted yourſelf.——You may know, perhaps, though I do not mean to inſult you by an appeal to your experience, that the language of truth is uniform and conſiſtent. To depart from it ſafely, requires memory and diſcretion. In the two laſt trials, your charge to the Jury began, as uſual, with aſſuring them that they had nothing to do with the law,—that they were to find the bare fact, and not concern themſelves about the legal inferences drawn from it, or the degree of the Defendant's guilt.—Thus far you were conſiſtent with your former practice.—But how will you account for the concluſion? You told the Jury that, "if, after all, they would take upon themſelves to determine the law, *they might do it*, but they muſt be very ſure that they determined according to law, for it touched their conſciences, and they acted at their peril."——If I underſtand your firſt propoſition, you meant to affirm, that the Jury were not competent judges of the law in the criminal caſe of a libel;—— that it did not fall within *their* juriſdiction; and that with reſpect to *them*, the malice or innocence of the Defendant's intentions would be a queſtion *coram non judice*.—But the ſecond propoſition clears away your own difficulties, and reſtores the Jury to all their judicial capacities. You make the competence of the Court to depend upon the legality of the deciſion. In the firſt inſtance you deny the power abſolutely. In the ſecond, you admit the power, provided it be legally exerciſed. Now, my Lord, without pretending to reconcile the diſtinctions of Weſtminſter-Hall, with the ſimple information of common ſenſe, or the integrity of fair argument, I ſhall be underſtood by your Lordſhip, when I aſſert that, if a Jury or any other Court of Judicature (for Jurors are Judges) have no right to entertain a cauſe, or queſtion of law, it ſignifies nothing whether their deciſion be or be not according to law. Their deciſion is in itſelf a mere nullity;—the parties are not bound to ſubmit to it; and, if the Jury run any riſque of puniſhment, it is not for pronouncing a corrupt or illegal verdict, but for the illegality of meddling with a point, on which they have no legal authority to decide.

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I cannot quit this ſubject without reminding your Lordſhip of the name of Mr. Benſon. Without offering any legal objection, you ordered a Special Juryman to be ſet aſide in a Cauſe, where the King was Proſecutor. The novelty of the fact required explanation. Will you condeſcend to tell the world by what law or cuſtom you were authoriſed to make a peremptory challenge of a Juryman; The Parties indeed have this power, and perhaps your Lordſhip, having accuſtomed yourſelf to unite the characters of Judge and Party, may claim it in virtue of the new capacity you have aſſumed, and profit by your own wrong. The time, within which you might have been puniſhed for this daring attempt to pack a Jury, is, I fear, elapſed; but no length of time ſhall eraſe the record of it.

The miſchiefs you have done this Country are not confined to the interpretation of the laws. You are a Miniſter, my Lord, and, as ſuch, have long been conſulted. Let us candidly examine what uſe you have made of your miniſterial influence. I will not deſcend to little matters, but come at once to thoſe important points, on which your reſolution was waited for, on which the expectation of your opinion kept a great part of the nation in ſuſpence.—A conſtitutional queſtion ariſes upon a declaration of the Law of Parliament, by which the Freedom of Election, and the Birthright of the Subject were ſuppoſed to have been invaded.—The King's ſervants are accuſed of violating the Conſtitution.—The nation is in a ferment.—The ableſt men of all parties engage in the queſtion, and exert their utmoſt abilities in the diſcuſſion of it.—What part has the honeſt Lord M——— acted? As an eminent Judge of the Law, his opinion would have been reſpected.—As a Peer, he had a right to demand an audience of his Sovereign, and inform him that his Miniſters were purſuing unconſtitutional Meaſures.—Upon other occaſions, my Lord, you have no difficulty in finding your way into the Cloſet. The pretended neutrality of belonging to no party will not ſave your reputation. In queſtions merely political, an honeſt man may ſtand neuter. But the Laws and Conſtitution are the general property of the ſubject;—not to defend is to relinquiſh;—and who is there ſo ſenſeleſs as to renounce his ſhare in a common benefit, unleſs he hopes to profit by a new diviſion of the ſpoil. As a Lord of Parliament you were repeatedly called upon to condemn or defend the new Law declared by the Houſe of Commons. You affected to have ſcruples, and every expedient was attempted to remove them. The queſtion was propoſed and urged to you in a thouſand different ſhapes.—Your prudence ſtill ſupplied you with evaſion;—your reſolution was invincible. For my own part, I am not anxious to penetrate this ſolemn ſecret. I care not to whoſe wiſdom it is intruſted, nor how ſoon you carry it with you to your Grave. You have betrayed your opinion, by the very care you have taken to conceal it. It is not from Lord M——— that we expect any reſerve in declaring his real ſentiments in favour of Government, or in oppoſition to the People; nor is it difficult to account for the motions of a timid, diſhoneſt heart, which neither has Virtue enough to acknowledge Truth, nor Courage to contradict it. Yet you continue to ſupport an Adminiſtration which you know is univerſally odious, and which, on ſome occaſions, you yourſelf ſpeak of with contempt. You would fain be thought to take no ſhare in Government, while, in reality, you are the main ſpring of the machine. Here too we trace the *little* prudential policy of a Scotchman.—Inſtead of acting that open, generous part, which becomes your rank and ſtation, you meanly ſkulk into the Cloſet, and give your Sovereign ſuch advice as you have not Spirit to avow or defend. You ſecretly engroſs the Power, while you decline the Title, of Miniſter; and though you dare not be Chancellor, you know how to ſecure the emoluments of the office. Are the Seals to be for ever in Commiſſion, that you may enjoy 5000 a year?—I beg pardon, my Lord;—your fears have interpoſed at laſt, and forced you to reſign. The odium of continuing Speaker of the Houſe of Lords, upon ſuch terms, was too formidable to be reſiſted. What a multitude of bad Paſſions are forced to ſubmit to a conſtitutional Infirmity! But though you have relinquiſhed the ſalary, you ſtill aſſume the rights of a Miniſter. Your conduct, it ſeems, muſt be defended in Parliament. For what other purpoſe is your wretched friend, that miſerable Serjeant, poſted to the Houſe of Commons? Is it in the abilities of Mr. L— to defend the great Lord M——? Or is he only the Punch of

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the Puppet-show, to speak as he is prompted by the CHIEF JUGGLER behind the Curtain?

In public affairs, my Lord, Cunning, let it be ever so well wrought, will not conduct a man honourably through life; like bad money, it may be current for a time, but it will soon be cried down; it cannot consist with a liberal spirit, though it be sometimes united with extraordinary qualifications. When I acknowledge your abilities, you may believe I am sincere. I feel for human nature, when I see a man, so gifted as you are, descend to such vile practice.—Yet do not suffer your vanity to console you too soon. Believe me, my good Lord, you are not admired in the same degree in which you are detested; it is only the partiality of your friends that balances the defects of your heart with the superiority of your understanding: No learned man, even among your own Tribe, thinks you qualified to preside in a Court of Common Law: yet it is confessed that, under *Justinian*, you might have made an incomparable *Prætor*. It is remarkable enough, but I hope not ominous, that the Laws you understand best, and the Judges you affect to admire most, flourished in the decline of a great Empire, and are supposed to have contributed to its fall.

Here, my Lord, it may be proper for us to pause together.—It is not for my own sake that I wish you to consider the delicacy of your situation. Beware how you indulge the first emotions of your resentment. This paper is delivered to the world, and cannot be recalled. The persecution of an innocent Printer cannot alter facts, nor refute arguments. Do not furnish me with farther materials against yourself. An honest man, like the true religion, appeals to the understanding, or modestly confides in the internal evidence of his conscience; the impostor employs force instead of argument, imposes silence where he cannot convince, and propagates his character by the sword.

JUNIUS.

Mr. Wilkes's Account of the Proceedings at the late Meeting of the Electors of Westminster.

ON Tuesday, October the 30th, many Gentlemen of the two clubs [Appleby's and the Standard Tavern] met at the Standard Tavern. Sir Robert Bernard was voted into the chair. Mr. Connell then rose and moved, that it should be proposed the following day in Westminster Hall, that *Instructions should be given their Members to impeach Lord North*. Mr. Ellis seconded that motion. Mr. Sawbridge strongly opposed it, and recommended a *Remonstrance*. I gave the motion for the *Instructions* all the support I could. The debate was long, and carried on between Mr. Sawbridge and myself, with the greatest temper and candour, to the satisfaction of every gentleman present. No man, Sir, can honour Mr. Sawbridge more than I do for every public and private virtue, which constitutes a great and amiable character. On taking the opinion of that meeting, *twenty-eight* were for *Instructing*, and *ten* for *Remonstrating*.

Mr. Ellis afterwards declared, that he would move for the *Impeachment* on the next day. A Committee was then named, and ordered to withdraw immediately to prepare *Instructions*. I was called to the chair of that Committee, and I avow having drawn up the *Instructions for the Impeachment of Lord North*, in which my hand and heart perfectly concurred. The *Instructions* were read at that meeting, and approved.

I was the next day called to the chair in Westminster Hall. After I had mentioned the business of that particular day, I asked, *if any Gentleman had a proposition to make*. Mr. Ellis having been taken suddenly ill, could not attend. Mr. Connell rose, and moved the *Instructions for the Impeachment of Lord North*. The motion was seconded by Mr. Churchill. Mr. Connell delivered to me, as Chairman, the proposed *Instructions*, which I read as well as a weak and bad voice would permit. A Mr. More then, with a voice as loud as a speaking trumpet, occasioned no small confusion by crying out with great Passion, *What Impeachment? What Impeachment?* I desired him to approach the chair, which he did, and to inform himself and others more fully by reading aloud the paper put into my hand. He complied with my request in such a manner, as to create alternately in the audience, laughing, hissing, and clapping. Mr. Sawbridge then, in a manly and spirited way, opposed the *Instructions*, and recommended a *Remonstrance*. Other Gentlemen spoke, but could not be heard. It appeared to me that the majority of hands were for a *Remonstrance*.

ſtrance, which I accordingly declared to be the opinion of that meeting. A Committee was appointed to prepare it, and all the uſual forms obſerved. I confined myſelf through the whole day to my duty as Chairman. After the buſineſs was finiſhed, Mr. Sawbridge and many of the Gentlemen returned to the King's Arms in New Palace-yard. I declared there, "that I always ſhould "moſt chearfully ſubmit my opinion "to the majority of my friends, but I "feared the preſent *Remonſtrance* would "have no more effect than the former, "and be only another paper kite for "his Royal Highneſs the Prince of "Wales." The *Remonſtrance* I ſigned as Chairman as ſoon as it was engroſſed, according to the order of the general meeting. I have, Sir, a real pleaſure in finding out, and following the opinion of the people. I will through life be faithful to their cauſe, I firmly and ſincerely believe *the voice of the People* to be *the voice of God*, I wiſh always to hear it clear and diſtinct. When I do, I will obey it as a Divine call, with ſpirit and alacrity, fearleſs of every conſequence, and dutifully ſubmitting my own private opinion. When the juſtice of the Houſe of Commons ſhall admit me to my ſeat for Middleſex, I will there deliver the ſentiments of the majority of my worthy Conſtituents, as far as I know them, not thoſe of one individual. Theſe, Sir, are principles, which have taken poſſeſſion of my heart, and ſhall appear to mankind by their influence on every part of my public conduct.

JOHN WILKES.

Copy of the intended INSTRUCTIONS *to the Right Hon. Earl* PERCY, *and Sir* ROBERT BERNARD, *Bart. propoſed by Mr.* WILKES.

"WE, the Electors of the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, reflecting with the deepeſt Concern that all Addreſſes, Petitions, and Remonſtrances from the People to the Throne have of late been not only received with ſtrong Marks of Diſapprobation, but proved entirely ineffectual, and that the Nation can have no Proſpect of having their intolerable Grievances redreſſed by the interpoſition of their Sovereign, think it our Duty to direct and inſtruct you, our Repreſentatives in Parliament, to endeavour, after the Manner of our great Anceſtors, a conſtitutional Remedy for the many Evils we ſuffer, by impeaching in Parliament the Right Hon. F—k N—h, commonly called Lord N—h, Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer, and Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, for that he the ſaid Lord N—h did publicly in expreſs Terms deny the Right of the Subject to petition the King for the Diſſolution of Parliament, and afterwards uſed various Threats to prevent the legal Exerciſe of that Right; and alſo that he the ſaid Lord N—h adviſed the fatal Meaſure of impoſing on the County of Middleſex a Repreſentative who was not choſen by the greater Part of the Freeholders of the ſaid County, and employed unconſtitutional Methods to carry it into Execution, by which the invaluable Right of Election, and the antient and fundamental Privileges of the People, have been violated. We likewiſe direct and inſtruct you to promote a parliamentary Enquiry into the Foundation of the Reports, which have ſpread the moſt general Alarm, and been univerſally credited, that he the ſaid Lord N—h has exerted an undue and corrupt Influence over the Legiſlative Body; that ſuch Influence ſtill continues in the greateſt Force; that the Contempt in which this Nation is now held Abroad, in Conſequence of his Adminiſtration, has been the true Cauſe of the Inſults we have received in Europe, and the Loſs of the Territories in America; and laſtly, that he the ſaid Lord N—h has been the Adviſer of many pernicious Counſels, manifeſtly tending to ſow Diſſentions between the K—g and his People at Home and in the Colonies, to ſap the public Credit of the Nation abroad, and to deſtroy the firſt Principles of this free Government, and bring on a total Diſſolution of this excellent Conſtitution."

A Copy of the WESTMINSTER REMONSTRANCE *to his Majeſty, propoſed and carried by Mr. Sawbridge.*

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition of the ELECTORS *of the City and Liberty of* WESTMINSTER.

"*May it pleaſe your* MAJESTY,

"AS long as we have any Confidence left in the Integrity of your Majeſty's Intentions, and in the Sincerity of your Declarations, we cannot ceaſe moſt humbly, though earneſtly, to implore your Royal Interpoſition in behalf of a loyal and much injured People. We have already petitioned your Majeſty

jesty for a Dissolution of the present P——t. That Power is wisely and incontestably placed by the Constitution in your Majesty, for the Benefit of your People. There are but two Situations in which it can be exercised,—either when the People are dissatisfied, or when they are satisfied with the Conduct of their Representatives. If your Majesty means wholly to decline this Power, as irreconcileable with the Principles of the Constitution, the People will lose a constitutional Remedy: If your Majesty means to retain it, and to exercise it only in the latter Case, as it has been very recently, and without any scruple exercised over the American Assemblies, it can never be a Benefit, but, on the contrary, must be a grievous Injury to your Subjects. Your faithful City and Liberty of Westminster do therefore most earnestly implore your Majesty to exert it now, when the whole Kingdom is most justly and generally offended with the Conduct of this P——t.

"With the most dutiful Respect to your Majesty, and with the most inviolable Attachment to your Royal Person and Family, we beg Leave to represent to your Majesty, that the Redress of every Grievance, the Security of all our violated Rights, the Relief of all our Sufferings, the Prayer of every Petition, the Restoration of Unanimity, Harmony and Peace, (so often recommended by your Majesty from the Throne,) are all entirely in your Majesty's Power to bestow; for the Injuries we have sustained, and the Evils of which we complain, have been voted and produced by your Majesty's own Ministers, Officers and Servants, and by those Members of P——t especially who are under the immediate Influence of the Crown.

"Your Majesty has long been so happily situated, as to have a Choice of means to give Redress and Contentment to your People, either by removing such of your Servants who have done the Wrong, (instead of dismissing those who refused their Concurrence,) or by dissolving the present P——t; that so, since no adequate Provision has hitherto been made to prevent the Crown and its Ministers from chusing all their Servants and Dependents from amongst the Representatives of the People, the People, by a fresh Election, may have an Opportunity of chusing for their Representatives those who shall not be the Servants and Dependents of the Crown and its Ministers.

"By the Choice of independent, unbiassed, and real Representatives of the People, and by the Measures which such Men will naturally take for our Security, we trust, under the good Providence of God, that we shall not continue to see, in this Kingdom, Electors denied the Right of Election, Juries denied the Right of Judgment, and Petitioners denied the Right of Complaint."

His Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament, at opening the Session, Nov. 13.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"WHEN I last met you in Parliament, I renewed to you the assurances which I had before given you, That it was my fixed purpose to preserve the general tranquility, maintaining, at the same time, the honour of my crown, together with the just rights and interests of my people; and it was with much satisfaction that I indulged the hope of being still able to continue to my subjects the enjoyment of peace with honour and security. Since that time, those very considerations which I then promised you that I would never sacrifice, even to the desire of peace, have laid me under an indispensable necessity of preparing for a different situation.

"By the Act of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, in seizing by force one of my possessions, the honour of my Crown, and the security of my peoples rights, were become deeply affected. Under these Circumstances I did not fail to make an immediate demand from the court of Spain, of such satisfaction as I had a right to expect for the injury I had received. I directed also the necessary preparations to be made, without loss of time, for enabling me to do myself justice, in case my requisition to the court of Spain should fail of procuring it for me: And these preparations, you may be assured, I shall not think it expedient to discontinue, until I shall have received proper reparation for the injury, as well as satisfactory proof that other powers are equally sincere with myself in the resolution to preserve the general tranquility of Europe. In the mean time, I have called you together thus early, in order that I may be able to receive from you such advice and assistance, as, in the farther progress of this very important business, may happen to become requisite.

"With respect to the State of my Colonies in North America, although I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that the

the people in moſt of them have begun to depart from thoſe combinations which were calculated to diſtreſs the commerce of this kingdom, yet, in ſome parts of the Colony of Maſſachuſet's Bay, very unwarrantable practices are ſtill carried on, and my good ſubjects oppreſſed by the ſame lawleſs violence which has too long prevailed in that Province.

" I hope and truſt, that the precautions which have already been uſed for ſecuring this country againſt the viſitation of that fatal calamity which has of late appeared in ſome of the diſtant parts of Europe, will, with the bleſſing of God, prove ſucceſsful; but if, from any alteration of circumſtances, it ſhould at any time be found that farther proviſions will be wanted, I cannot doubt of your ready concurrence for ſo ſalutary a purpoſe.

" *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.*

" I will order the proper eſtimates, for the ſervice of the enſuing year, to be laid before you. They muſt unavoidably, in our preſent ſituation, exceed the uſual amount. Every unneceſſary expence, my concern for the eaſe of my good ſubjects will ever make me careful to avoid. But I ſhould neither conſult their intereſt or their inclination, if I were to decline any expence which the public ſecurity, or the maintenance of the national honour, does at any time require.

" *My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

" I am ſenſible how little I need ſay to you, at this time, to prevail upon you to unite in whatever may beſt promote the true intereſt of your country. In all your deliberations, upon points of a domeſtic nature, let the extention of our commerce, the improvement of the revenue, and the maintenance of order and good government, be always in your view. With reſpect to foreign meaſures, there will, I am perſuaded, be no other conteſt among you, than who ſhall appear moſt forward in the ſupport of the common cauſe, in upholding the reputation, and promoting the proſperity of the kingdom. For the attainment of theſe ends, you ſhall ever find me ready to exert myſelf to the utmoſt. I have no intereſt, I can have none diſtinct from that of my people."

The humble Addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We beg leave to offer your Majeſty our very ſincere congratulations on the ſafe and happy delivery of the Queen, and the birth of a Princeſs; and to aſſure your Majeſty of our unfeigned joy at the increaſe of your domeſtic happineſs; and that we conſider every addition to your illuſtrious houſe, from which theſe kingdoms have received the moſt important benefits, as a farther ſecurity to our religious and civil liberties.

We are too ſenſible of the bleſſing of peace not to feel the greateſt concern at any event which threatens to interrupt its continuance, and defeat your Majeſty's wiſe and gracious purpoſe to maintain it. But grateful as we are for this purpoſe of your Majeſty's paternal regard to the repoſe and happineſs of your people, we owe your Majeſty no leſs thanks for your anxious vigilance over the honour of your Crown, and the intereſts of your people.

We return your Majeſty our moſt thankful acknowledgements, as well for the immediate demand, which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to make from the court of *Spain*, of ſatisfaction for the injury received, as for the inſtant preparations that your Majeſty made to do yourſelf juſtice, in caſe your requiſition ſhould fail of procuring it. And we are exceedingly happy to be aſſured, that your Majeſty will think it expedient to continue prepared to aſſert the honour of your crown, and the ſecurity of the rights of your people, upon an event ſo deeply affecting both, until the injury ſhall be properly repaired, and ſatisfactory proof be given of the ſincere reſolution of other powers to preſerve the general tranquility of *Europe*. We, on our part, beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will not fail to make the utmoſt efforts in our power to maintain objects ſo juſtly dear to us, as the dignity of your Majeſty's Crown, and the ſecurity of the national rights.

We are very happy to be informed, that the people in moſt of your Majeſty's colonies in *North America* are departing from thoſe combinations which were calculated to diſtreſs the commerce of this kingdom; and we hope ſoon to ſee an entire end of thoſe unwarrantable practices which have ſo long oppreſſed your Majeſty's ſubjects in one of thoſe Provinces.

We are highly ſenſible of your Majeſty's goodneſs and care, in taking ſuch pre-

precautions to ſecure this country againſt the viſitation of that fatal calamity which has of late appeared in ſome of the diſtant parts of *Europe*; and we ſhall always be ready to concur in any meaſures that ſhall be found neceſſary to the ſupport of your Majeſty's endeavours for ſo ſalutary a purpoſe.

We have the moſt grateful ſenſe of your Majeſty's favourable opinion of our conſtant endeavours to promote the true intereſt of this country. We will, in all our deliberations upon points of a demeſtic nature, exert ourſelves for the extenſion of our commerce, the improvement of the revenue, and the maintenance of order and government: And we flatter ourſelves, that your Majeſty will not be diſappointed in the gracious expectations you have formed of our zeal, in the ſupport of your Majeſty's Crown, and the reputation and proſperity of your kingdoms.

His Majeſty's Moſt Gracious Anſwer,

My Lords,

IT gives me great ſatisfaction to find, that you entertain ſo juſt a ſenſe of the importance of peace, while that deſirable object can be maintained conſiſtently with the honour of my Crown, and the rights of my people. You may depend upon my beſt endeavours to preſerve that ineſtimable bleſſing, ſo long as it is compatible with objects ſtill more eſſential to the happineſs and proſperity of my kingdoms.

The affectionate part you take in the happy delivery of the Queen, and the increaſe of my family, gives me much pleaſure.

To the KING's *moſt Excellent* Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council aſſembled, moſt humbly beg Leave to approach your Majeſty, and moſt dutifully to lay again at the Foot of the Throne our aggravated Grievances, and earneſt Supplications: Altho', through Prevalence of evil Counſellers, our juſt Complaints have hitherto met with Repulſe and Reprimand, nevertheleſs we will not forego the laſt Conſolation of the unhappy Hope that our Sufferings will at length find an end, from the innate goodneſs of your Majeſty; the gracious effects of which have, to our unſpeakble grief, been intercepted from your injured People, by a fatal conſpiracy of malevolent influences around the Throne.

We therefore again implore your Majeſty, in this ſad criſis, with hearts big with ſorrow, and warm with affection, not to be induced by falſe ſuggeſtions, contrary to the benignity of your royal nature, to ſhut up your paternal compaſſion and juſtice, againſt the prayers of your unhappy ſubjects, claiming, as we now again preſume to do, with equal humility and freeborn plainneſs, our indiſputable birthrights, freedom of election, and right of petitioning.

We have ſeen the known law of the land, the ſure guardian of right, trodden down; and, by the influence of daring miniſters, arbitrary diſcretion, the law of tyrants, ſet up to overthrow the choice of the electors, and nominate to a ſeat in Parliament, a perſon not choſen by the people.

Your Majeſty's Throne is founded on the free-exerciſe of this great right of election; to preſerve it inviolate is true loyalty; to undermine and deſtroy it, is the moſt compendious treaſon againſt the whole conſtitution.

Deign then, Sir, amidſt the complicated dangers which ſurround us, to reſtore ſatisfaction and harmony to your faithful ſubjects, by removing from your Majeſty's preſence all evil counſellors, and by recurring to the recent ſenſe of your people taken in a new Parliament.

By ſuch an exertion alone of your own royal wiſdom and virtue, the various wounds of the conſtitution can be effectually healed; and, by repreſentatives freely choſen, and acting independently, the ſalutary law of Parliament cannot fail to ſecure to us that ſacred bulwark of Engliſh liberty, the trial by Jury, againſt the dangerous deſigns of thoſe who have dared openly to attempt to mutilate its power, and deſtroy its efficacy.

So will diſſatisfaction and national weakneſs change at once into public confidence, order, ſtrength, and dignity; and this boaſted conſtitution of England, ſo late the envy of nations, no longer held forth to the deriſion of Europe; Electors not ſuffered to elect; Juries forbid to judge of the whole matter in iſſue before them; and dutiful Petitioners, remonſtrating the moſt flagrant grievances, branded by the Miniſters who oppreſs them, as ſeditious infractors of that conſtitution which we re-

religiouſly revere, and, together with your Majeſty's ſacred perſon, will unceaſingly defend againſt all enemies and betrayers.

To which Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

"As I have ſeen no reaſon to alter "the opinion expreſſed in my anſwer to "your former Addreſs upon this ſub-"ject, I cannot comply with the prayer "of your Petition."

Mr. URBAN.

IN the time of health and youth, it will be the aim of every prudent man to make proviſion againſt the hour of age and infirmity. The weakneſs of declining nature is very unfit to engage in the conflicts of the world, and with the enjoyment of every other convenience, is ſcarcely able to endure its own peculiar train of evils. A ſtate of calmneſs, repoſe, a retirement from the cares and fatigues of buſineſs, is the moſt favourable idea that can be entertained of this humiliating period of life. And we accordingly find it prevalent in the wiſhes of moſt men, that they may have it in their power one day to ſecure to themſelves ſuch a retreat. Every ſuggeſtion which tends to promote this diſpoſition, and to facilitate the completion of theſe hopes, will merit a candid reception from the public. It muſt, however, be expected, that whatever is offered to the public for their approbation, will become the ſubject of minute and critical diſcuſſion.

I have read with ſome attention the plan of the Provident Society, inſerted in your Magazine for September, and in the conſideration of it, a doubt hath occurred to me, which if juſtly founded, will affect the very foundation of the eſtabliſhment. It is this; "That the "annual contributions to be paid, are "by no means equal to the ſupport of "the annuities to be expected.

I will endeavour to ſtate the reaſons on which this doubt is founded, in as clear a manner as I am able.

I apprehend it to be a juſt principle in inſtitutions of this kind, that the contributions of any one certain age, ought, intrinſically, to be ſufficient for the future demands of that particular age: *i. e.* If 100 perſons become contributors at the age of 30, for inſtance, the amount of their joint contributions ſhould, at the age of 50, be equal in value to the annuities expected by thoſe of them who ſurvive that age. For if this fund ſhould prove unequal to that purpoſe, it is plain the deficiency muſt be ſupplied from the contributions of younger members, which muſt of courſe every year leſſen their ſecurity, and at length totally annihilate, it.

To form a calculation of the value of annual contributions requiſite to ſupport a given annuity after the age of 50, two circumſtances are neceſſary to be known. The one, where to fix the ſtandard of the termination of human life. The other, what proportion out of a certain number of perſons of the ſame age may be expected to die in each year.

Dr. Halley publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions (N°. 196) ſome obſervations on the births and burials at Breſlau, from whence De Moivre afterwards derived the principles on which he founded his calculations of life annuities. On theſe two reſpectable authorities, I make no ſcruple to adopt the following concluſions;

That 86 years is a fair eſtimate of the ultimate period of human life; And

That the probabilities of life (after 12 years old) decreaſe in arithmetical progreſſion, in ſuch manner, that out of a certain number of perſons of the ſame age, one dying yearly, the whole number will be extinct at the age of 86: Suppoſe, for example, 46 perſons living at the age of 40 years, after the expiration of 1 year there will remain 45, after 2 years 44, after 3 years 43, and ſo on till at 86 the whole number will have dropped. This is the principle of De Moivre, and whoever compares it with Dr. Halley's calculations, will find the difference not eſſential.

On theſe aſſumptions it will be no very difficult matter to aſcertain what the annual contributions in queſtion ought to be, to ſupport the propoſed annuity of 25l. per annum.

Of 56 perſons of the age of 30, thirty-ſix only may be expected to ſurvive the age of 50. The value of an annuity for a life of 50, appears from De Moivre's tables to be 11.34 years purchaſe. Thirty-ſix annuities of 25l. per ann. each, will therefore be worth 10,206l. which ſum conſtitutes the fund neceſſary to be raiſed by the annual ſubſcriptions. Now as 36 perſons out of 56 will ſurvive to claim the annuity, it is plain their ſubſcriptions from the age of 30 to 50, viz. for 20 years, will be conſtant and certain. Repreſenting the unknown

value

value therefore by x, it will be an annuity of 36 x per annum, to continue 20 years, the amount of which at the 20 years end is found by Hatton's tables, (to ſave a tedious calculation,) to be 1072.0108296 x.

There remains to be added the amount of the ſeveral ſubſcriptions of the 20, who are ſuppoſed to drop before their fiftieth year, which it will be neceſſary to value ſeparately.

The firſt year there will be paid 20 x, viz. the ſubſcriptions of the whole 20, which in 20 years time with compound intereſt will increaſe to 43.8224620 x.

The ſecond year, one life having dropped, the ſubſcriptions will be only 19 x, which valued as before, will amount to 40.0301348 x.

The third year, 18 ſubſcriptions will be paid, which amount to 36.4646970 x.

Proceeding thus to the 20th year (the 50th of their age,) there will then remain only 1, whoſe ſubſcription, with the intereſt thereon for one year, will be 1.04 x.

If this ſeries be expreſſed algebraically, it will ſtand thus, repreſenting the value ſought by x as before, and one pound together with it's intereſt for a year, viz. 1.04, by r.

$$20\,xr^{20} + 19\,xr^{19} + 18\,xr^{18} + 17\,xr^{17} + 16\,xr^{16} + 15\,xr^{15} + 14\,xr^{14} + 13\,xr^{13} + 12\,xr^{12} + 11\,xr^{11} + 10\,xr^{10} + 9\,xr^{9} + 8\,xr^{8} + 7\,xr^{7} + 6\,xr^{6} + 5\,xr^{5} + 4\,xr^{4} + 3\,xr^{3} + 2\,xr^{2} + xr.$$

The ſum of theſe terms is 365.5399901 x the amount of theſe 20 ſubſcriptions, and this added to the former ſum 1072.0108296 x which was the amount of the other 36 ſubſcriptions, will produce 1437.1648197 x for the whole amount of all the ſubſcriptions, and conſequently this ſum ſhould be equal to 10206l. the beforementioned value of the annuities. From which equation x is found to be 7l. 2s. 0½d. The annual ſubſcription ſought.

On the ſame principles, 20l. 4s. 2d. will be found the proper contribution for the age of 40.

But in the tables of the ſociety, the contributions for the age of 30, are ſettled at only 4l. 6s. inſtead of 7l. 2s. and for the age of 40, 12l. 16s. inſtead of 20l. 4s. 2d.

It follows therefore, that if the foregoing principles be juſt, and the conſequences fairly deducible, the ſociety greatly over-rate their propoſed annuity. The younger members may indeed with reaſon wiſh for a proper "ſum to be ſet a-part for their ſecurity," but if the contributions are ſo inadequate to their intention, it may be difficult to ſay whence it can ariſe, eſpecially when it is conſidered that theſe calculations are made at the utmoſt ſtretch of compound intereſt, and without any allowance for contingent expences of any kind.

I am yours, &c. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Goſport Harbour, Oct. 29.

AS it is faſhionable to tell our grievances, allow me, to lay one before the public, which every one *born* a Briton muſt feel, and which thoſe in power muſt bluſh that it has not long ſince been redreſſed.

The mode of impreſſing our Seamen is certainly unconſtitutional, the Legiſlature know it to be ſo, and have frequently wiſhed, but ineffectually, to reform it; if, therefore, neceſſity, and the good of the community require that a particular ſet of people, to whom this country owe ſo much, ſhould ſuffer this known grievance, for the good, ſecurity, and emolument of their fellow ſubjects; is it not highly reaſonable to make them a recompence for their ſtate of abject ſlavery? They ſhould enjoy every other indulgence and protection their country can, with juſtice, afford them. In lieu of which, a poor wretch is no ſooner dragged from his family, or taken from his ſhip, but he is put under the dominion of an abſolute Tyrant, who knows no will but his own, and while on his element, thinks the ſlaves his companions, were made merely as the inſtruments of his paſtime. His frowns are terrible as the roarings of a lion in the deſert; a rope miſplaced is ſufficient to ſhew the wretch's back to the frighted multitude, where he receives a dozen laſhes for his imaginary crime; and if theſe are not thought ſufficient to appeaſe the angry deity, a ſhort pauſe is made, by way of evading the laws of our country, and another dozen laid on, for a crime the criminal may, or may not, have been guilty of, at the commencement of the voyage.

Oh! Mr. Urban, were we not in a Chriſtian country, I would tell ſuch a tale, but here it could not gain credit; ſtill let me aſk, Why is a power lodged in the hands of a Subject, with which the King himſelf is not entruſted? In the army, if I am rightly informed, no

Com-

Commanding Officer can order a Soldier a laſh, previous to the ſentence of a court martial; and his late R. H. the D. of Cumberland, whoſe memory muſt ever be dear to Engliſhmen, has frequently reprimanded officers for ſtriking their men. A ſervice ſo conducted muſt be entered into with chearfulneſs and alacrity.—There is no ſhip of war, of the degree of a frigate, but what has a Captain, Maſter, and acting Lieutenant; how very eaſy for theſe Officers to compoſe a court martial, hear what the delinquent has to offer in his defence, and judge accordingly? This ſtill leaves it in the Captain's breaſt to puniſh, or pardon, as occaſion may require.

Some Tyrants of our wooden worlds I have heard alledge, 'A Captain of a 'man of war muſt be abſolute, or com-'mand cannot be carried on among ſo 'many lawleſs fellows.' This I deny: A good man, knowing himſelf ſubject to paſſions, and heat of temper, will ever find himſelf happy, that, at thoſe times, it is out of his power to do an injury he may never be able to repair: And the ſooner ſuch power is taken out of the hands of a bad one, the better. Was ſuch a regulation to take place, together with a more equitable diſtribution of prize money, impreſſing of men would become unneceſſary; our brave fellows would not then ſculk to our neighbours for employment; nor would our ſhips of war be detained for want of hands, becauſe their Commanders had the reputation of Tyrants.

A SEAMAN.

Erata *in our laſt Month's Liſts*, p. 486-7.

Lord *Digby's* marriage to Miſs *Knowler* (not *Knowles*) premature.—For Sir *Brownlow Cuſh*, read *Cuſt.*—For *Sackville Bate*, Eſq; read *Bale.*—For Lady Hales of *Siſterton*, (near Canterbury) read *St. Stephen's.* See p. 254.—For Relict of Sir *John* Hankey, read Sir *Joſeph.*

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for the Month of *November*, 1769.

November 1769	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S S W little	29 4	53	very ſoft and pleaſing with ſome ſmart ſhowers.
2	S S E ditto	29 4½	51	foggy morning, wet day, very warm air.
3	S W freſh	29 3	53	dull heavy morning; wet afternoon.
4	S S W ſtrong	29 3	55	very heavy black clouds with a good deal of rain.
5	W S W ditto	29 3	55	many lofty clouds, in general ſunſh. very warm.
6	Ditto little	29 3½	55	wet morning and evening, mid-day bright & fair.
7	Ditto freſh	29 4	54	a fine day, with a few ſhowers.
8	Ditto	29 3	54	foggy till nine, ſmart ſhow. ſunſh. all day after.
9	N N E little	29 4½	51	a foggy, moiſt, black day.
10	Ditto	29 7	50	exceeding bright, dry froſty air.
11	N N E freſh	30 8	44	clear froſty night, cloudy morn. bright afternoon
12	E ditto	33 7	40	cloudy and ſunſhine at intervals all day.
13	N little	30 5	40	miſling rain moſt part of the day.
14	Ditto ſtrong	30 5	42	fair morning, wet afternoon.
15	Ditto freſh	29 6½	41	ſtormy night, bright clear day.
16	N W little	29 5	40	ſmart froſt in the night, heavy dull day.
17	N E ditto	29 5½	39	hard froſt, and very bright all night and day.
18	N Ditto	29 8	39	froſt continues, cloudy morn. bright afternoon.
19	N E Ditto	29 9	37	Ditto clouds and ſunſhines at intervals.
20	W S W little	29 9	37	froſty night, miſling moiſt day.
21	Ditto freſh	29 8½	40	no froſt, bright morning, lowering day.
22	Ditto little	29 5½	43	heavy miſling day.
23	Ditto	29 5	42	ſmart froſt early, very bright fine day.
24	W S W ſtrong	30 5	42	rain till ten, fair and bright reſt of the day.
25	W little	30 5½	47	very moiſt air, tho' but little rain.
26	S W ditto	30 8	43	very heavy, miſling rain moſt part of the day.
27	W freſh	30 [illegible]	41	ſtormy night, exceeding bright fine day.
28	W S W	29 2½	42	ſmart froſt at night, many flying clouds in the day
29	W ſtrong	29 8	45	blowing night, a few ſhowers, hail & rain in day.
30	N W ditto	29 9½	44	bright fine day, cutting wind.

36. *An Enquiry into the Nature and Legality of Press-Warrants.* Almon, 1s.

THIS is a very rambling flimsy performance, apparently intended for no other pupose, than to render a popular subject the means of selling a few sheets of printed paper for a shilling.

The Author says, and he says truly, that the lower class of people are the support of the state; that they have therefore a claim to all the privileges and emoluments of the state they protect, and to be taken forcibly away from a wife and family at a moment's warning, and sent out of the kingdom on a painful and dangerous service, is a very dreadful evil. But what is all this to the purpose? the only question is, whether it is an evil perpetrated under sanction of the law, or in violation of it. We are not now enquiring whether the Navy can be manned upon a sudden emergency, in which the common interest of a whole nation is involved, and not that of a few individuals only; but whether this method of manning it is or is not consonant to the laws now in force.

The late excellent Judge Foster relates a case in which one Broadfoot was tried for resisting a press gang, and killing one of the men. The man was acquitted, but his acquittal determined nothing with respect to the legality of press warrants, because, the press warrant, supposing it to be legal, was not legally executed; it is required that all press-warrants should be executed, under the direction of a commissioned officer; and when an attempt was made to press Broadfoot, no commissioned officer was present.

Foster, in reasoning on the subject, seems to take it for granted, that the impressing persons, not seamen, is illegal; in defence of pressing seamen, he lays down the following positions:

"Immemorial Custom, not contrary to express Statute, is Law. The *Common Law* of England is nothing more than immemorial Custom."

With respect to the custom of impressing Seamen, it is not only true, that there is no Statute against it; but that it is recognized by many statutes, as founded in common law, and when particular classes of men were to be exempted from being pressed; it was thought necessary to pass statutes expressly for that purpose.

If the impressing men had not been supposed to be a legal practice by the Legislature, surely particular persons would not have been exempted from it by statute. If impressing had been deemed unlawful, it would have been as absurd to declare by statute, that such and such persons could not lawfully be impressed, as that such and such persons could not lawfully be robbed or murdered.

On the other side of the question, it is insisted that the practice of impressing is a breach of Magna Charta, that great Palladium of British Liberty, not one Iota of which should be suffered to pass away.

In the 29th chapter of this Charta are these words, "No Freeman shall be TAKEN or IMPRISONED, or be disseized of his Freehold, or Liberties, or free Customs, or be outlawed, or EXILED, or any otherwise destroyed, nor will we pass upon him, or condemn him, but by lawful judgment of his Peers, or by the Law of the Land."

Lord Coke in his comment on this passage, says, that "the King cannot send any subject of England against his Will *to serve him* out of this realm.

Now, either pressing was in use before the granting this Charter, or it was not; if it was, this Charter seems manifestly to abolish the custom as unlawful, at least to declare it unlawful for the time to come: If it was not, then it cannot be pretended to be a custom, nor contrary to any express law, because it is directly contrary to this, and therefore can never obtain the sanction of law by custom.

Thus stands the Question, upon which it ill becomes us to decide; we will however venture to say, that supposing this practise to be consonant to law, nothing but absolute necessity can justify the law to which it is consonant. The old definition of a Freeman, that he is a man subject only to the laws, seems to be too narrow, for every law restraining the natural liberty of man, farther than is absolutely necessary for the subsistance and well-being of civil society, is itself a tyrant, and every man subject to such laws, is in some sense a Slave. X.

37. *A Letter to the Right Hon. Wm. Lord Mansfield, proving, that the Subjects of England lawfully assembled to Petition their King, or to elect or instruct Representatives, are intitled to Freedom of Debate, and that Prosecutions for exerting that Right are illegal. By J. Missing, Esq; Barrister of the Inner-Temple.*

This is rather a declamatory performance, but not without force of argument. The Author says, that by the 1st W. and M. ch. 1. it is declared that it is the

the right of the ſubject to petition the King, and that if the ſubjects have a right to petition the King, they have a right to do every thing that is eſſentially requiſite to that purpoſe; that freedom of debate is one eſſential requiſite to petitioning the King, becauſe the perſons aſſembled on the occaſion, muſt be made acquainted with the grievance, and every queſtion involved in it muſt be diſcuſſed; ſo that if the grievance is the evil conduct of a miniſter, either the perſon's preſent muſt concur with the firſt mover implicitly, or ſuch miniſter's conduct muſt be examined and laid open.

He takes for granted, that the freeholders of the county have a right to inſtruct their repreſentatives, and argues, that if they have ſuch right, they muſt alſo have a right to aſſemble, to communicate, to debate, to examine the merits of their repreſentatives, and deliver their opinion of them. He ſays, that though the law protects the characters of men, yet in judicial complaints ſeeking redreſs for injury, they may be attacked with impunity, upon this principle, that the greater good takes place of the leſs: He ſays, that inſtructions to members and petitions to the King, ought to be conſidered in the ſame light with other judicial complaints, and that though it may appear at firſt reaſonable that nothing ſhould be ſaid injurious to a man's character, that cannot be maintained by legal proof, yet, if this be admitted, our repreſentatives in parliament would be included in the reſtraint, and that if they were to be awed from cenſuring bad miniſters in parliament, by actions of law, and put to produce legal proof at the truth of their words, miniſters might ſoon trample upon the rights of the people. He contends that the conſtituents have the ſame right, when aſſembled to inſtruct repreſentatives, that repreſentatives have when aſſembled in parliament. It is unneceſſary to ſay, that the principle end of this pamphlet is to ſhow that the proſecution of Mr. Horne, for words ſpoken of Mr. Onſlow at the Surry meeting, was illegal, and that the verdict ought conſequently to be ſet aſide.

X.

33. *Two Speeches of a late Lord Chancellor.* *Almon*, 1s. 6d.

This is nothing more than a republication of two ſpeeches of the late Lord Hardwick; one on taking into conſideration the two returns of the Lords of Seſſion in Scotland, relating to heretable juriſdictions, and on preſenting the bill for aboliſhing them, on the 17th of February, 1746. The other on the third reading of the Militia bill, May 24, 1756.

If the name of the Lord Chancellor, and the dates of theſe ſpeeches had been inſerted in the title, there could have been no reaſon to ſuſpect a deſign to impoſe upon the publick. X.

39. *Extracts from* Baretti's Travels. *(Continued from p. 476.)*

It is a cuſtom among the Spaniſh Ladies to have their friends at their houſes ſeveral times every month.

When a lady intends this, ſhe ſends notice to her female acquaintance, that on ſuch a night ſhe ſhall have a *Tertulia*. The notice implies an invitation. She that receives ſuch a meſſage, fails not to tell her male acquaintance, that on ſuch a night ſhe ſhall be at ſuch a Tertulia, and this likewiſe implies an invitation. A couſin of Don Felix had the goodneſs to explain to me this piece of Spaniſh manners, as we both attended her at a Tertulia.

On our alighting out of her coach I could not help obſerving, that the gate of the lady's houſe where ſhe carried us, was wide open, and no porter or any body there to guard it, as is uſual in England at every door you intend to enter. Two ſervants who rode behind her coach with flambeaux, lighted us up a large ſtair caſe. The maſter of the houſe received us at the door of his firſt apartment, handed our lady to the room where his wife was with thoſe of her female acquaintance that had got thither before us; and having ſeen her in, came back to us to pay me ſuch civilities as are generally uſed to ſtrangers.

The room where Don Felix and I were introduced, was full of gentlemen almoſt all in laced coats. Some ſtood, ſome ſat, ſome talked, and ſome gazed, as it happens in large companies. Half an hour after, ſeveral ſervants who had waited on the ladies in the miſtreſs's chamber with ſinfreſco's brought ſome to us. The ceremony of ſerving them was this. A footman firſt put a ſilver plate into the hands of each man preſent; then another preſented ſilver cup-boards loaded with biſcuits made of ſugar, after a manner I never ſaw elſewhere. They are full of hollows like a ſponge, and extremely light. Each of us took one along with a glaſs of lemonade, and brought it to our plate: then dipping it into the lemonade, in which it inſtantly

diſſolved,

diſſolved, drank the lemonade out. Chocolate then was diſtributed round, which being drank, the ſervants came for the empty diſhes and the ſilver plates.

We then continued in converſation another half hour; when, behold! The lady of the houſe comes out of her room followed by all the ladies ſhe had with her. We formed ourſelves in two rows one on each ſide of them. As the lady went by me her huſband preſented me to her as a ſtranger, which procured me a chearful ſmile and ſome very pretty words.

None of the ladies went by but had ſomething reſpectful or affectionate ſaid to her by ſome man or other, and their anſwers ran in the ſame ſtrain. At the end of the room in which we were, there was another, where the ladies entered pell-mell, without making the leaſt ceremony at the door, but the neareſt getting in directly, whether young or old, married or unmarried.

As ſoon as they were in, we followed, and found them all ſitting on the *Eſtrado*, which is a continued ſeat that runs round the room cloſe to the wall.

In a corner of that room there was a large table covered with as many diſhes as it could hold, filled with various eatable. A large Perigord-paſty in the middle, a couple of roaſted Turkeys on the ſides of the paſty, with hams, fowls, game, ſauſages, ſallads, *caparrones* (a kind of capers as big as filberts,) *zebrero* (a kind of cheeſe from the kingdom of Galicia) &c. &c. In ſhort, this was a cold collation no leſs plentiful than elegant.

The maſter, with the help of ſome of the company, all ſtanding, quickly fell a carving, while the remainder of us ſnatched napkins out a heap of them that was on another table, ran to ſpread them on the ladies knees; then went back for plates, knives, and forks; placed them on their napkins; then went to get ſuch victuals as they bid us to get, then ſtooping or kneeling by them while they were eating, amuſed them as well as we could, ſaying what came uppermoſt, with ſuch hilarity and pleaſantneſs, that I never was preſent at any ſcene more delightful.

Amongſt ſo many ladies you may eaſily imagine that ſome there were, who had neither youth nor beauty. Yet none had reaſon to lament the abſence of either, as they were all ſerved without the leaſt apparent predilection, which I thought a very remarkable piece of Spaniſh politeneſs. No ſervant meddled with them during that kind of ſupper. They all ate heartily, and the greateſt part drank water.

The merry meal being ended (and a merry one it was) they all got up, and ſtill following the Lady of the houſe, went out that room into a much larger, leaving us all behind. They were no ſooner gone, than we fell on the remnants with a chearfulneſs nowhere to be met with but in this country. The moſt jolly ſet of Venetians would have appeared grave in compariſon of my Spaniards at the *Tertulia*.

The rule is to have a concert after ſupper, partly compoſed of hired muſicians, and partly of the gentlemen who can blow or finger any inſtrument. Some of the ladies would alſo have ſung, and a ball would have followed, as the conſtituent parts of a *Tertulia* are the ſupper, the concert and the ball. But as the Queen is juſt dead, muſic and dancing were forborn, and recourſe had to cards to conſume the evening. Several card-tables were placed in the room, and we played at *Manillia*, a faſhionable game here, not unlike *Quadrille*. The lady of the houſe did me the honour, as a ſtranger, to chuſe me for her partner, and laughed prettily off a few blunders I committed as a novice at that game. But, as far as I could ſee, neither ladies nor gentlemen minded much their cards, the Spaniards delighting much more in talking than in playing. No card-money was put under the candleſtick, as there is no ſuch cuſtom in this town.

About eleven the company began to ſteal away *alla Spagnuola*, as we ſay in Italy: that is, without giving the leaſt warning of their going either to the maſter or miſtreſs of the houſe. It was twelve when Don Felix ſat me down at my *Locanda*, with a promiſe to call again early on me to-morrow morning.

Our author corrects a miſtake of the Counteſs d'Annois, the author of the Lady's travels into Spain, which is become important by having been copied in the *Dictionaire Enciclopedique*: She ſays, "that every baſtard brought up in the Foundling Hoſpital at Madrid, is looked upon as a gentleman by the Spaniſh law:" But our Author affirms, "that a baſtard is as much a baſtard at "Madrid, as any where elſe." Nobility, ſays he, nor any kind of honour is conferred by law, upon a poor creature brought up as a foundling in that Hoſpital.

Among a great variety of curious particulars

ticulars, we can mention only those that are singular; the Churches in Madrid are decorated with thousands of things that are not permitted to adorn Churches in other countries; their walls are generally covered with small artless works of the pencil and chissel distributed as chance directed, at least without much order or symmetry; the altars are adorned with nosegays of natural or artificial flowers, and the whole place is hung round with canary birds in pretty cages, which sing incessantly, and cannot fail to divert the attention of the people from their devotions; there are neither pews, benches, nor chairs, but the floors are covered with straw matts, upon which all ranks of people kneel promiscuously together.

The women have a Church-dress, common to the highest and the lowest, consisting of a black pettycoat, commonly of silk, called a *basquina*, which covers their gowns from the waist downwards, and a muslin or cambrick veil, called a *mantilla*, which hides the head and the upper part of their bodies, so that in this dress it is impossible for a husband to know his wife.

When they go to Church they carry their rosaries in their hands, so that every body may see them; and among the lower ranks, it is customary for young men to present fine rosaries to their sweethearts.

A Spanish gentleman dresses in the French manner, but the lower class wrap themselves up to the eyes in brown cloaks that reach to the ground, called *capas*. Those who wear capas wear also a crown cap or silk net, with a large flatted hat, called a *sombrero*, over it. The King hates these cloaks and hats, but the custom of wearing them still prevails.

The author says the stock of Spanish literature, is vastly more considerable than has been imagined; their dramatic pieces are almost innumerable, but the greater part of them are such things as in the rudiments of our stage, were exhibited under the name of mysteries and moralities, consisting of a strange mixture of men, angels, devils, and virtues and vices personified.

These pieces are called *Autos Sacramentales*; among others, there is one intitled, *To God, for a Reason of State*, and the following are the dramatic characters:

Wit, a gentleman.
Thought, a madman.
The *Heathen Religion*, an ugly lady.
The *Synagogue*, a filthy woman.
Atheism, a monstrous man.
St. *Paul* the apostle.
Baptism, a fine boy.
Confession, a woman.
Priesthood, a man.
Matrimony, a man.
Natural Law, a woman.
Written Law, a woman.
Law of Grace, a lady.
Three women singing.

The part of this work, containing an account of Spanish literature, is exceedingly curious, and we should injure it more by extracts or an epitome than either could gratify a curious or an ingenious readers.

The Spanish ladies are attended by gentlemen something in the manner of the Italian cicesbios, but without the mischief to which that purpose is supposed to be abused: Each lady is attended by three, who have access to her at all times, and her doors stand constantly open, so that a clandestine privacy is impossible. The three cicesbios of a lady are distinguished by the different names of *Ano*, *Santo*, and *Estrecho*; the lady whom they are to attend, is determined by lot, and their different names arise from some little difference in the ceremony which is annual.

Our author has given a very particular account of the present King of Spain, and his manner of life, which will be inserted for the entertainment of our readers, next month. X.

[*To be continued.*]

40. *Plutarch's Lives, Translated from the Original Greek, with Notes Critical and Historical, and a New Life of Plutarch. By* John Langhorne, D. D. *and* William Langhorne, M. A.

Nobody who has seen the only translation of Plutarch, that has been read for the last forty years, can be in doubt but another was necessary. It had, indeed, been corrected with great learning and abilities, as far as correction was possible, but the cast and complexion could only be improved by a new work. How the present translators have succeeded in their undertaking, will best appear by a specimen. We have therefore inserted the introduction to the life of Theseus, the first that occurs, and when we have more room shall make a larger extract, containing some compleat event, which will afford more entertainment to our readers, and better enable them to judge of the work, which is of too much importance to pass wholly

ly unnoticed the firſt month of its publication.

THESEUS.

" As geographers thruſt into the extremities of their maps thoſe countries that are unknown to them, remarking at the ſame time, that all beyond is hills of ſand and haunts of wild beaſts, frozon ſeas, marſhes, and mountains that are inacceſſible to human courage or induſtry; ſo, in comparing the lives of illuſtrious men, when I have paſt thro' thoſe periods of time which may be deſcribed with probability, and where hiſtory may find firm footing in facts, I may ſay, my * Senecio, of the remoter ages, that all beyond is full of †prodigy and fiction, the region of poets and fabuliſts, wrapt in clouds, and unworthy of belief. Yet ſince I had given an account of Lycurgus and Numa, I thought I might without impropriety aſcend to Romulus, as I had approached his times. But conſidering

Who, for the palm, in conteſt high
ſhall join?
Or high in equal ranks ſhall ſtand?

(as Æſchylus expreſſes it) it appeared to me, that he who peopled the beautiful and famed city of Athens, might be beſt contraſted and compared with the father of the magnificent and invincible Rome. Permit us then to take from Fable her extravagance, and make her yield to, and accept the form of, hiſtory; but where ſhe obſtinately deſpiſes probability, and refuſes to mix with what is credible, we muſt implore the candour of our readers, and their kind allowance for the tales of antiquity.

Theſeus, then, appeared to anſwer to Romulus in many particulars. Both were of uncertain parentage, born out of wedlock; and both had the repute of being ſprung from the Gods. Both ſtood in the firſt rank of warriors; for both had great powers of mind, with great ſtrength of body. One was the founder of Rome, and one peopled Athens, the moſt illuſtrious cities in the world. Both carried off women by violence. Both were involved in domeſtic miſeries, and expoſed to family reſentment: and both, towards the end of their lives, are ſaid to have offended their reſpective citizens, if we may believe what ſeems to be delivered with the leaſt mixture of poetical fiction.

The lineage of Theſeus, by his father's ſide, ſtretches to § Erectheus and the firſt inhabitants of his country; by his mother's ſide to || Pelops, who was the moſt powerful of all the Peloponneſian kings, not only on account of his great oppulence, but the number of his children; for he married his daughters to perſons of the firſt dignity, and found means to place his ſons at the head of the chief ſtates. One of them named Pittheus, grandfather to Theſeus, founded the ſmall city of Troezene, and was eſteemed the moſt learned, and the wiſeſt man of his age. The eſſence of the wiſdom of thoſe days conſiſted in ſuch moral ſentences as * Heſiod is celebrated for in his book of works. One of theſe is aſcribed to Pittheus:

Blaſt not the hope which friendſhip has
conceived,
But fill its meaſure high.

This is confirmed by Ariſtotle: and Euripides, in ſaying that Hippolytus was taught by " the ſage and venerable Pittheus," gives him a very honourable teſtimony. X.

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* Soſſius Senecio, a man of conſular dignity, who flouriſhed under Nerva and Trajan, and to whom Pliny addreſſed ſome of his Epiſtles; not the Senecio put to death by Domitian.

† The wild fictions of the fabulous ages may partly be accounted for, from the genius of the writers, who (as Plutarch obſerves) were chiefly Poets; and partly from an affectation of ſomething extraordinary or præternatural in antiquity, which has generally prevailed, both in nations and families.

§ Theſeus was the ſixth in deſcent from Erectheus, or Ericthonius, ſaid to be the ſon of Vulcan and Minerva, or Cranaë, granddaughter of Cranaus, the ſecond king of Athens: ſo that Plutarch very juſtly ſays, that Theſeus was deſcended from the Autochthones, or firſt inhabitants of Attica, who were ſo called becauſe they pretended to be born in that very country. It is generally allowed, however, that this kingdom was founded by Cecrops, an Egyptian, who brought hither a colony of Saites, about the year of the world 2448, before Chriſt 1556. The inhabitants of Attica were indeed a more ancient people than thoſe of many other diſtricts of Greece, which being of a more fertile ſoil, often changed their maſters, while few were ambitious of ſettling in a barren country.

|| Pelops was the ſon of Tantalus, and of Phyrygian extraction. He carried with him immenſe riches into Peloponneſus, which he had dug out of the mines of mount Sypilus. By means of this wealth, he got the government of the moſt conſiderable towns for his ſons, and married his daughters to princes.

* Heſiod flouriſhed about 500 years after Pittheus. Solomon wrote his Moral Sentences two or three hundred years after Pittheus.

41. *Genuine Letters between the Archbiſhop of Anneci and Monſ. de Voltaire, on the ſubject of his preaching at the pariſh church of Ferney, without being ordained; with the Archbiſhop's repreſentation of the caſe to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and Monſ. de Voltaire's Confeſſion of Faith, in conſequence of an order from the French King. All properly authenticated by cirtificates of the moſt unqueſtionable authority. Tranſlated from the French.* Newbery, pr. 1s.

"M. de Voltaire is ranked among the greateſt literary genius's of this age. His works are known, and generally applauded by the admirers of *fine writing* throughout Europe. But they are not all equally worthy of praiſe. He has long been conſidered as the patron of infidelity, and equally an enemy to the religious eſtabliſhments of his own and every other country; to Catholics and Proteſtants, to Jews, Turks, and Confuſcians. Sober men of all nations, while they are charmed with his invention, hold his opinions in deteſtation; the clergy of all denominations abhor them, and even thoſe who admire him moſt, diſregard his precepts becauſe they doubt his ſincerity.

Yet whatever concerns his conduct as a citizen, or his character as a writer, excites curioſity in proportion as it is novel.

An incident, the moſt trivial perhaps, in itſelf, has given occaſion to one of the moſt important tranſactions of his whole life.

Having oſtentatiouſly rebuilt and ornamented his pariſh church, in the temporalities of which he is Lord Paramount, he conſidered himſelf at liberty by his rank to conduce to the profanation of it.

Accordingly after the celebration of the ſacrament at Eaſter, which is one of the moſt ſolemn ceremonies of the Galican church, he without ordination mounted the pulpit, and preached to the people a ſermon againſt theft and robbery.

The clergy were incenſed to the higheſt degree at his audacity. The whole community was alarmed, and complaint was made to the Archbiſhop of the dioceſe of this impious attack upon the rites of the Holy Church.

The Archbiſhop fired with indignation, wrote to Mr. Voltaire, and expoſtulated with him in a ſerious manner on the heinouſneſs of the offence, of the force of example, and of the duties which men owe to the Author of their Being.

Voltaire replied with that vivacity for which he is ſo juſtly celebrated.

The Archbiſhop continued the correſpondence, till finding admonition and exhortation alike ineffectual, he complained to the King, and procured the letters that had paſſed on this intereſting occaſion to be laid before him.

His Majeſty applauded the Archbiſhop's zeal, and took upon himſelf the completion of the correſpondence which the Archbiſhop had begun.

The iſſue was, that M. de Voltaire, who during the long period of his paſt life, has lived in open contempt of all religious eſtabliſhments, has at length, in the moſt ſolemn manner, profeſſed to believe in the groſſeſt abſurdities of that ſyſtem, which all true Proteſtants have upon the cleareſt conviction diſbelieved and renounced.

The following is given as the Subſtance of the Confeſſion of his Faith.

"In the year of our Lord 1769, at the caſtle of Ferney, the 30th of March in the afternoon, in the preſence of me the underwritten Claude Raffo, Notaire Royal of the Bailiwick of Gex, reſiding at Ferney, and in preſence of the witneſſes hereafter named; it appeared that M. Francis Morie Aroüet de Voltaire, Gent. in ordinary of the King's chamber, one of the forty French Academicians, Lord of Ferney, Tournay, Prigny and Chambeſy, hath declared, That he has never ceaſed to reſpect and exerciſe the Catholic religion, practiced in this Kingdom. That he pardons his ſlanderers. That if ever any indiſcretion had eſcaped him, in prejudice to the religion of the ſtate, he would aſk pardon of God and the ſtate, and that he has lived, and wiſhes to die in the obſervation of all the laws of the kingdom, and of the Catholic Religion ſtrictly united to thoſe laws. Signed and delivered in the ſaid caſtle, the ſaid year, month, and day of the month, in preſence of the Reverend Antoine Adam, prieſt, formerly a Jeſuit, of Claudius Stephen Maugié, Goldſmith and Jeweller, of ſeigneur Bugros, ſworn ſurgeon in this bailiwick, of Peter Archiveque Syndic, and Seigneur Begez, citizen of Balme de Thuy, in Geneva, now reſiding at Ferney, who gave this teſtimony required; ſigned likewiſe by Mr. de Voltaire, and me the Notary.

Examined at Gex, April 6, 1769.
Received twenty-one Sols.
Signed,
De LACHAULT.

a ROBIN, *which has lately taken up his Reſidence in the Cathedral at B iſtol, and accompanies the Organ with his Singing.*

SWEET, ſocial bird! whoſe ſoft, harmonious lays
Tell the glad ſong of thy Creator's praiſe,
Say, art thou conſcious of approaching ills?
Of winter's ſtorms — the pointed blaſt that kills?
Shunn'ſt thou the ſavage North's unpitiyng breath?
Or cruel Man's more latent ſnares of death?
Here dwell ſecure; here, with inceſſant note,
Pour the ſoft muſic of thy trembling throat.
Here, gentle bird, a ſure aſylum find,
Nor dread the chilling froſt, nor boiſt'rous wind.
No hoſtile tyrant of the feather'd race,
Shall dare invade thee in this hallow'd place,
Nor while he ſails the liquid air along,
Check the ſhrill numbers of thy chearful ſong.
No cautious Gunner, whoſe unerring ſight
Stops the ſwift eagle in his rapid flight,
Shall here diſturb my lovely ſongſter's reſt,
Nor wound the plumage of his crimſon breaſt.
The truant ſchool-boy, who, in wanton play,
With viſcid lime involves the treach'rous ſpray,
In vain ſhall ſpread the wily ſnare for thee,
Alike ſecure thy life and liberty.
Peace then, ſweet warbler, to thy flutt'ring heart;
Defy the rage of hawks, and toils of art:
Now ſhake thy downy plumes; now gladlier pay
Thy grateful tribute to each riſing day;
While crowds *below* their willing voices raiſe,
To ſing with holy zeal *Jehovah*'s praiſe,
Thou, perch'd *on high*, ſhalt hear th' adoring throng,
Catch the warm ſtrains, and aid the ſacred ſong,
Increaſe the ſolemn chorus, and inſpire
Each tongue with muſic, and each heart with fire.

Briſtol, Nov. 2, 1770.

ODE *to* LORD EDGECOMBE'S PIG.

YE Muſes quit your ſacred ſtream,
And aid me like the bard of yore,
Right Milton, for like his, my theme
In verſe was never ſung before.
Indeed the tale is often told in proſe;
Since all the world the mighty wonder knows!

Theme of ſublimity! my boar,
All hail! Thou beaſt of high renown,
As famous as the horſe of yore,
That won his lucky Lord a crown *:
Fam'd as Miſs Leſbia's bird, in verſe ſo ſoft
Recorded, or the rabbits of Moll Toft?

Hail pig! at Tunbridge born and bred,
Who ſingleſt out his L——p there:
Event that round the Region ſpread,
And made the gaping million ſtare;
And ſtrange it was to ſee, upon my word,
A pig for ever trotting with my L—d!

The gentry marvell'd at the ſight:
The public walks, the rooms they rung:
'Twas L—d and pig from morn to night,
And pig and L——p all day long.
Soon did the wondrous tale to London wing:
The nobles heard it, and they told the King.

Good Lord! ſays one, what can this mean?
And rais'd the whites of both his eyes:
It bodes ſome dire portent I ween.
I can't tell, ſure, a ſecond cries.
Thus did the world indulge conjecture vague,
For earthquakes ſome contending, ſome a plague!

But ſuch the meaner world, the crew
Of dull uneducated brains;
But mark th' opinions of the few,
Hear what the learned world maintains:
Some deem'd the L—d, St. Anthony incog.
To earth re-travell'd with his fav'rite hog.

Others, in Oriental lore
Deep vers'd, that heard the peerleſs tale,
Declar'd, with judgment ſage, the boar
Did ſecrets to my L—d reveal;
Like the fam'd Dove the Muſſelman's revere,
Which, billing, whiſper'd in the Prophet's † Ear.

While ſome as ſagely as the reſt,
Who firm believ'd in tranſmigrations,
Pronounc'd this friendly grunting beaſt
One of his L——p's near relations,
Doom'd by the fates, for certain deeds divine,
To animate the body of a ſwine!

Hail, pighog! by whoſe potent aid,
My L—d his health had, and employ!
My L—y too was brought to bed,
Heav'n bleſs it! of a chopping boy.
Event that Fame ſo ſounded with her horn,
As ſcar'd the very infants yet unborn!

Thrice happy hog! with Mrs Joan ‡
Who in a chariot, cheek by jole,
Did'ſt, Jehu-like, from Tunbridge Town
To Mount's enchanting manſions roll;
Where to thy levee, thouſands did repair
With nine fat Aldermen and Mr. Mayor.

The Mayor and Aldermen polite,
Swore that without or fee or purchaſe,
If ſo his Lordſhip thoft it right,
They'd chooſe thee, gentle ſwine, for burgeſs.
Thank ye, reply'd his Lordſhip; but, odſnigs!
Though aſſes ſit, 'tis never granted pigs.

Thrice happy hog! who lov'ſt to ſnore,
Reclining on my L——y's lap,
Who gives thy hiſt'ry o'er and o'er,
While pigſnye grunrling takes his nap.
Delightful tale, that ſtrikes all ſtories dumb,
From Gog the mighty giant, to Tom Thumb.

* *Darius.*

† *Mahomet.*

‡ *My Lady's Waiting Woman.*

The

The GREAT FIFTY NINE;

A SONG, *chorus'd at the Club of Antigallicans, Nov.* 20. *being the Anniversary of Admiral Hawke's Victory over the French Fleet.*

Written by the Rev. Mr. ROBERT ENGLISH, *Chaplain to Sir* EDWARD HAWKE.

YE ſtout Britiſh tars, ever firm in the wars,
Your deeds ſhall in hiſtory ſhine;
For no annals can ſhew a more glorious blow,
Than brave *Hawke*'s in the great *fifty-nine*.

All rivals for fame at ſo noble a game,
Swift o'er the rough waves we advance:
Freſh laurels in view, with ardour we flew,
To ſtrike the ſwell'd topſails of *France*.

See *Keppel* and *Speke*, toil and glory they ſeek,
Reſolv'd ev'ry danger to face;
Whilſt *Dennis* and *Howe* fearleſs ruſh on the foe,
Hawke leading the ſpirited chace.

Now the Culverins roar re-echoed from ſhore,
Fate waits on the dubious fray;
Our rear, a bold train, ev'ry canvas they ſtrain,
To ſhare the renown of the day.

Hoſtile rocks round us lay, yet we preſt on our prey,
In ſo mighty a cauſe at a venter;
They trembled with awe, as ſoon as they ſaw
The fam'd * *Royal George* in their center.

Conflans crowded ſail, but it would not avail,
His ſhip ſhe lies blazing on ſhore:
The *Marſhal*'s undone, and the proud † *Royal Sun*
Is ſet, not to riſe any more.

Away they all ſcout, 'tis a general rout,
That ill with their vaunting agrees;
Six capital ſail ſad victims they fall,
The reſt fly diſmay'd o'er the ſeas.

Though the rude billows rag'd, yet ſo cloſe we engag'd,
That rarely a ſhot was miſplac'd;
The troops on the land chill'd with horror they ſtand.
To ſee the *White Flag* ſo diſgrac'd.

No longer they'll boaſt of deſcents on our coaſt;
The bright *Queen of the Main* to reduce;
The fair Engliſh *Roſe* more lovely it blows,
While droops the faint *Flower de Luce*.

Each generous heart play'd ſo gallant a part,
That glory has crown'd our endeavours;
And what is ſtill more, the laſſes on ſhore,
Will eſteem us deſerving their favours.

On ſeeing a ROSE *in October.*

THRICE happy flower, what heavenly aid
Supports thy ſtrength, while others fade?
What quickening ſpirit makes thee blow,
While all thy ſiſters droop below?
Sure there's a ſpark of heavenly flame,
That ſhoots its warmth throughout thy frame:
Some inborn eſſence moſt refin'd,
Some genial virtue good and kind,
That makes thy bluſhing beauties blow,
And thy melliſluous ſweets to flow;
That gives new life, and rears thy head,
When all thy beauteous race lies dead.
Thou, charming roſe! art now moſt rare:
And would'ſt be quite beyond compare;
But that my Delia, but that ſhe,
Is lovely, fair, and ſweet like thee:
Like thee, when other beauties pine,
She glows with virtue, and ſhall ſhine;
Deep in the heart the bleſſing lies,
The ſpark divine that never dies:
Which (when the froſt of age invades,
When on her cheek thy picture fades)
Shall give new grace, new life, new air,
And make her eminently fair.

The VAIN RESOLVE.

'TWAS in the blithſome month of May,
When Phœbus darts his ſultry ray,
Fair Delia ſought the woodbine ſhade,
In rural innocence array'd;
Her cheeks did far the roſe outvie,
And brighter than the Stars her eye;
Her lips excell'd the ruby's hue,
And heav'nly virtue grac'd her too.

Young Damon chanc'd that day to rove,
Unto the next adjoining grove;
(Who oft had bragg'd his heart ſhould be,
From beauty's ſoft allurements, free;)
But ah! how vain our boaſted art,
Oppos'd to Cupid's pointed dart!
The little God aſſerts his ſway,
And we are born—but to obey.

Soon as the lovely maid he view'd,
He found (alas!) his heart ſubdu'd,
Was forc'd to own love's ſov'reign pow'r,
And boaſt of *Liberty* no more:
Then thus the fair one he addreſs'd,
"Bright nymph, O! eaſe my wounded breaſt,
"Conſent, my Delia,—be my bride,
"And all my cares at once ſubſide."

This ſaid—he ſnatch'd her to his breaſt,
Her modeſt bluſhes all confeſs'd;
Next morn with hearts exulting,—gay,—
He led her to the Church away:
From this bleſt hour, no griefs they know,
With mutual love their boſoms glow;
Ye railers at the nuptial ſtate,
Review this tale—and mourn your fate.

Holborn,
Nov. 3, 1770. R. H.

An EPIGRAM.

THIS ſhew of war will end in ſmoke
'Tis ſaid—how true muſt ſoon tranſpire
Much better ſo than end in joke,
For where there's ſmoke there muſt be fire.

Owen's Coffee-Houſe,
Nov. 7, 1770. FUZEE

* Admiral Hawke's ſhip.
† Marſhal Conflans' ſhip.

the DEATH of a LADY'S SPARROW, October 27, 1770.

HE Bird expires! Death gave the dread-
ful word,
lovely ANNA mourns her fav'rite bird,
feather'd choir, in willing throngs repair,
ſooth the ſorrow of the weeping fair;
unds of woe the dear departed greet,
Cypreſs, ſtrew, ye doves, the green re-
treat;
hateful raven toll the paſſing bell,
ſolemn dirge be ſung by *Philomel*;
your juſt tears the bard ſhall mix his own,
thus in artleſs verſe inſcribe the ſtone.

EPITAPH.

I.

TERR'D within this little ſpace,
A bird in ſilence lies:
n hence how vain is ev'ry grace;
ow fruitleſs to be wiſe.

II.

mortals ſtop the arm of death,
ho ne'er compaſſion knew?
each, in turn, will rob of breath,
ho ANNA's fav'rite ſlew.

III.

appy bird! to raiſe thoſe ſighs,
hich I could ne'er obtain.
appy bird! to cloud thoſe eyes,
hat fire each kneeling ſwain.

IV.

ce bleſs'd thy life, her joy, her bliſs,
hrice bleſs'd thy happy doom:
gave thee many a gentle kiſs,
e wept upon thy tomb.

Reading Dr. GOLDSMITH's POEM, The DESERTED VILLAGE.

To the Hon. CORBYN MORRIS, Eſq;

Au contraire.

The Reverſe.

TARK the new ſcene *, how wealth and
art unite
nrich the ſoil, and give the eye delight:
e ſhady waſtes and ruſhy bogs bore ſway,
fields of corn the ploughman's toil obey,
lowing paſtures chear the we'come day.
roads new trac'd for univerſal good,
ſtately bridges to ſurmount the flood.
goddeſs Culture gains a new domain,
v'ning all, and with her buſy train
ads a rich mantle over hill and plain:
lſt nature views the happy changes made,
pleaſing wonder, like a country maid,
dreſt in elegance, with rich array,
ce knows herſelf, bluſhing to look ſo gay.

Written by a Brewer's Daughter, on her Father's diſcharging his Coachman for getting in Liquor.

HONEST William, an eaſy and good na-
tur'd fellow,
'd a little too oft' get a little too mellow:
Body Coachman was he to an eminent Brew'r,
No better e'er ſat on a box to be ſure;
His Coach he kept clean,—no Mother or Nurſes
Took more care of their Babes, than he took of
his Horſes.
He had theſe, aye, and fifty good qualities more,
But the buſineſs of *tippling* cou'd ne'er be got
o'er;
So his Maſter effect'ually mended the matter,
By hiring a man who drank nothing—but water.
Now William, ſays he, you ſee the plain caſe;
Had you drank as he does, you'd have kept a
good place.
Drink water, quoth William,—had all men
done ſo,
You ne'er wou'd have wanted a Coachman, I
trow;
For 'tis *Soakers* like me, whom you load with
reproaches,
That enable you *Brewers* to ride in your Coaches.

On ſeeing a Goldfinch in a Cage hung in a Garden.

SECLUDED from the feather'd throng,
Who gayly hop free tree to tree;
In vain thou try'ſt, with plaintive ſong,
To fix their kind regards on thee.

Thus have I ſeen, in priſon pent,
Some wretch by fortune's frowns undone;
Through gloomy bars his fate lament
To crowds, who paſs regardleſs on. K.

EPIGRAM.

TOM got me a place out of downright
regard,
As I thought without int'reſt or whim:
The wages were good, tho' the labour was hard—
'Twas to be Fellow-Servant with him.
But here my friend Tom's generoſity fails—
Tom, by buſtling and juſtling, ſecures all the
vales.

HINT.

The LOWNGER.

I Riſe about nine, get to breakfaſt by ten.
Blow a tune on my flute, or perhaps make a
pen;
Read a play till eleven, or cock my lac'd hat;
Then ſtep to my neighbour's, till dinner, to chat.
Dinner over, to *Tom's*, or to *James's* I go,
The news of the town ſo impatient to know;
While *Law*, *Locke*, and *Newton*, and all the rum
race,
That talk of their modes, their elliptis, and
ſpace,
The ſeat of the ſoul, and new ſyſtems on high,
In holes, as abſtruſe as their myſteries, lye.
From the Coffee houſe then to the Tennis away,
And at five I poſt back to my College to pray:
I ſup before eight, and ſecure from all duns,
Undauntedly march to the *Mitre*, or *Tuns*;
Where in punch or good claret my ſorrows I
drown,
And toſs off a bowl, to the beſt in the town:
At one in the morning, I call what's to pay,
Then home to my College I ſtagger away,
Thus I tope all the night, and I triſle all day.

* Bowood in Wiltſhire, the ſeat of the Right
. the Earl of Shelburne, &c, &c.

Mr. URBAN,

HAVING lately passed through part of the North of Scotland, I was invited, among other curiosities, to view the dropping Cove, as it is called, at Slaines.

This natural curiosity, is in that country looked upon as one of the wonders of the world; and indeed it is the most horrible Cavern I ever beheld. We were four in number, and accompanied by two servants with flambeaux, who conducted us down a rugged and dangerous precipice, to the entrance of the mouth of the Cavern, which I own to you I passed with no little fear. When we were entered, the astonishing height of the hollow rock struck such a gloom as cannot be described. When I looked up, it put me in mind of Milton's darkness visible; for the lights of the flambeaux served only to shew us the thick gloom that surrounded us: They had the appearance of lanthorns in a thick fog, where a small circle only is enlightened, and all beyond is invisible. Such is the general prospect of this dreadful hollow.

But what is still more striking, and fills the mind with the most awful ideas of the wonderful operations of nature, is the appearance of the stellactick pillars, with which the immense roof is seemingly supported: These pillars are formed by the continual droppings from the roof, which congeal like icecles, first at top, and embody themselves into the form of massy pillars, in their descent, in the manner that I have endeavoured to represent them; these in all probability have been forming from the beginning of time, and those of them that have reached the floor of the Cavern, and now extend from bottom to top, have been thousands of years in arriving to that perfection.

Some begin to be visible that have extended themselves from the vast arch above, within the sphere of light that you carry with you below, and these seem suspended in the air, and ready to fall upon your head as you pass underneath. The most perfect of these pillars have breaches in them, as if eaten out by some corrosive substance, as may be seen at F. The congelations assume the form of tubes like the pipes of an organ, and when they are united, give the pillars the appearance of being fluted.

The drawing which I have annexed, tho' I am sensible of its imperfection, will give your readers some faint notion of this great natural curiosity, which so astonished me, that I recollect the strange sensation with which I was affected at the sight of it, with the most awful dread.

Explanation of the Plate.

A the entrance.

B the first stellactick pillar.

C a congelation forming from the floor.

D D the appearance of the pillar from above.

E the enlarged base of the most perfect of all the pillars.

F F cavities in the sides of the rock.

G the congelations as they are forming on the pillar.

Authentic Anecdote of the late Emperor of Russia.

IT was publicly known that the Emperor kept, and was dotingly fond of Eliz. Waronzoff, who had a female confidant, on whom she entirely relied, and to whom she frequently mentioned the great influence she had over the Emperor. This confidant one day observing lady Waronzoff in uncommon spirits, asked the reason. "Oh! my friend," answered her ladyship, "I shall, in a few days, be your Empress." The confidant was astonished at the news, and (but whether from motives of humanity or envy is unknown) instantly acquainted the Empress with it. The Princess was with reason alarmed, and sending for some of the principal Lords, whom she knew to be her friends, laid the matter before them. They concluded that her life, and that of the Prince her son, was in danger; and therefore after mature consideration, proposed that a remonstrance should be carried to the Emperor.—"Pray," says one of them, "which of you all, who have been witness to the many acts of tyranny and folly he has been guilty of, will venture to carry this Remonstrance? Do you not expect to be banished to Siberia?" "I value nothing," replied one of the gentlemen, "I will carry it." He accordingly went, and demanded a private audience of the Emporor. The door was no sooner shut than he seized that unfortunate Prince, and plung'd a dagger in his throat. Then going to the door seemingly unconcerned, ordered an attendant to call the Empress immediately: She came; the wound was sewed up by a Surgeon in whom they could confide; and the orifice was neatly covered with a piece of gold-beater's-skin. The Empress retired privately, and the revolution took place in a few hours. It was given out, however, that the Emperor was sick, and when they chose to own his death, the body was permitted to be viewed.



The View of the surprizing Natural Curiosity, near Stains, in Scotland.



The following is a particular account of the taking of Bender.

"ON the 26th Sept. when every thing was ready for a ſtorm, Gen. Panin demanded once more, Whether the fortreſs would ſurrender? The commandant anſwered, That was a queſtion to be aſked in a year's time. Upon which the neceſſary orders were iſſued out immediately, and the ſtorm began at midnight. The Ruſſians fought with great intrepidity, and the garriſon and burghers made a moſt courageous defence: however, the town and fortreſs were ſcaled in a very ſhort time, and then a very tragical ſcene enſued; for the Ruſſian ſoldiery were ſo furious, that there was no hope of eſcaping; they threw down and cut to pieces every thing and every body; and it was with great difficulty ſome Baſhaws eſcaped being killed. The loſs on the Ruſſian ſide, at the time of the ſtorm, is reckoned at 3000 men, and during the whole ſiege, 5000 men killed or wounded. That of the Turks is computed at 30,000, the inhabitants of the place included."

Expreſs arrived from Count Panin, with advice that Prince Proſorowſki had found means to draw 3000 men, belonging to the garriſon of Oczakow, into an ambuſcade, all of whom were killed or taken priſoners, except 400, who eſcaped by flight, after abandoning three pieces of cannon and ſeveral ſtandards."

A ſecond letter brings an account of Lieut. Col. Volkoff's arriving from Gen. Tottleben, at Peterſburgh, with advice of the taking by aſſault the town of Kutaitza. The garriſon having been put to the ſword, no more than 170 Turkiſh priſoners fell into their hands, with 17 pieces of cannon, and ſome ſtores. The general is preparing ſince, to poſt his army near Akalzice, to cut off their communication with Conſtantinople.

Liſbon, Oct. 2. A yacht is juſt arrived here expreſs from Rio Janeiro, in ſeventy-five days, with important diſpatches from our viceroy to the court. It brings advice of ſuch hoſtilities having been commenced by the Spaniards againſt the Engliſh in the River Plate, as they think muſt end in a rupture between the two nations. In conſequence of theſe proceedings, our governor has demanded inſtructions for his future behaviour, in caſe of a war.

Cadiz, Oct. 9. This morning one of the king's tartans, a packet boat, a brigantine, and ſix barks, ſailed from this bay under convoy of the Emerald and Roſaire men of war. Theſe ſhips are bound to Carthagena, in the Weſt Indies. and have on board the firſt battalion of the regiment of Savoy, a company of Artillery, and about 300 men, beſides cannon and ball, and military ſtores of all ſorts.

Tunis, Oct. 3. Peace being now concluded between the French and this ſtate, the French Admiral, M. de Brove, has diſpatched all his ſquadron for France, except his own ſhip, and another of fifty guns, which are to remain here until the arrival of a frigate from France, with the ratification of the peace.

Toulon, Oct. 6. Our operations before Tunis have had the deſired effect. The preliminaries of peace between the king and the regency are ſigned. They conſiſt of eight articles, wherein the Bey acknowledges the union of Corſica to France, and engages to deliver up, before the ſignature of the formal treaty, all the ſubjects of that iſland that were taken under French colours, and to reſtore their veſſels and effects, or pay an equivalent; alſo to renew the French right to the fiſhery on their coaſt, and to pay the company the damages ſuſtained in driving them from the ſaid fiſhery.

October 1.

A root of the true rhubarb which weighed 35lb. was taken up in the garden of the Lord Chief Baron, at Dean in Scotland. The ſeeds of this plant were brought from China by Dr. Mounſey. See vol. xxxviii. p. 193.

October 15.

A young man, whoſe name was Swan, clerk to a merchant at Edinburgh, drew upon the royal bank in that city for 1000l. and received the caſh, 800l. of which he lodged in the hands of a private banker, and took his promiſſary note for the money. He then made off, but the payment of the money being ſtopt, it is thought he muſt be the ſame young man who ſhot himſelf at Dover, as mentioned in our laſt, p. 484.

October 19.

At a general aſſembly held at the Tholſel of Dublin, "*Reſolved*, That it would be a very ſalutary and conſtitutional proceeding in the corporation of the city of Dublin, to preſent a petition to the King, expreſſive, in the moſt grateful terms, of that zeal and loyalty which warm the breaſts of his Majeſty's faithful citizens of Dublin; and at the ſame time, in the moſt humble and dutiful manner, to preſent to the throne the many grievances ſuſtained by this kingdom in general, and city in particular, by the late prorogations of parliament."

October 27.

Twenty ſhips of the line entered the port of Corunna, and twenty tranſports, all French; and the Spaniards have at that place twenty ſhips of the line, all ready for ſea. Capt. Weſtcome, who brought this account, left that port by night, expecting to be ſtopped.

A preſs-gang entered the houſe of Mr. Lewis, a plate-glaſs grinder, in Great Queen Street, and inſiſted on his going with them, which he refuſed; upon which they dragged him into the ſtreet, and he taking hold of the rails before his own houſe, they beat him with their bludgeons on the hands to force him to let go his hold, and then carried

carried him off in triumph. He has ſince found means to procure his deliverance, and to apprehend one of the gang who was moſt active in abuſing him, and, has received a letter from a certain board, offering reparation; but he has refuſed all private offers, and is determined to ſubmit the matter to the deciſion of the laws.

October 31.

The electors of Weſtminſter met at Weſtminſter hall on the ſcore of grievances, when Mr. Wilkes took the chair; but ſome difference in opinion happening among the principal promoters of the meeting, Mr. Wilkes has thought fit to give a particular account of the whole proceeding.

The leaſe for 21 years of the office of one of the fifteen ſea coal meeters of this city, was ſold to Mr. Smith for 5140l.

At Wincheſter fair, one Penton, a taylor, was taken into cuſtody for theft, and ſent to the houſe of correction; ſince his commitment, the houſe of his mother, who is upwards of 90, and always pleaded poverty and received alms of her pariſh, was ſearched, and money and goods to the value of ſeveral hundred pounds were found concealed in different places, among which was a large quantity of plate, new and old, with the names erazed.

Thurſday, Nov. 1.

A woman in the Old Baily received the following letter from her huſband, who was gone to his garden near Iſlington:

"Dear wife, before this reaches you I ſhall be no more: The weight of my misfortunes, which I have brought upon myſelf by my criminal intercourſe with Mrs. D. I am not able to bear any longer, and am therefore determined to quit a life, that for ſome years has been but of little uſe to you or my children. Farewel, for ever. From him who was once an indulgent huſband." As ſoon as ſhe received the above letter, ſhe haſted with a friend to endeavour to divert him from his purpoſe, but to her grief found him hanging in his own ſummer-houſe quite dead.

This day a ſervant belonging to John Woodyears, Eſq; of Crookhill, in Yorkſhire; was ſeized with the Hydrophobia, being bit by a tame fox kept by his maſter, which is ſuppoſed to have gone mad.

Friday 2.

Admiral Lord Edgcombe hoiſted his flag at the foretop maſt head at Plymouth, as Admiral of the blue, to which he has lately been promoted.

The collector of the cuſtoms at Irvine in Scotland, ordered all the ſmuggling veſſels about the point of Froon, to be ſeized and ſecured, leſt they ſhould be a means of importing the plague. This was effected without the leaſt oppoſition.

Saturday 3.

By an order of council publiſhed in this day's Gazette, the quarentine is extended to all ſhips coming from Hamburgh and Bremen. See p. 484.

Being eſſoign day, the courts of law were opened at Weſtminſter as uſual.

Ann Baxter found guilty of felony at Liverpool, and ordered for tranſportation, formed the dreadful reſolution of ſetting a fire to the goal in the night, which, however, was timely diſcovered and extinguiſhed.

Sunday 4.

Being the birth-day of our glorious deliverer, K. William, the equeſtrian ſtatue of his late R. H. Wm. D. of Cumberland was opened to the inſpection of the public, in the centre of Cavendiſh Square. The inſcription is as follows: "William Duke of Cumberland, born April 15, 1721; died 31ſt of October, 1765. This equeſtrian ſtatue was erected by Lieutenant general William Strode, in gratitude for his private kindneſs, in honour to his public virtues, Nov. 5, Anno Domini 1770.

Monday 5.

Being the anniverſary of the arrival of his Majeſty K. William, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen went according to cuſtom to St. Paul's, and heard a ſermon which was preached by Mr. Apthorpe, his Lordſhip's Chaplain; at noon the Tower guns were fired, and his Majeſty received the compliments of the nobility at his Palace at St. James's.

This morning Michael Thomas, a black, and Ann Brandley, a white, were marri d at St. Olave's, Southwark; but while the ceremony was performing, a preſs gang interrupted the miniſter in the celebration of his office; upon which a conteſt aroſe, and the clergyman received a blow on the breaſt, but a conſtable being called immediately, the Lieutenant was ſecured and carried before a Magiſtrate, but after proper ſubmiſſion, was, by the generoſity of the miniſter, releaſed without further proſecution. The poor black, with his bride, made his eſcape in the fray.

Tueſday 6.

The two Kennedy's, of whom ſo much has already been ſaid, (See p. 273.) were brought to the bar of the Court of K's. B. in order to plead to the appeal lodged againſt them by the widow Bigby; but the matter being made up before-hand, ſhe did not appear, and ſuffered a non-ſuit. An evening paper ſays, that when ſhe went to receive the money (350l) ſhe wept bitterly, and at firſt refuſed to touch the money that was to be the price of her huſband's blood; but being told that nobody elſe could receive it for her, ſhe held up her apron, and bid the attorney, who was to pay it, ſweep it into her lap.

Wedneſday 7.

This being the birth-day of his R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, who then entered into the 26th year of his age, the uſual compliments were paid upon the occaſion.

This day there was a meeting of the freeholders at Reading, to conſider of the proper method of carrying into execution the intended

intended plan for cutting a new canal from Sunning Lock, to Monkey Iſland; by which it is ſaid, the navigation from London to Reading may be performed in nine hours.

The Weſtminſter Remonſtrance was preſented to his Majeſty at St James's by Sir Robert Barnard, one of the members for that city, which was received, but no anſwer returned. It was ſigned, "by order of the general meeting, JOHN WILKES, Chairman." (See p. 520.)

Thurſday 8.

At a court of Aldermen held at Guildhall, Braſs Croſby, Eſq; the Lord Mayor elect, was ſworn into that office for the year enſuing. Upon this occaſion Mr. Trecothick addreſſed himſelf to the hall, to explain the motives of his conduct during his Mayoralty: He obſerved, that many ill-natured reflections had been thrown out againſt him for backing preſs-warrants in the city, in which he remarked, he was juſtified by the precedents of all the former Lord Mayors: that at a time, when the whole nation was alarmed with the enemy's great preparations for war, he ſhou'd have thought himſelf inexcuſable, as Chief Magiſtrate, if he had thrown any obſtruction in the way, which might have retarded the manning of our fleet; that though he had his doubts with reſpect to the legality of preſs warrants, yet, as an individual, though in ſo high a ſtation, he thought it too weighty a matter for him ſingly to determine upon, and the more particularly as the parliament was ſo near upon meeting, under whoſe conſideration only ſuch buſineſs could with propriety come. Mr. Trecothick ſaid further, that he deſpiſed the low and illiberal means that had been made uſe of to prejudice him in the minds of the public; and as he had, in every reſpect, executed the buſineſs of Chief Magiſtrate, to the beſt of his judgment and abilities, his conſcience was perfectly eaſy, and he did not doubt but he ſhould meet with the approbation of all his impartial fellow citizens. His ſpeech was received with applauſe.

Friday 9.

Lieut. Ayſcough, at the head of a preſs-gang, paſſed through ſeveral ſtreets in a long boat, fixed upon wheels, and drawn by horſes. Twelve ſailors with oars accompanied him in the boat. The novelty of the ſight drew a great crowd, and, it is ſaid, he picked up near 50 men by his frolick.

A letter from Portſmouth, of this day's date, alarmed the whole city of London; it imported, that at Spithead, there was an outward bound Dutch Eaſt Indiaman, which had on board 286 men, of whom upwards of 90 were ſick of an epidemical fever; and that two Cuſtom houſe officers, who were put on board her, were already dead. As the plague is now ſo general in many parts of Europe, every body dreaded that moſt fatal diſtemper; but it has ſince appeared, that the fever on board this ſhip, though infectious, was not peſtilential, but only a kind of goal fever, owing to foul air, to remedy which, Dr. Hales's ventilator has been ſucceſsfully applied.

This day the Rt. Hon. Braſs Croſby, Eſq; the new Lord Mayor, went with the uſual ceremony, and was ſworn into his office in the court of Exchequer at Weſtminſter. In the proceſſion on his return, he made a moſt ſplendid appearance; and a more magnificent entertainment has not been provided theſe many years; notwithſtanding which, a great number of young fellows, after the dancing was over, being heated with liquor, got upon the huſtings, and becauſe they were not ſupplied with wine, they broke all the bottles and glaſſes within their reach. A kind of riot enſued, to the diſgrace of thoſe who were the promoters of it.

Mr. Serj. Glynn moved in the Court of Common Pleas, for a rule to ſhew cauſe why the verdict againſt Mr. Horne (See p. 313) ſhou'd not be ſet aſide: when after a full hearing, the court granted the rule.—On this occaſion the right of petitioning was aſſerted and proved; if then the right of petitioning is the right of the ſubject, it muſt follow, that the freedom of debate is the right of the ſubject alſo, otherwiſe the right of petitioning would be nugatory. If the evil conduct of Miniſters, for inſtance, is the grievance againſt which the ſubject has cauſe to complain, how can that evil conduct be juſtified, if it is not fully proved? and how can this be proved, if it is not fully and freely debated? Freedom of debate muſt therefore be included in the right of petitioning, as the law gives every thing neceſſary to the enjoyment of a right when it gives the right to be enjoyed.

Saturday 10.

The Theatre at Edinburgh, now under the direction of Mr. Foote, was opened with the Commiſſary; the Commiſſary by Mr. Foote, with an occaſional prologue. Mr. Woodward has ſince made his appearance in the character of Marplot in the Buſy Body; and in the Drunken Colonel in the Intriguing Chambermaid.

Monday 12.

The contagious diſtemper among the horned cattle broke out afreſh in the neighbourhood of Bruſſels, and there is now ſcarce a village in Flanders but what is infected.

Tueſday 13.

This day his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons having been ſent for and come thither accordingly, his Majeſty opened the ſeſſion of parliament with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne. (See p. 521.)

Wedneſday 14.

Both Houſe of Convocation met, according to the antient cuſtom, and adjourned to the 17th of January next.

Thurſday

Thurſday 15.

The infectious fever on board the Dutch outward bound Indiaman at Portſmouth, is ſo far abated, that the Captain intends ſailing the firſt fair wind. No perſon has taken the infection from any of the crew on board, except the two Cuſtom-houſe officers already mentioned.

The 2d of January next is appointed for the peers to meet at Holyrood-houſe, for the election of a peer for Scotland, in the room of the late D. of Argyle.

All things from the Weſt Indies and North America are by his Majeſty's order exempted from performing quarentine. *Lond. Gaz.*

A motion was this day made at a Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, that an humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition be preſented to his Majeſty, touching the violated right of election, and praying for a diſſolution of parliament, which was declared in the affirmative; and a committee was appointed to prepare and bring it in, which was done accordingly, approved, and ordered to be preſented.

A motion was then made, that the thanks of the court be given to Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; the late Lord Mayor, for his upright conduct during his Mayoralty, by the ſtrict attendance to the adminiſtration of juſtice, his conſtant endeavours for preſerving the peace and harmony of the city, and for preventing every encroachment on the juſt rights and liberties of his fellow citizens, which was agreed to unanimouſly.

A letter from Mr. Serjeant Glynn to the Lord Mayor was read, expreſſing his acknowledgment of the honour they had conferred upon him in their reſolution of the 12th of October laſt; which was ordered to be entered in the Journal of the Court. (See p. .)

London Gazette, *Saturday* 17.

Bounties offered by the undermentioned cities and towns to encourage ſeamen to enter voluntarily into his Majeſty's ſervice.

City of London. Forty ſhillings to every able ſeaman, and twenty ſhillings to every ordinary ſeaman.

City of Briſtol. Twenty ſhillings to every able ſeaman, and fifteen ſhillings to every ordinary ſeaman.

Town of Montroſe. Two guineas to every able, and one guinea to every ordinary ſeaman.

City of Edinburgh. The ſame as Montroſe.

Town of Aberdeen. One guinea to every ſeaman, and fifteen ſhillings to every landman.

Town of Lynn. One guinea to every able ſeaman.

N. B. Theſe bounties are over and above the bounties granted by government.

A fire broke out at the Hackney-coach Office in Surry Street, in the Strand, which conſumed that and the two adjoining houſes, one of which was that of Mr. Cummings, who planned the conqueſt of Senegal in the laſt war.

Saturday 17.

The greateſt part of the ſpacious old church at Tedbury in Glouceſterſhire, being, as is ſuppoſed, undermined by the floods, tumbled down, and the organ, pulpit, reading deſk, and moſt of the pews were all cruſhed to pieces by the falling in of the roof.

Arrived at Pool the Two Brothers, Capt. Smith from Newfoundland, with about 60 paſſengers on board. She was met at ſea by the Swan ſloop of war, who impreſſed 50 men out of her; but being informed there were more on board, who had concealed themſelves, the ſloop bore down again upon the Two Brothers, and ſtove in her ſides, which obliged the Captain to bear away for Topſham to refit—The following are the law queſtions relative to preſſing, which were laid before the underſigned great lawyers for their opinion.

Queſt. 1. May the Lords of the Admiralty of themſelves, by virtue of their commiſſion, or under the direction of the Privy Council, legally iſſue warrants for the impreſſing of ſeamen?

Queſt. 2. If yea, is the warrant annexed in point of form legal?

Queſt. 3. Is the Lord Mayor compellable to back ſuch warrants; if he is, what may be the conſequence of a refuſal.

"The power of the Crown to compel perſons purſuing the employment and occupation of ſeamen, to ſerve the public in times of danger and neceſſity, which has its foundation in that univerſal principle of the laws of all countries, that all private intereſts muſt give way to the public ſafety, appears to us to be well eſtabliſhed by ancient long-continued uſage, frequently recognized, and in many inſtances regulated by the legiſlature, and noticed at leaſt without cenſure by Courts of Juſtice; and we ſee no objection to this power's being exerciſed by the Lords of the Admiralty under the authority of his Majeſty's orders in Council.'

"The form of the Warrant, as well as the manner in which ſuch warrants have been uſually executed, appears to be liable to many conſiderable objections; but the nature of thoſe objections lead us to think it the more expedient, that the authority of a Civil Magiſtrate ſhould interpoſe in the execution of them to check and controul the abuſes to which they are liable; and therefore, although we do not think that the Lord-Mayor is compellable to back the warrants, or liable to any puniſhment in caſe of his refuſal, we think it right to ſubmit it to his Lordſhip's conſideration, whether it will not be more conducive to the preſervation of the peace of the City, and the protection of the ſubject from oppreſſion, if he conforms in this inſtance to what we underſtand to

have

ave been the practice of moſt of his predeceſſors upon the like occaſions.

Al. Wedderburn,
Nov. 22, 1770. *J. Glynn,*
J. Dunning."

Sunday 18.

The funeral ſermon of the Rev. Mr. Whitfield, who lately died in his tour thro' America, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Weſley (he being the laſt liver) at the Chapel in Tottenham-Court-Road, to an aſtoniſhing number of hearers who were aſſembled on that occaſion. The text was from Num. xxiii. 11. *Who can count the duſt of Jacob, and the number of the fourth part of Iſrael! Let me die the death of the Righteous, and let my laſt end be like his.*

Monday 19.

This morning the State Lottery began drawing at Guildhall, when No. 19,089, being the firſt drawn, which (tho' no prize) was entitled to 100l. No. 33,799, was drawn a prize of 2000l. and 20,799, a prize of 1000l. Tickets 14l. 12s.

Mr. Stephens, the author of the Pamphlet againſt the Illegality of Impriſonment, (See p. 382.) was, by a bench rule, called up before Lord Mansfield, and ſpoke for above half an hour on the ſubject of his pamphlet. In the concluſion, he aſſured his Lordſhip that the priſoners, if they were refuſed their rights as Engliſhmen, were determined to attempt their enlargement by force. The Judge gave him a candid hearing, and remanded him to priſon; and as he had ſaid, ſo it happened. the priſoners ſecured the Turnkeys, and ſeven of them made their eſcape. The Marſhal inſtantly ſent to the Tower for a party of guards, who arrived in time to ſecure the reſt.

The accounts that have been received during the courſe of the preſent month, of the melancholy effects of the floods in ſeveral parts of the kingdom, exceed any thing of the kind that has happened in the memory of man. The cities and towns ſituated on the banks of the Severn have ſuffered very great diſtreſs; thoſe on the Trent have ſuffered ſtill more; the great Bedford Level is now under water; horſes, mills, bridges, in almoſt every brook, have been borne down; but the moſt affecting ſcene of all happened at Coventry, where the waters in the middle of the night came rolling into the lowermoſt ſtreet of the town, and almoſt inſtantaneouſly roſe to an alarming height. The poor there, fill the houſes from top to bottom; thoſe who occupied the lower appartments periſhed immediately; ſome who dwelt on the firſt floors, aſcended higher and ſaved their lives; but thoſe who attempted to eſcape by wading, periſhed by the inundation. More than ſeventy perſons have been taken up drowned in that city only, and accounts have been received of many more in other places.

Tueſday 20.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to give 1000l. towards the relief and aſſiſtance of the Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters, ſettled in Nova Scotia, in North-America: and likewiſe 500l. towards building a Church in the Savoy, for the uſe of reformed German Proteſtants.

Thurſday 9

The queſtion for amending the Act concerning the power of the Attorney General to proſecute Libels, was carried in the negative above two to one.

Sunday 25.

Being the birth day of his R. H. the D. of Glouceſter, their Majeſties received the compliments uſual on the like occaſions at St. James's.

Wedneſday 28.

His excellency the Count de Gwygne, the new French Ambaſſador, notified his arrival to the Secretaries of State, but has not yet delivered his credentials.

Mr. Almon the Bookſeller, received ſentence for ſelling in a monthly pamphlet, Junius's Letter to the K—, to pay a fine of ten marks, and to find ſureties for his good behaviour for two years, himſelf to be bound in 400l. and his ſureties in 200l. each. L. C. J. Aſton pronounced the ſentence. Ld. M——d having left the court before the pleadings were ended.

Thurſday 23.

The Bill for prohibiting the exportation of corn received the Royal Aſſent.

Friday 30.

It is poſitively aſſerted from good authority, that Spain, inſtead of *thirty*, as was affirmed in a great aſſembly, have not *ten* ſhips of the line fit for immediate ſervice; and we, inſtead of *twelve*, have *two and thirty*, either actually ſailed, or ready to ſail; in three months the French cannot fit out even a weak ſquadron, and they manifeſt not only an averſion to war, but, by their unpreparation, ſeem determined to obſerve a ſtrict nutrality.

The vintage in France is ſaid to have failed univerſally through all the provinces. And bread is riſen in ſome places to 15 ſous a pound; ſo that the poor are in the moſt deplorable ſituation.

James Cook, the freeholder of Middleſex, ſaid in our laſt, (p. 477.) to be ſeized by a preſs-gang, has obtained his liberty by ſuing out his Habeas Corpus. The Lords of the Admiralty, when they were informed of his courſe, not only granted his diſcharge, but ſent it down by expreſs before the Habeas Corpus could arrive.

The King of Denmark, looking on the liberty of the Preſs as one of the moſt efficacious means to forward the progreſs of the ſciences, has publiſhed a Reſcript, dated at the Caſtle of Hirſcholm, the 14th of Sept. in which he exempts from every kind of cenſure all books which ſhall be printed in hi dominions.

The Plague continues to make cruel ravages in Conſtantinople. Not leſs than 1000 perſons fall victims daily to this dreadful

ſcourge.

ſcourge. Poverty and famine are ſaid to fill up the meaſure of their calamities, and render their condition horrible.

A Greek lady having lately complained to the Tornagi Bachi, that a Turk had killed her huſband. The Bachi told her that he feared the people would oppoſe the puniſhment of the murderer. The woman wept bitterly. The Judge, to appeaſe her ſaid, "I have hit upon a method of conſoling you; embrace the religion of our great Prophet, and I will force the murderer of your huſband to marry you."

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has publiſhed an ordonnance, commanding all who profeſs the Jewiſh Religion, to depart her dominions in a limited time. The reaſon aſſigned is, that theſe people hold a correſpondence with her enemies.

His R. H. the D. of C——d, ſeeing a poor woman in diſtreſs, whoſe huſband had juſt been preſſed, very humanely intereſted himſelf in her favour, gave her his purſe, and bid her be comforted; her huſband would come home rich, and the preſs-money ſhould now be well paid. One act like this ſhould bury a thouſand levities.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to expreſs great ſatisfaction upon receiving a copy of the reſolution of the Common Council of London, offering a bounty for the encouragement of ſeamen to enter into his Majeſty's ſea ſervice.

BIRTHS, for the Year 1770.

Nov. 1. Counteſs of Lauderdale,—a daught.

List of Marriages for the Year 1770.

RT. Hon. Archibald Montgomery, E. of Eglington—to a Daughter of Lord Glencairn.

Oct. 23. Chriſt. Sykes, Eſq; of Sledmire, Yorkſhire—to Miſs Tatton, of Withenſhaw.

25. John Stapylton Raiſbeck, Eſq; of Stockton, Yorkſhire—to Miſs Robinſon, of the ſame place.

29. ---Bowles Eſq; of Clevedon, Somerſetſhire—to Miſs Elton, Eldeſt daughter, of Sir Abr. Iſaac Elton, Bart.

31. Geo. Cox, Eſq; Titchfield-ſtreet--to Miſs Comyns, of Harley-ſtreet.

Nov. 1. Rev. Rich. Richardſon, R. of Finchingfield, Eſſex—to Miſs Stevens, of Chiſlehurſt, Kent.

2. John Buckland, Eſq;—to Miſs Jones, Northampton.

3. Rogers Jortin, Eſq; Lincoln's-inn—to Miſs Prowting, Great Tower ſtreet.

4. John Grace, Eſq; New Burlington ſtr. —to Miſs Dodwell, Wood-ſtreet.

5. Rt. Hon. Ld. Milſington to the youngeſt daughter of the Earl of Rothes.

Major General John Scot to Lady Mary Hay, eldeſt daughter to the E. of Errol.

6. Rev. Mr. Thornhill, chaplain of a man of war—to Mrs. Seaton, of Kenſington.

10 Rt. Hon. Ld. Digby—to Miſs Knowler, of Canterbury, 12,000l.

11. James Hodſon, Eſq; Upper Brook-ſtr. —to Miſs Barton, of Mount-ſtreet.

19. Rev. Mr. Tho. Pearce, Maſter of the Academy at Vauxhall—to Miſs Gavier, of the ſame place.

List of Deaths for the Year 1770.

SIR David Murray, Bart—Leghorn.

Rev. Dr. Chapman, Vicar of Bradford, Wilts.

Edm. Cotter, Eſq; Student of C. Oxon.

Henry Dell, Eſq; Chalfont, Bucks.

Waring Aſhby, Eſq; at Leiceſter.

Rev. Mr. Burchall, R. of Norton, Somerſetſhire.

Hon. Edw. Brabazon, Dublin.

Wm. Parker, Eſq; near Godalmin, Surry.

Henry Goddard, Eſq; he ſerved all the war under his late R.H. the D. of Cumberland.

James Earl of Finlater, and Seafield, at Cullen; He was the Sixth Earl of Finlater, and is ſucceeded by his Son James, Ld. Deſkford, by Lady Mary Murray, daughter of John Duke of Athol.

Geo. Dabeyngton, Eſq; at Bath.

Oct. 1. Rev. Geo. Whitfield, at Newburyport, New England. The following anecdote reported of him is truly characteriſtic. —In the early part of his life, he was preaching in the open fields, when a drummer happened to be preſent, who was determined to interrupt his pious buſineſs, and rudely beat his drum in a violent manner, in order to drown the Preacher's voice. Mr. Whitfield ſpoke very loud, but was not ſo powerful as the inſtrument; he therefore called out to the Drummer in theſe words:—"Friend, you and I ſerve the two greateſt Maſters exiſting, but in different callings; you may beat up for volunteers for King George, I for the Lord Jeſus Chriſt. In God's name then don't let us interrupt each other, the world is wide enough for us both, and we may get recruits in abundance." This ſpeech had ſuch an effect, that the Drummer went away in great good humour, and left the Preacher in full poſſeſſion of the field.

18. Rev. Martin Baylie, R. of Kelſale, and Wrentham, Suffolk.

21. James Agnew, Eſq; late a Major in his Majeſty's Dragoons.

23. Hon Arthur Barry, Dublin.

24. Hoſea Coates, Eſq; Banker, Dublin.

25. Hon. Mrs. Mary Colvil, ſiſter to the late Ld. Colvil, of Culroſs, Edinburgh.

27. Tho. Robt. Jenkinſon, Eſq; Lincoln.

28. Rt. Hon. Day. Ld. Cliphant, Great Pulteney ſtreet.

Rev. John Pennant, R. of Compton Martin, Somerſetſhire.

Geo. Jennings, Eſq; Weſt ham.

29. Dan. Parkinſon, Eſq; Knights-bridge.

Richard Purſer, Eſq; Northampton.

30. Humphry Collins, Eſq; Wyerton, Kent.

Sir Sam. Corniſh, Bart. Memb. for New Shoreham.

31. Sir Peter Thomſon, Knt. at Pool, Dorſetſhire.

Nov.

Nov. 1. Mr. Alex. Cruden, Compiler of the Concordance to the Holy Scriptures.
2. Michael Funning, Esq; Plymouth.
3. Dan Shaw, Esq; Epping-forest.
Bradbury Foster, Esq; Norton-hall, Essex.
John Beale, Esq; Merch. Hertford.
5. Mathew Reynolds, Esq; Lambeth.
Nath. Smith, Esq; Merch. Clapham.
6. Tho Wainwright, Esq; Holborn.
Rev. Sir Ashurst Allen, Bart. R. of Somerley, and Blunston, Suffolk.
The Rev. Mr. Manclarke, Curate of Great Yarmouth.
9. His Grace John Duke of Argyle: In 1761 he succeeded his Cousin Archibald third D. of Argyle, in titles and estate, and was that year elected one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland, in which station he was at his death. By his Lady, a sister of the late Sir Henry Belanden, he has left three sons and one daughter, viz. John (now D. of Argyle,) married to the Dutchess of Hamilton; Lord Frederick, married to the Countess Dowager of Ferrers; Ed. William Gov. of Nova-Scotia, married to Miss Hards, of Charles Town, S. Carolina; and the Rt. Hon. the Countess of Aylesbury, Lady of Gen. Conway, and mother to her Grace the Duchess of Richmond.
John Glanville, Esq; Woodstock-street.
12. Edw. Gibbons, Esq; Bereton, Hants.
13. Rt. Hon. Geo. Grenville, Memb. for Buckingham, and one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council. He was born in 1712, and in 1749, he married the daughter of Sir William Wyndham, Bart. and sister to the late E. of Egremont, by whom he had two sons, and three daughters. When his body was opened, the blood vessels in the head were nearly empty; the rib bones on one side rotten, and two on the other side the same.
John Keen, Esq; Land Surveyor, in the Port of London.
Mrs. Gray, aged 121, at Northfleet, the oldest inhabitant of that place; she was born deaf and dumb.
14. Wm. Crofts, Esq; of West Harling, Norfolk.
15. Rev. Dr. John Gardiner, R. of Great Mansingham, Norfolk.
16. Wm. Ramsden, Esq; York.
19. Rev. John Walker, a Dissenting Minister, Hackney.
20. Wm. Osgood, Esq; Dover-street.
21. Tho. Weston, Esq; Lilcoln's-inn-fields.

Military Promotions.

John Parr, Esq; appointed Lieut. Col. of 20 Reg. foot, vice John Maxwell, Esq;

Dav. Parry, Major of the above Reg. vice John Parry.

Earl of Panmure, Col. of second Reg. of Dragoons, vice Duke of Argyle.

Col. Mackay,—Col. of 21 Reg. foot, vice E. of Panmure.

Maj. Gen. Urmston,—Col. of 65 Reg. foot, vice Col. Mackay.

Sir John Wrotteſly, Bart—to a Company in the Guards, vice General Urmston.

Col. John Hale,—Governor of Limerick.

Col. Geo. Preston,—Col. of 3 Reg. of light Dragoons, vice Col. Hale.

Lieut. Col. Douglas, to succeed Col. Preston, as Lieut-Col. of the Greys.

Maj. Gen. John Salter,—Lieut-Col. to 1 Reg. foot guards, vice Maj. Gen. Urmston.

Hon. Maj. Gen. Philip Sherrard,—to be 1st Maj. to the said Reg. vice Gen. Salter.

Hon. Maj. Gen. Geo. Lane Parker,—to be 2 Major, vice General Sherrard.

Hon. Maj. Gen. Nevil Tatton,—to be 3d Major, vice General Parker.

Sir John Wrotteſly, Bart. from half pay to be Cap. Lieut. with the rank of Lieut. Col. in the Army, vice Lieut. Col. Shuckburgh.

Naval Promotions.

Ja. Sayer, Esq; Rear-Ad. of the Blue.

Capt. Saxton, to the Command of the Phœnix man of war at Portsmouth.

Capt. Bentic, to the Command of the Centaur 74 Guns, vice Capt. Hughes, promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral.

Capt. Vernon, to the Command of the Bellona 74 Guns, vice Capt. Montague, promoted to the Rank of a Flag Officer.

Capt. Varlo, to the Command of the Yarmouth, vice Capt. Vernon.

Capt. Affleck, to the Command of the St. Antonio 64 Guns, vice Capt. Gayton, promoted to be a Flag Officer.

Hugh Palliſer, Esq;—an Elder brother of the Trinity House.

New Members.

City of London, Richard Oliver, Esq; in the room of William Beckford, Esq;

Scarborough, in Yorkshire, Sir James Pennyman, Bart. in the room of Fountayne Wentworth Obaldiston, Esq;

Gloucestershire, Sir William Guise, in the room of Thomas Tracy, Esq;

Wiltshire, Charles Penruddock, Esq; in the room of Thomas Goddard, Esq;

Ludlow, Thomas Herbert, Esq; in the room of Edward Herbert, Esq; his father.

Anglesea, William Steuart, Esq; in the room of Owen Myrick, Esq; all deceased.

Milborne Port, Lord Catherlough, in the room of Thomas Hutchins Medlycott, Esq; resigned.

Bill of Mortality from Oct. 28. *to* Nov. 27.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	777	1573	Males	985	2046
Females	796		Females	1061	

Whereof have died under two years old 727

Peck Loaf 2s 2d. ½

Between			
2 and 5	187	50 and 60	143
5 and 10	88	60 and 70	163
10 and 20	82	70 and 80	119
20 and 30	158	80 and 90	43
30 and 40	168	90 and 100	6
40 and 50	189		

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Geo. Fletcher,—Blaſſingbury, V. Kent.

Hon. and Rev. Dr. Cornwallis,—Preb. of Weſtminſter Cathedral.

Rev. Mr. Oram,—Leverington, *cum* Parſons Drove Chapel, Ely, and Northwold, R. R. Norfolk.

Rev. Henry Green,—Laindown, R. *cum* Baſilden Chapel, and Terring, V. Eſſex.

Rev. John Dickinſon,—Bexwell, R. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Wode,—to be Preacher at the Dutch Chapel in the Friary, St. James's.

Rev. Dr. Summer, elected Vice Chancellor of the Univerſity of Cambridge for the year enſuing.

B——KR——TS.

Albion Cox, Deptford, Smelter.
Wm. Hall, Weſtminſter, taylor.
J. Brookſhank, late of Alderſgate-ſtr. diſtil.
Ed. Chapman Bird, Weſtminſter, merch.
Tho. Armſtrong, Witham, Eſſex.
Alex. Mainſtone, London, oilman.
Tho. Maling, Crutched friars, merch.
Tho. Fothergill, London, merch.
Joſ Filee, Hampton, Middleſex, victualler.
Rich. Martin, St. Pancras, carpenter.
John Herring, St. Clement Danes, mercer.
Tho. Johnſon, Mincing Lane, Lon. taylor.
Jonath. Brough, St Clement Danes, bookſ.
R. Harding J. Goſling, Richmond, ironm.
David Jackſon, Durham, dealer.
Rob. Howard, Weſtminſter, merch.
John Nunn, Suffolk, malſter.
Louis Benoimont J. Johnſton, Lond. jewel.
T. Clarke, St. Dunſtan's in the W. coal mer.
J. Batſon, St. Dunſtan's, Stepney, ſhipbuil.
If. Mendes Beliſario, Goodman's-fiel. mer.
Wm. Kerr, St. Martin's in fields, bitmaker.
Wm. Weſton, Marybone, carpenter.
John Lamb, Worceſterſhire, malſter.
N. Poyntell, and Etheridge Fowler, Lombard-ſtreet, ſtationers.
Jn. and Wm. Croſbie, G. Bowden, Liverpool, merchants.
Enoch Booth the younger, Tunſtoll, potter.
Wm. Maddock, Wapping, hoſier.
T. Mallett, late of Deptford, Kent, ſhipwr.
James, Hidd, Liverpool, brazier.
Wm. Jackſon, Southwark, leather factor.
Francis Robins, Bath, ſtatuary.
J. Chandles, Wolverhampton, baker.
W. Kent, Braintree, Eſſex, dealer in corn.
Jeremiah Hooper, Preſbury, dealer.
T. Fletcher, late of Drury-lane, brewer.
R. Curtis, late of St. Giles's in the fields, vic.
John Mangnall, of Pilkington, and James Mangnall, of Manchester, Lancaſhire, Fuſtian manufacturers.

PRICES of STOCKS.

Nov. 2.		Nov. 29.
Bank Stock	118 a ½	132½
India Stock	197½	181
3 per Cent. reduced	78⅜	77½
3 per Cent. Conſol.	79¼	78½
4 per Cent. Conſol.	88⅜	87½
Long Ann.	24⅜	24¼
Lottery Tickets	14l. 8s.	18l. 5.

Mr. URBAN,

THE Hints which you received from me in 1767, and which you endeavoured to carry into execution, *for obtaining the prices of Corn throughout the kingdom*, are now adopted by government. I hope the plan will be attended with all the advantages that you ſuggeſt in your Magazine for July 1767, page 301; and that the prices will now be brought nearer upon a par in the diſtant counties. I am Sir, Yours, &c.

WM. ST—FI—D.

P. S. I hope ſoon to conſult you upon another ſubject, that may be made no leſs beneficial to the public.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

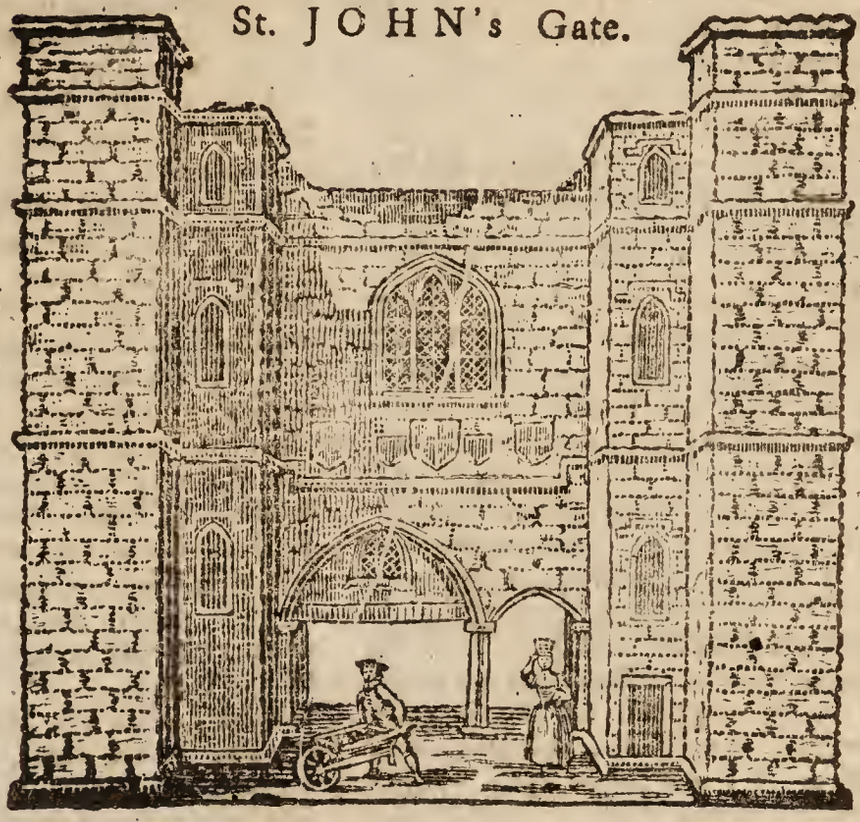
From Nov. 5, to Nov. 10, 1770.

Publiſhed by the Authority of Parliament.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	0	3	6	2	9	2	2	3	0
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	5	7	0	0	2	9	2	3	2	9
Surry	5	3	3	4	2	10	2	4	3	4
Hertford	4	10	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	7
Bedford	4	8	2	1	2	8	2	1	3	0
Cambridge	4	10	2	11	2	10	2	2	3	1
Huntingdon	4	3	0	0	2	4	1	9	2	6
Northampton	5	3	3	5	3	1	2	1	3	8
Rutland	5	2	3	9	3	4	2	1	2	10
Leiceſter	5	8	4	0	3	7	2	3	3	8
Nottingham	5	5	3	10	3	3	1	10	3	7
Derby	5	7	0	0	3	6	2	2	3	11
Stafford	6	0	4	5	3	5	2	2	4	2
Shropſhire	No Returns yet made.									
Hereford	5	6	3	10	2	5	1	7	2	9
Worceſter	5	11	3	5	3	4	2	5	3	11
Warwick	5	11	0	0	3	7	2	3	3	8
Glouceſter	5	10	0	0	2	11	1	10	3	0
Wiltſhire	5	7	3	10	2	8	2	1	3	6
Berks	5	6	4	0	2	6	2	2	2	11
Oxford	5	4	3	10	2	8	2	2	3	5
Bucks	5	1	0	0	2	9	2	1	2	10
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	4	5	3	4	2	8	2	1	2	9
Suffolk	No Return yet made.									
Norfolk	4	9	3	0	2	4	1	10	2	5
Lincoln	5	5	4	0	3	2	2	0	3	3
York	4	4	3	7	2	9	1	10	3	5
Durham	5	0	3	7	3	0	1	8	4	1
Northumberland	4	5	3	6	2	4	2	0	3	10
Cumberland	4	10	3	5	2	9	1	11	3	11
Weſtmoreland	5	5	4	0	3	1	1	11	3	10
Lancaſhire	5	2	0	0	2	10	1	10	3	6
Cheſhire	5	7	4	3	3	3	1	9	0	0
Monmouth	No Returns yet made.									
Somerſet	5	10	0	0	2	7	1	9	3	0
Devon	5	6	0	0	2	5	1	6	3	0
Cornwall	5	3	0	0	2	6	1	3	0	0
Dorſet	5	7	0	0	2	9	1	11	3	8
Hampſhire	5	2	0	0	2	6	2	3	3	11
Suſſex	4	8	0	0	2	7	2	5	3	3
Kent	5	1	3	4	2	8	2	0	2	6
WALES.										
North Wales	5	3	4	0	2	8	1	6	0	0
South Wales	5	2	3	9	2	9	1	3	3	5
GENERAL AVERAGE.										
Winchest. Buſhel	5	3	3	9	2	10	1	10	3	4
Quarter of 8 Buſhels.	42	0	30	0	22	8	14	8	26	8

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
PublicAdvertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
StJames'sChron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd'sEvening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 papers
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Mancheſter
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For DECEMBER, 1770.

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With a ſtriking Portrait of the late Lord Chancellor Cambden; and alſo a Plan, exhibiting a View of the delightful Situation of the City of Conſtantinople, on the Streight between the Helleſpont and the Sea of Mormora, commonly called the White Sea.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN'S GATE.

An Account of the Trial of Capt. Preſton, *at* Boſton *in* New-England.

THE Trial began on Wedneſday the 24th of October, and was continued from day to day, Sunday excepted, till Tueſday the 30th. The witneſſes who were examined on both ſides amounted to about 50. The Lawyers for the Crown were Mr. Barne and Mr. Samuel Quincy; for the priſoner, Mr. Auchmuty and Mr. John Adams. Each of them ſpoke three hours at leaſt. About Monday noon the Judges began their charge. Judge Trowbridge, who ſpoke firſt, entered largely into the contradictory accounts given by the witneſſes, and declared, that it did not appear to him that the priſoner gave orders to fire; but if the Jury ſhould think otherwiſe, and find it proved that he did give ſuch orders, the queſtion then would naturally be, What crime is he guilty of? They ſurely could not call it murder.—Here he explained the crime of murder in a very diſtinct manner, and gave it as his opinion, that by law the priſoner was not guilty of murder; obſerving, that the King had a right to ſend his troops here; that the Commanding Officer of theſe troops had a right to place a Centinel at the Cuſtom Houſe; that the Centinel placed there on the night of the 5th of March was in the King's peace; that he durſt not quit his poſt; that if he was inſulted or attacked, the Captain of the Guard had a right to protect him; that the priſoner and his party, who came there for that purpoſe, were in the King's peace; that while they were at the Cuſtom-houſe, for the purpoſe of protecting the Centinel, it was plainly proved that they had been aſſaulted by a great number of people; that the people aſſembled there were not in the King's peace, but were by law conſidered as a riotous mob, as they attacked the priſoner and his party with pieces of ice, ſticks, and clubs, and that even one of the witneſſes againſt him confeſſed he was armed with a Highland broadſword; that the rioters had knocked down one of the ſoldiers of the party, laid hold of ſeverel of their muſkets, and that, before the ſoldiers fired, the cry was, Knock them down! Kill them! Kill them! That all this was ſworn to by the witneſſes, and if the Jury believed them, the priſoner could not be found guilty of murder. He then proceeded to explain what the law conſidered as man-ſlaughter, and obſerved, as before, that if they gave credit to the witneſſes, who teſtified the aſſaults made on the priſoner and his party, they could not find him guilty of manſlaughter, and concluded with ſaying, that if he was guilty of any offence, it could only be excuſable homicide; that this was only founded on the ſuppoſition of the priſoner's having given orders to fire, for if this was not proved, they muſt acquit him.

Judge Oliver, who ſpoke next, began with repreſenting, in a very nervous and pathetic manner, the inſults and outrage which he, and the Court, through him, had received on a former occaſion, (meaning the trial of Richardſon,) for giving his opinion in a point of law; that, notwithſtanding, he was reſolved to do his duty to his God, his King, and his country; that he deſpiſed both inſults and threats, and that he would not forego a moment's peace of conſcience for the applauſe of millions. He agreed in ſentiment with the former Judge, that the priſoner was not guilty.

Judge Cuſhing ſpoke next, and agreed entirely with the other two, with regard to the priſoner's caſe.

Judge Lyndes concluded. He ſpoke a conſiderable time, and was of the ſame opinion with the other Judges. Towards the cloſe of his ſpeech he ſaid, "Happy I am to find, that after ſuch ſtrict examination, the conduct of the priſoner appears in ſo fair a light; yet I feel myſelf, at the ſame time, deeply affected, that this affair turns out ſo much to the diſgrace of every perſon concerned againſt him, and much to the ſhame of the town in general." The Jury returned their verdict, *Not Guilty*. He was immediately diſcharged, and is now in the Caſtle. Great numbers attended during the whole trial, which was carried on with a ſolemn decency.

Boſton, Nov. 17. In a meſſage of the 2d inſt. his Honour the Lieut. Governor informed both Houſes of Aſſembly, that "His Majeſty's fifth inſtruction to the Governor requires him to obſerve, that, in the paſſing of all laws, the ſtile of enacting the ſame be by the Governor, Council, and Houſe of Repreſentatives; and not other." The Houſe of Repreſentatives have taken the meſſage into their conſideration, and are of opinion, that the words *in General Court aſſembled*, are not merely words of form, but ſubſtance, and neceſſary to the validity of every act. In conſequence of which, the ſaid Houſe ſent an anſwer to the above meſſage, giving reaſons for their opinion; which produced from the Lieut. Governor another meſſage, in which among other things, his honour tells them,

"If your opinion had been well founded, I ſhould have thought it ſurpriſing, as well as unfortunate, that ſuch a diſcovery ſhould, during 30 years together, have eſcaped the Members of the ſeveral general aſſemblies, all the Gentlemen of the Law concerned in our executive Courts, and all the inhabitants of the Province in general. But it appears to me that there is not the leaſt foundation for your opinion."

The Lieut. Governor's meſſage was ſoon after followed by a meſſage from the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives to the Hon. Board, deſiring that all bills lying before the Board, and not paſſed, might be ſent down to the Houſe; and ſundry bills were accordingly ſent down, and the words to which his Honour took exception were taken out.

Several other meſſages and replies paſſed between the Lieut. Governor and the Houſe of Repreſentatives; and on the 17th inſt. the Houſe being met, the Secretary read and delivered a final meſſage from his Honour on the above ſubject: He then read the titles of the engroſſed bills to which his Honour had ſigned his conſent, and then prorogued the General Court of Aſſembly to Wedneſday the 2d day of January next.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
DECEMBER, 1770.

DEBATES *in a Newly eſtabliſhed* SOCIETY, *continued from* p. 493.

WEDNESDAY *January* 31, 1770.



R. D—d——ll moved, "that by the law of the land, and the known law and cuſtom of parliament, no perſon, elegible by common right, can be incapacitated by *vote* or *reſolution* of this Houſe, but by act of Parliament only"

Mr. *H—pd—n.* I riſe up, Sir, to ſecond the motion of my honourable friend, but all argument to prove the poſition ſeems to be precluded, for the thing to be proved is equally manifeſt with any axiom that can be laid down in order to prove it: the only doubt that I think can ariſe, or rather the only objection that can be urged to ſerve the purpoſes of thoſe who do not and cannot doubt, is concerning the expediency of giving the ſanction of a vote to a principle which cannot be controverted. In anſwer to this I ſhall only ſay, that ſuch a reſolution ſeems to be neceſſary as a barrier againſt any meaſures which are contrary to this principle, and a ſtandard or rule of this Houſe, by which any paſt meaſure may be judged of, without looking farther. Every wiſe and good legiſlature may be ſaid rather to declare what is right than preſcribe it. It was right that every man's life and property ſhould be inviolate before any law was made to ſecure them by puniſhing robbery and murder. The principles of this motion being built upon rectitude equally incontrovertible, is no reaſon why we ſhould not give them the ſanction of our authority.

Ld. C——e,

I have an objection to the Motion beſides that which has been juſt ſuggeſted to be the only one that can be brought: if we come to the reſolution propoſed, we ſhall incur the diſgrace and danger of a Houſe that is divided againſt itſelf, for it is diametrically oppoſite to the laſt reſolution which we came to in this very committee; I will not pay ſo bad a compliment to this Houſe as to ſuppoſe that ſuch reſolution was contrary to ſelf-evident principles of right, which are the foundation of all law, and therefore I cannot ſuppoſe with the honourable gentleman that the reſolution now moved for is conſonant to ſuch principles. I do not pretend that W—s is incapacitated by act of Parliament, yet I ſay that in my opinion he is legally incapacitated, and as in this particular my opinion agrees with a reſolution already paſt, I cannot concur in this motion for a contrary reſolution.

Sir C. Bb—s,

I agree that laws cannot make the difference between right and wrong, but they declare what is right and wrong, to prevent the artifices of ſophiſtry, and the labour of deduction, and they enforce the one and diſcourage the other by ſecuring advantages and inflicting puniſhment. The conſtituent parts of the legiſlature of this country are

well known; nothing is law that reſtrains common right, but what receives the ſanction of their united acts, and by laws which have received that ſanction, Judges and Juries, and even Houſes of Parliament, are regulated and reſtrained, as well as private individuals. The law of the land might have incapacitated W—s, by adjudging him to have forfeited his common right, and the laws of the land reſtrains us from incapacitating him, his common right remaining till ſuch law takes it away: I am therefore for precluding farther debates on this ſubject by the reſolution now moved for.

Mr. *R—e*,

We have already voted that the tranſaction in queſtion was *agreeable* to the law of the laad; to what purpoſe then is it for gentlemen to inſiſt that we are not at liberty to act *contrary* to the law of the land?

Mr. *H—rd*,

Gentlemen have objected to the motion of my worthy friend, by ſaying that the Houſe would, by the reſolution propoſed, be divided againſt itſelf; but as two negatives are known to make an affirmative, I ſhall give my vote for the motion, upon his principles, that the Houſe may *not* be divided againſt itſelf. We voted the return of W——s as legally elected to be right, and we afterwards voted that he was not capable of election, thus were we divided againſt ourſelves, but if now we vote that W——s was not incapable of election, we ſhall unvote the contradiction, and ſo get right at laſt. If the reſolution of this Houſe incapacitated W——s, how came the Sheriffs not to be bound by it? the truth is, the Sheriffs were neither bound by it, nor even ſuppoſed to be bound by it, by thoſe who inſiſted that the vote was law; they were bound by the laws of the land and their oaths, and ſuch was the force of this truth, that it was aſſented to by neceſſity, and the aſſent declared before its conſequences were ſeen. We have been told by an honourable gentleman (O——w,) that the ſenſe of many reſpectable and uninfluenced perſons without doors was declared to be with the Houſe in the rejection of W——s, upon a ſuppoſition that our vote incapacitated; but will that gentleman abide by his declaration, will he now ſtand forth and ſay that no influence was uſed in the county to which he particularly alludes! will he ſay that no honours were conferred on preſent in the Surry addreſs? will he ſay that Jen——g, and W——o, and R——d H——m were not made Knights upon the occaſion?

Bl—ſt—n,

I think it incumbent upon me to declare, that in my opinion, this Houſe is competent in the caſe of elections, and that there is no appeal from its competence to the law of the land. There are caſes in which the other Houſe is competent: if the Houſe of Lords in theſe laws ſhould determine contrary to the law of the land, what is the remedy? and what is the remedy if the Privy Council, or the Court of Delegates ſhould make ſuch a determination? If ſuch reſolutions of the Lords, the Council and the Delegates are final, why not the reſolutions of this Houſe? As to the queſtion whether expulſion does of itſelf imply incapacity, I have never anſwered it in the affirmative, neither have I ever declared the contrary. I did not vote in the queſtion laſt year, and I ſhall not, by any vote that I may now give, be included in that queſtion.

Sol. Gen. D—n—g,

If it had not been too late I ſhould have ſpoken in the laſt debate, in anſwer to a learned gentleman, (Mr. M——n,) who among other perſons that are allowed to be incapacitated, and yet are not incapacitated by law, mentioned paupers. I ſhall therefore now take up the queſtion, and deliver it as my opinion that paupers are incapacitated by law; paupers

pers from the firſt æra of *votery* were excluded. The law has vertually excluded them by having never given them a right. None had a right to vote for members, who could not contribute to pay them, for at that time it is well kuown the members had wages for their ſervice; certificate men, as they are called, were alſo excluded for the ſame reaſon; they were ſuppoſed to be reſidents of the place whence the certificate came, as they were liable at any time to be claimed by that pariſh. As an argument to prove that expulſion incapacitates in this Houſe it was ſaid that a perſon expelled a corporation for perjury, is not qualified for being replaced; but though I admit the fact, I deny the inference; ſuch a perſon's incapacity does not ariſe from his expulſion, but his perjury. That expulſion incapacitates ſeems now indeed to be given up: and it ſeems clear to me that if expulſion does not incapacitate, the Houſe, of itſelf, cannot create incapacity. If in W——s's caſe you have acted agreeably to the reſolution now propoſed, you ought to thank thoſe who made the motion; and if not, you ought to thank them for offering you a line of direction in future times.

Dr. H—y,

I am always ſorry to differ from the learned gentleman who ſpoke laſt, but I muſt ſay, that in my opinion, expulſion does imply incapacity; if not, the pretended right of this Houſe to expel is altogether nugatory and ineffectual, and amounts to nothing more than a right of declaring a mere ſpeculative difference of opinion from that of the electors of a county; a right which is as amply enjoyed and exerciſed in every Coffee-houſe-club, as in this aſſembly.

J—e B——ſt—e ſupported the opinion of Dr. H—y, and was anſwered by Mr. E. B—ke, Mr. B—ke was anſwered by Mr. A—b—r, and Mr. B—ke replied: Mr. C——s F—x ſpoke in anſwer to Mr. B—ke, but the topic has been ſo exhauſted, that the ſpeeches verbatim would neither contain any thing new, or exhibit any thing in a new light.

Lord N——h then ſpoke to the following effect.

Expulſion is certainly one of the oldeſt rights of this Houſe, and it cannot be denied that expulſion has hitherto rendered the party incapable of ſitting in the ſame Houſe; will you then condemn the judgments of Parliament? paſs a vote of condemnation extrajudicially without any caſe before you? Surely ſuch a vote will be a reproach to your own acts, and throw an indelable diſgrace upon your proceedings in a future Seſſion: It is not the Miniſtry but the H—ſe of C——s that is concerned in this debate, and therefore *I move to leave the Chair*; my intention however is not to put an end to the Committee, but only to this queſtion, and if my preſent motion is carried, I will then move to revive the Committee. [This motion not being ſeconded the debate went on]

Mr. W—d—r—n,

When this Committee ſat laſt, the concluſion that it came to concerning this queſtion, was in every reſpect ſtrange and unnatural. The reſolution now moved for will put all right. An honourable gentleman aſks, will the H—ſe of C——s cenſure and diſgrace itſelf? let me aſk in my turn will the H—ſe of C——s compoſe the minds of the people? will they recover the good opinion and confidence of thoſe whom ſome gentlemen have been pleaſed to call, the rabble, the baſe-born, the ſcum of the earth?

Mr. Th—r—e,

As the argument now ſeems to be carried on by queſtions, I ſhall aſk in my turn, how came the H—ſe of C——s to determine who ſhould ſit among them formerly, if they cannot determine who ſhall ſit among them now? how came they to determine that the At——n—y G——l, the S——l—r G——l, and the M——rs in C——ry could not ſit here, becauſe they might poſ-

ſibly

ſibly be called upon to attend the Houſe of L— ; and how came this determination to be acquieſced in till theſe perſons were re-admitted by a ſubſequent vote? There is a well-known caſe, which ſhews it to be ſo in the time of Queen Elizabeth, that of the Sollicitor General [Onſlow] who was choſen Speaker.

Mr, *T--r--e* was anſwered by Mr. Serjeant *G---n*, who obſerved, that the Houſe had a power of reſtraining its Members, as to rights which interfered with their duty and ſituation, as members, either in point of attendance or independance; but that it did by no means follow, that it could deprive them of their common-right; and therefore the inſtances which had been given, with reſpect to the Attorney and Sollicitor-general, and Maſters in Chancery, were not in point.

Mr. *B--kf--d*, Lord Mayor of London, ſaid, that the Parliament ſhould have done in this caſe as it did with the South Sea Directors, who were incapacitated by a bill. Corporations are the creatures of the crown; we, ſaid he, are the creatures of the people; and however ſome Gentlemen may affect to leſſen their importance, by opprobrious names, the greateſt raſcals will be found to be thoſe in laced coats. He that has forty ſhillings a year, is as good a man, and has the ſame rights in this country, a he that has an annual revenue of two thouſand pounds. I never look for honeſty either at St. Giles's, or St. James's.

Mr. B—kf—d was anſwered by Mr. St—l—y; and Mr. de G—y ſpeaking on the ſame ſide, occaſionally obſerved, that *the Petitioners had nothing to loſe, but a great deal to get; that all who ſubſcribed the Petitions were in that Predicament.* Upon this he was called to order by Mr. Sheriff T—ſh—d, who aſked what the Gentleman meant by the ſubſcribers of petitions having nothing to loſe, and much to get.

This produced a warm altercation, in which the Committee loſt ſight of the Queſtion, and never recovered it. Mr. C—w—l, and Lord B--g--n exchanged ſome expreſſions of quick reſentment, and Col. B—é then ſpoke to the following effect:

The Premier has reſigned, and it may be ſaid of him, "that nothing in his *office*, became him like the quitting it." There was ſome honour as well as prudence, in leaving a diſtempered Adminiſtration, in which he muſt give and receive infection. A noble Lord, who has ſucceeded to the danger and diſgrace, ſaid in a former debate, that it was not ambition, but the hope of doing good, which induced him to accept of the office he held: And it is not much to his honour or our comfort, that they were the very words of Oliver Cromwell, when he did this nation the favour to accept the Protectorſhip. I ſuppſe Lord N——th is now firſt Lord of the Treaſury, Privy-Seal, Commander in Chief, a double Lord of the Admiralty, Vice Treaſurer of Ireland, and perhaps Lord High Chancellor; for I do not find that any body elſe will take the Seals.

Lord N—h replied with great ſpirit and good humour; The Gentleman does me honour in deviating from this great queſtion, to mention a man of ſo little conſequence as myſelf: As to the noble Duke, whoſe merit I know, and whoſe merit he ſeems diſpoſed to acknowledge from the moment that he went out of office, he is not much obliged to him for his compliment, though perhaps, it is the greateſt he can pay him. As to places, a ſubject upon which that Gentleman and his party are particularly eloquent; it is true, that many are now vacant, which I hope will be ſoon filled up with men of ability.——Will the Hon. Gentleman have one?—I wiſh he would.

Col. *B——é.* Places muſt certainly go a begging, when they are offered to ſo inſignificant a man as I am. No, Sir, I refuſe them with contempt.

The late Mr. *G—v—e* then made an attempt to recover the queſtion, and ſaid, "I fear both Houſes have been guilty of wilful error. I have ſat thirty years in Parliament, and I think I cannot be miſtaken; I ſpeak from what I have ſeen, and I am ſor-

ry

1. Constantinople.
2. Seraglio.
3. St. Sophia.
4. Ahmed's Mosque.
5. Seven Towers.
6. Suburb Tabachana.
7. Greek Chapel.
8. Village Mevlahane.
9. Dt. Tobschiler Kqy.
10. Suburb Ejub.
11. Dt. Haskoy.
12. Dt. Terstana.
13. Naval Arsnal
14. Galata.
15. Suburb Pera.
16. Dt. Tophana.
17. Village Fenducklu.
18. Garden Tolmanbachisca.
19. Village Besiktasch.
20. Dt. Ortakqy.
21. Dt. Ischanaklimani.
22. Kuratschechme.
23. Village Arnaut Kqy.
24. Garden Bebek.
25. Village Kajalar.
26. Castle and Village Rumelihissary.
27. Village Baltalimani.
28. Dt. Emir Kqy & Isleinia.
29. Dt. Seni Kqy.
30. Dt. Terapia.
31. Dt. Kieffelkqy.
32. Dt. Bujukdere.
33. Dt. Sarijer.
34. Two Dardanels.
35. Greek Monastry.
36. Two Fares or Lanthorns were y Canal joins the Black Sea.
37. Pompey's Column.
38. An Old ruin'd Castle.
39. Village Kavak.
40. An Old Country House of the Sultan.
41. Village Ialikqy.
42. Dt. Bajajas.
43. A Country Palace of y Sultan.
44. Village Indschirli Kqy.
45. Garden Tschibukli bachtscha.
46. Village Kanlitscha.
47. Castle Anadoli Hefsar & Village.
48. Garden Ischendelibachtscha.
49. Village Wanli Afendi.
50. Garden Kutbachtscha.
51. Village Tschengel Kqy.
52. Dt. Stauros.
53. Dt. Kuschun.
54. Town Scutary.
55. Leanders Tower.
56. Seudars Seraglio.
57. Village Gude Rel or Cuicedon.
58. Garden Fenerbachtschasi & Have to Light Ships in the White Sea.
59. Village Maltepe.
60. Island Bujukada.
61. Island Chalki.
62. Eland Kinali.
63. Eland Tauschan adalar.
64. Isle Borgas
65. Greek Church near y Village St. Dimitri.
66. A Sheep fold.
67. Village Sandive.
68. Kiathana, a Paper Mill, a Village, & an Old Country Palace of y Sultan.
69. Village Bellgrad where y chief reservoir of the Water used at Constantinople.
70. Hamlet Kumrykqy.
71. Dt. Bachtschekqy.
72. Dt. Borgas.
73. Three Sluces which Retain the Water of Bellgrad.
74. Old Aequeducts.
75. The Principal Sluce, near Constantinople on the Walls of the City Ejup.

A Scale of 3 Italian Miles.
1 2 3

EUXINE
OR
BLACK SEA

CANAL

MORMORA
OR
WHITE SEA

A Plan of
CONSTANTINOPLE,
Places adjacent and
Canal of the
BLACK SEA.
Engrav'd for the Gent. Mag. Dec.r
1770.

I. Lodge sculp.

ry for it. Thoſe that ſay all they like, may chance to hear what they do not like.

Mr *L—tt—l.* It is very true, Sir, that thoſe who ſay all they like, may chance to hear what they do not like. The Hon. Gentleman, I believe, will not much like to hear, that having been traduced by a libel, I found, upon the examination of a printer, that it came from a near relation of that Hon, Gentleman.

M. *G—nv—le.* Let him make the charge good—appoint a committee to enquire — I declare that I never was concerned either directly or indirectly in any ſuch libel, let it have been traced to whom it would.

Sir *G——t E——t* then ſpoke warmly, and with ſome relation to the queſtion; he concluded by ſaying, that there ſeemed to be a combination to ſweep away the old furniture of St. James's, and to ſweep away that Houſe.

Mr. *Wh—w—th* declared the conſtitution to be *totally annihilated*, and Mr. *C—n—ſh* offered ſomething in favour of the queſtion, upon which Mr. Sheriff *S—wb—ge* got up, but inſtead of ſpeaking in reply to Mr. *C—n—ſh*, he took up what had paſſed between Mr. *L—tt—ll* and Mr. *G—nv—le.* He ſpoke to this effect:

Mr. L——tt——ll told me that a printer ſaid, I had indemnified him for printing a libel on Mr. L—tt—ll, and Mr. Sheriff T—n—d; but upon enquiry, the printer utterly denied it.

Mr. *L——tt——ll.* One man who was in office under the late Chancellor, I think he was a Secretary, fell upon his knees to me, and begged mercy! crying out, Good God! What will not the rage of party do!

Mr. *G—nv—le.* I deſire that the Houſe will appoint a Committee, to enquire whether I have ever been concerned in a libel, and who has.

Mr. *L—tt—ll.* I did not charge that Gentleman.

Mr. *G——s*, (a Maſter in Chancery). I know very well who the Hon. Gentleman means by the man in office, the Secretary. It is true, that Lord C——n brought him in under him, when he was Chief Juſtice; but at that time he ſcarce knew him. His Lordſhip, imagining that he might continue long upon the bench he then filled, appointed this man his aſſociate, when Lord C——n became Chancellor, the man loſt his place, and to make him ſome recompence, he was appointed a Secretary; but his Lordſhip did by no means approve his behaviour, in printing the letters between Mr. *L—tt—ll* and Dr. *K——y*, and if any complaint had been made, he would have diſmiſſed him.

Mr. *W—lſi—m.* The noble Lord who was hinted at by Mr. L-tt--ll, in what he has alledged againſt a near relation of Mr. G-nv--le's, [Lord T——e] has given me authority to ſay, that he knew nothing of the letters which he calls libels.

The debate thus terminated, having continued 'till near one o'clock, the Houſe broke up.

[*To be continued.*]

A Deſcription of CONSTANTINOPLE. *With a Plan of the Situation of that magnificent City.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, is the antient Byzantium; it is ſituated on the European ſide of the Boſphorus or Streight between the White Sea and the famous Helleſpont. Pera, Galata, and Tophana, which form the ſuburbs on the Aſiatic ſide, are wholly inhabitted by Chriſtians, many of whom, tho' divided from it by a ſea no broader than the broadeſt part of the Thames, never enter the gates of Conſtantinople, being intimidated by the rude behaviour of the *Levents*, a claſs of men, ten times more bruitiſh than the watermen of other great cities.

The women, in particular, ſeldom chuſe to enter the city, as they are not permitted ſo to do but in a kind of veil, which covers them from head to foot, and which is very troubleſome to thoſe who are not accuſtomed to wear it.

Conſtantinople, has ſcarce any fortifications againſt an attack by ſea; and were it not for the ſtrong caſtles of the Dardanelles, and the difficulty of paſſing the Gut, on the borders of which they are ſituated, the inhabitants could make no better a defence againſt an invaſion, than the citizens of London, without a fleet to protect them.

The

The Constantinopolitans are sensible of their weakness, and keep the Christians as a kind of Hostages, who, if the Turks themselves are in danger, will most assuredly fall the first victims.

Of all the descriptions that have yet been given of this celebrated city, that of Lady Wortley Montague, seems to be the most authentic, and the most picturesque. The pleasure of going in a barge to Chelsea, says that Lady, is not comparable to that of rowing upon the Canal of Constantinople, where, for twenty miles together down the Bosphorus, the most beautiful variety of prospects present themselves. The Asiatic side is covered with fruit trees, villages, and the most delightful landskips in nature; on the European side stands Constantinople, situated on seven hills.—The unequal heights make it seem as large again as it is, (tho' one of the largest cities in the world) showing an agreeable mixture of gardens, pine and cypress trees, palaces, mosques, (of which last there are no less than 6000, in Constantinople) and public building raised one above another with a most beautiful appearance of symmetry.

The Seraglio stands upon a point of land running into the sea, and is a palace of prodigious extent, but as Dr. Busching says, is rather a collection of palaces and apartments joined together by the several Emperors, than one uniform building. It has however a most delightful appearance, being covered with lead, and its towers magnificently guilt.

The next, remarkable structure is that of St. Sophia which is of very difficult access. This was formerly a Christian Church, and the remains of the Saints are still visible in Mosaic work, being no otherwise defaced than by time, it being absolutely false that the Turks defaced all the images they found on their conquest of the city. The Dome of this Mosque is said to be 113 feet in diameter, built upon arches sustained by vast pillars of marble, the pavement and stair case marble. There are two rows of galleries supported by marble pillars, and the whole roof is Mosaic work, but in a very decayed condition.

Many of the Turkish Mosques are more perfect in their structure than this of St. Sophia, but none held in so much veneration by the Turks. That of Sultan Solyman is an exact square with four fine towers in the angles; in the middle is a noble cupola; and two lesser cupolas at the end also supported by elegant pillars. Under the great cupola is a fountain adorned with such beautiful pillars as seem to exceed the colouring of nature, and to have received their tint by art; on one side is the pulpit of white marble, and on the other the little gallery for the Grand Signior. A fine stair case leads to it, and it is built up with gilded lattices. At the upper end is a sort of altar, where the name of God is written; and, before it, stand two candlesticks as high as a man, with wax candles as thick as three common flambeaux. The pavement is spread with fine carpets, and the mosque illuminated with a vast number of lamps. The Court leading to it is very spacious, with galleries of marble and green columns, covered with twenty eight leaded cupolas on the two sides, and a fine fountain of basons in the middle. This description may serve for all the mosques in Constantinople.

After seeing the Seraglio and the Mosques, the next great object of curiosity is the Atlerdan. This was the Hippodrome in the reign of the Greek Emperors. In the middle of it is a brazen column of three serpents twisted together, with their mouths gaping. 'Tis impossible to learn why so odd a pillar was erected; the Grecks can tell nothing but fabulous legends when they are asked the meaning of it, and there is no sign of its having ever had any inscription. At the upper end is an obelysk of porphory probably brought from Egypt, the hieroglyphicks all very entire, but very unintelligible.

The exchanges are all noble buildings, full of fine covered alleys, the greatest part supported with pillars and kept wonderfully neat. Every trade has its distinct alley where the merchandize is disposed in the same order as in the new Exchange of London. The Besisten, or jewellers quarter, shows so much riches, such vast quantities of diamonds and all kinds of precious stones, that they dazle the sight. The embroiderers quarter is also very glittering, and people walk there as much for curiosity as business.

Constantinople has suffered much by fires, some of which have at times laid waste one third of the city. It is supposed to contain 800,000 inhabitants; but the plague, by which it is annually visited, carries off an incredible number. The only defences on the side of the Black Sea are a strong castle commanding the entrance to Constantinople, and over-against it another in Natolia, but these would make but a slender defence if attacked by the united squadrons of the Russian men of war.

Extract of a Letter in the Gordian Knot, Vol. ii. Let. 124. By Mr. Griffith.*

With Remarks, by a Lady,

Sir THO. MEDWAY to Mr. SUTTON.

**** "I WAS ſo very ingenuous as to let my wife into a ſecret, which few men perhaps know, and fewer ſtill chuſe to acknowledge, that the Taliſman lies entirely in their keeping. They are *his* manners, *his* attentions, *his* conduct, chiefly that muſt form the ſpell and bind the enchantment. A huſband quits the character of a lover too ſoon, if he quits it at all. Is there no tye of gratitude due to a benefactor after we have obtained his laſt favour? A man ſhould conſider ſuch a connection as an obligation, rather than a duty. His ſpirit may be too proud for the latter; but that very pride will render him humble enough for the former. Let him never ſuffer any man to be more obliging, polite, or gallant to his wife than himſelf; not by reſtraining others, but by exerting himſelf. Let him reflect, that while he is inſuring her affections, he is confirming his own; for an habit of obliging others, naturally ſtrengthens our attachment towards them; ſo that he becomes a double gainer by every favour conferred, and virtue becomes her own reward. Huſbands ſhould be careful to keep up a ſpirit of gallantry towards their wives, in order to preſerve on both ſides an elegant bond of union, politeneſs, and fond ſenſations. Surely a wife is an object worthy of *les petits ſoins*, as well as of the higher duties; and it is by theſe leſſer aſſiduities, conſtant attentions, and little offices, though ſo trifling in themſelves, that a ſincere paſſion manifeſts itſelf more than by the greater acts of liberality and kindneſs. For Love, contrary to every other paſſion, ſhows itſelf more in ſmall things than in great."

REMARKS.

The ſentiments diſperſed through this work well deſerve to be peruſed by every philoſophical and feeling Reader though a novel, and indeed it contains ſome improbable events in the ſtory-way. But ſurely the Author merits the thanks of all the Fair Sex, for a generoſity unequally by any other writer, and if he is juſt in his opinion, and right in his advice to huſbands; he alſo merits their attention. And though the general cuſtom contradicts his ſyſtem, yet the conſequences of ſuch cuſtom juſtify his hypotheſis; for does not the prevailing gallantry of married men to every woman, except their wives, naturally lead to intrigue? As does alſo that arbitrary law, which forbids a man ever to dance with the woman whom the day before he *ſolemnly vowed to love and honour, ſo long as they both ſhould live.*——It to make dancing agreeable, ſome degree of paſſion muſt be excited, and that ſuch paſſion cannot be excited but by a new object of admiration, it would then ſeem as if dancing ſhould be confined to thoſe only who have hearts to give and to receive; for love will maintain his empire over balls; and if he were baniſhed, they would become very inſipid and unanimated entertainments. However it is by no means intended that common civilities, and agreeable complaiſences ſhould not paſs promiſcuouſly in the ſociety of married and unmarried; but that when preference becomes neceſſary, it ſhould fall where nature and duty dictate; and that faſhion ſhould not exclude the pleaſure of an habitual cuſtom, between the married parties, to oblige and accommodate each other. Theſe ſentiments, none but avowed libertines will chuſe to contravert; then why do the gentrality act diametrically contrary? and ſuddenly throw off all lover-like behaviour and concern, and immediately transfer thoſe engaging manners, where they ought not to be expected, given, or received. A wild Indian, does not in ſuch ſort forſake his choſen mate; but honeſt nature, which alone determines his choice, alſo regulates his conduct, and it is only when he is offended with his partner, that he caſts her off, and attaches himſelf to another. Our refinements, if ſcrutenized, will be found nearer allied to vice, than delicacy: And though the abſurdities here mentioned are obvious to the reaſonable, the tender, and the wiſe, who would glory in the character of good and affectionate huſbands, yet the general laugh at the thought of a man's ever dancing with his own wife, overcomes reaſon, and probably inclination ſometimes! and after all, where is the ridicule? An affectionate wife complies with reluctance, when ſhe gives her hand to a ſtranger, rather than to him, who by nature was deſigned as her choſen and only guardian. It is having too much confidence in human nature to imagine it is not *rogue enough* to be tempted by thoſe avowed aſſiduities from gallants, and the expected neglects of huſbands, and the conſtant opportunities afforded for gallantry, to produce that

* See p. 264 Note—in which for *the moral league or order of* men, read *order of* merit.

that propenſity to *intrigue*, which ſhows itſelf ſo atrociouſly at preſent in the higher ranks of people, with whom this ſpecious of good breeding is moſt prevalent.

Mr. URBAN,

I WAS very lately, for the firſt time, at the Chapel of the ASYLUM for deſerted Female Children and Orphans, in St. George's Fields; an inſtitution, in every reſpect affecting and amiable. The place, the objects, the oeconomy, the performance of divine ſervice in the deſk and pulpit, (particularly the latter) failed not powerfully to ſtrike me and my companions, who were equally ſtrangers with myſelf to the place till that time. There is always ſomething, Mr. *Urban*, in the very trifling common prattle of children, which to me is entertaining. But, to liſten, (as in this refuge of infant woes) to the mouths of babes and almoſt ſucklings, pouring forth the praiſes of God in the higheſt, and their gratitude for man's good will, is a ſituation, capable of gratifying every nobler paſſion. There was one of the little band particularly, whoſe performance caught every attention; and it was delightful no leſs to hear her voice, than to ſee the effect it had on all preſent. I can ſpeak affectingly for your correſpondent. May thouſands like him find pleaſure in viſiting this houſe of mercy. I am, &c. PHILADELPHUS.

Critical Remarks on ſome Paſſages of M. de Voltaire. *Continued from* p. 510.

IT is amazing that thoſe writers who ſo often calumniate the Jews, and impute to them without ſcruple, and without foundation, the moſt ſhocking crimes, ſhould obſtinately refuſe to believe a crime too true, which the moſt ancient of their books relates, and which all their records atteſt.

"*Is it poſſible*, ſay they, *is it conceivable, that Aaron and the Hebrews, after all thoſe ſignal miracles, of which they had juſt been witneſſes, and he the fellow-worker, ſhould have proſtituted their incenſe to a vain idol?*"

It muſt be owned that this unbelief, like many others, of which the Hebrews were guilty, is moſt aſtoniſhing, and argues in that people, an untowardneſs of mind, and an hardneſs of heart that are very uncommon. Thus the books of Moſes are full of the ſharpeſt and bitterſt reproaches, which he uttered without ceaſing. But why ſhould this be deemed impoſſible?

Theſe writers judge, no doubt, of the Hebrews by themſelves. But, firſt, they do themſelves wrong; their minds are poliſhed and enlightened; but the Hebrews were *barbarians*.

Beſides, can they anſwer for their own hearts? Have they *exactly* calculated all the obſtacles that may there be raiſed againſt the efficacy of miracles, the weakneſs natural to man, the force of paſſions, the blindneſs of prejudices, the errors of a proud philoſophy, which wrangles on every thing, and would ſubject every thing to its feeble lights?

Why ſhould the ſight of ſome miracles influence thoſe whom all the wonders, of which they are daily witneſſes, do not influence; the grand appearance of nature, more ſtriking to the wiſe than the ſea opened, the water guſhing from rocks, and Sinai re-echoing the ſound of the trumpet, and the noiſe of thunders? Let them look within, and ſee whether their deſires were always pure, and their actions innocent. What! full of ſublime ideas of the ſanctity of the natural law, and of the obedience due to the ſupreme legiſlator, who has planted it in their hearts; eye-witneſſes of his works, and breathing only by his bounty, they dare to tranſgreſs his commands; and yet they cannot comprehend how the Hebrews could violate them, after ſo many miracles. The one is not more inconceivable than the other.

In truth, neither the moſt ſtriking miracles, nor the moſt aſtoniſhing wonders of nature, can make a man invariably good. All depends on the diſpoſitions of thoſe who behold them. While right minds diſcover in both the finger of the Almighty, and evident marks of his wiſdom and goodneſs, how many are ſo wicked and preſumptuous, as to aſcribe them to fraud and cunning, to blind chance or neceſſity. How many are ſo dull and ſenſeleſs, the ſlaves of habit and paſſions, as to regard them only with a ſtupid indifference, without drawing any concluſions from them for the government of their lives, or elſe to contradict every day by their conduct the conſequences which they had drawn?

In ſhort, thoſe writers, who look on miracles as ſo many abſurdities, and who deny not only the exiſtence, but the poſſibility of them, ſeem very incapable of determining their power over the human heart. Accordingly, *theſe great oppoſers of Revelation* diſagree much on this ſubject among themſelves. If ſome of them are perſuaded that miracles would

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be irreſiſtible, others have a very different opinion. *Cure the lame*, ſays one of them; *make the dumb to ſpeak*; *raiſe the dead*; *I will not be frightened* *. This man is certainly well convinced, that he could withſtand miracles, and that probably he would not yield to them. How can it be proved, that among the Hebrews, there were not ſome heads conſtructed like this Philoſopher's, which, though they reaſoned ill, might think themſelves, like him, *more ſure of their reaſoning then of their eyes?*

The prodigies wrought for the Hebrews, and before their eyes, tho' they made their apoſtacy more criminal, neither made it impoſſible nor inconceivable. Miracles do not ſubject the Will, any more than the wonders of nature; and for having ſeen them, or even wrought them, we ceaſe not to be men, that is, weak and ſinful. Is this information neceſſary for Chriſtians? Muſt they be told that God can communicate his power to men, without diminiſhing their weakneſs? But to proceed.

M. de Voltaire ſays, that "*if it is objected to theſe writers, that the pillars of the Tabernacle were of braſs, and the capitals of maſſy ſilver, they anſwer*, &c."

They may be aſſured, that no one will object to them, that *the pilars of the Tabernacle were of braſs*; and that, for a very plain reaſon; becauſe they were not ſo.—No, the pillars of the Tabernacle *were not of braſs*. If M. de Voltaire's critics think ſo, they are miſtaken: they were of Shittim-wood †. Let him read the text, (*Exod.* xxvi. 32.) or what tranſlation he pleaſes, and he will be convinced of it. Such too, were their capitals: they were not, as his writers ſay; *of maſſy ſilver*; they were *of Shittim-wood, overlaid with gold.*

True it is, that there were then, not in the Tabernacle, but in the court of it, which is not the ſame thing, fifty-ſix pillars, deſigned to ſupport the hangings which incloſed it. If he means them, he ſhould have expreſſed himſelf more clearly; and beſides, even theſe fifty-ſix pillars were no more of braſs than the others.

It muſt be owned, that the Vulgate ſeems to intimate, that they were; but if it does, it is miſtaken ‡, and this is one of the faults from which that verſion is not free, even in the opinion of the Romiſh Doctors.

In fact, beſides that it is by no means probable that Moſes would have loaded the Iſraelites, in their marches, with the weight of ſo many brazen pillars; it may be obſerved, that no mention is made of them in the general enumeration of the works of that metal. Could they have been forgotten, if they had been made of it? But the Hebrew text ſays not that they were; in this reſpect the Jewiſh and Chriſtian interpreters agree. They all think that thoſe pillars which M. de Voltaire calls *of braſs*, as well as their capitals, which he makes *of maſſy ſilver*, were only of wood overlaid with thin plates of ſilver, or decorated with light ornaments of the ſame metal. If he conſults the verſions of the learned Le Clerc, Houbigant, &c. he will ſee that the text is thus tranſlated.

Theſe Critics ſhould not have objected to thoſe pillars, but to the Tabernacle, and to all that depended on it, the Ark and the Altar of Incenſe, overlaid with gold; the Candleſtick with ſeven branches, the Mercy-Seat, and the Cherubims of pure gold, the precious Stones, the Wool ſtained with the moſt beautiful colours, &c. in a word, all thoſe magnificent works which Moſes deſcribes, and which give us ſo high an idea of the progreſs of the arts, in an age when Greece was yet barbarous. This they ought to have mentioned, if they had been candid; and this proves much better than M. de Voltaire's pretended pillars of braſs, that the Hebrews, at Mount Sinai, had not loſt all the arts, and were not reduced to the indigence which he ſuppoſes.

His Critics, he proceeds, "*reply*, "*that thoſe works might have been ordered in the wilderneſs, but that they* "*were not executed till happier times.*"

In what times? Under Moſes, or Joſhua, or the Kings: Will they be ſo good as to inform us? Will they pleaſe to tell us, why the Scripture has ſpoken

* Obſerve the fine harmony that prevails among theſe Gentlemen. *We would not reſiſt miracles*, ſays one; *I would not be frightened*, ſays another. Thus theſe *ſages* agree.

† This Shittim wood, was probably a kind of Acacia, which grows commonly in Egypt, and in the deſerts of Arabia. It is a beautiful black, and much reſembles Ebony. See *Thevenot*. "Theſe trees, ſays St. Jerom, reſemble the white thorn in their colour and leaves."

‡ One of M. de Voltaire's artifices (as has been elſewhere obſerved) is to charge the Text with the faults of the Verſions, and the Text and the Verſions with the blunders of the Commentators

ſo fully of thoſe works in an æra when they did not exiſt, and has ſaid nothing of them at the time when they were made?

But, not to confine ourſelves to mere conjectures, let us open Exodus, and there we ſhall ſee Moſes not only receiving a command for them in every minute circumſtance *, but alſo the execution of that command related as minutely †. We ſhall there ſee this Holy Legiſlator exhorting the Hebrews to conſecrate to the Lord, on that occaſion, whatever they had moſt valuable, to chuſe the ableſt artiſts, to give deſigns, to ſuperintend the work, to receive the rich gifts which were offered him with ſuch emulation and eagerneſs, that he was obliged to forbid them to bring more. we ſhall there ſee, that, when the work was finiſhed, God commanded him to erect the Tabernacle, to place in it the Ark, the golden Candleſtick, &c. and that theſe commands were executed the firſt month of the ſecond year, after the departure from Egypt. We ſhall find that all the ſucceeding part of the Pentateuch, and even all the ſcripture, ſuppoſes that the Ark was then made, as well as the Tabernacle, and all the utenſils neceſſary for worſhip; and yet theſe Critics coolly tell us, that thoſe works were not executed till ſome pretended happier times, which they imagine without being able to point them out. Which therefore ought to have the preference, a relation ſo circumſtantial, ſo poſitive; or aſſertions void of proofs?

But, ſay M. de Voltaire's Critics, "*The Hebrews in the Wilderneſs were* "*a poor people, who wanted every* "*thing. Is it credible, that they could* "*have made all theſe magnificent* "*works?*"

We ſhall not conſent to the change which theſe writers would artfully put upon us. That the Hebrews, after having wandered thirty or forty years in the wilderneſs, were unable to defray the expence of ſo much magnificence, may be true: but is this the point in queſtion? By no means. The queſtion is, to know, whether they were able when they came to Sinai, that is three or four months after their departure from Egypt.

Now theſe people had inhabited for 200 years the moſt fertile canton of that rich and flouriſhing country. Intelligent huſbandmen, laborious artiſans, active merchants, they had there long enjoyed the favour of the ſovereigns and the protection of government. The very oppreſſion which their prodigious increaſe and proſperity had drawn upon them, had not prevented them, in the hours of relaxation, from cultivating commerce and the arts, and from living in a kind of plenty, which they too often regretted. They had at length quitted Egypt: But how? After having had time to ſell what they could not remove, taking with them their flocks and their beaſts of burthen, and carrying freely away every thing that was valuable. To their own effects, they had added thoſe of their oppreſſors, of whom they had borrowed many veſſels of gold, jewels, rich ſtuffs, &c. which they carried away. In a word, they departed, according to the promiſe which the Lord made to Abraham, and afterwards repeated to Moſes, *with large poſſeſſions* ‖, or as the Pſalmiſt ſpeaks, *with ſilver and gold*. Was this a poor people? And is it incredible that this people could have defrayed theſe expences three months after their departure from Egypt?

According to the calculation of Calmet and Perletier, the ſum total of the gold, ſilver, braſs, precious ſtones &c. employed in thoſe works, ſcarce amounted to five millions, [250,000l ſterling] and it did not exceed ſeven [350,000l.] even in the calculation of the learned Cumberland and Bernard. But let us eſtimate it at eight or nine millions, [400,000l.] and that certainly muſt be deemed at leaſt the full value.

Now it is generally computed, and M. de Voltaire often repeats that the Iſraelites, who departed from Egypt were in number more than two millions §, without reckoning the ſtrangers who accompanied them in their flight. Of this number let us leave out all the ſtrangers, and above 1,700,000 ſouls; let us only ſuppoſe that 300,000 Iſraelites conſecrated to God on that occaſion the fifth of their poſſeſſions; and let us only allow to each, one with another, 150 livres, the tenth half of which might be their own,

* See chap. xxvi. xxvii. and xxviii.

† See Chap. xxxvi, xxxvii, xxxviii, and xxxix.

‖ See Exod. iii. 21.

§ M. de Voltaire and his writers ſeem to have had no certain calculation of the number of the Hebrews who left Egypt. They ſometimes reckon two millions, ſometimes more; they ſometimes even compute them at near three millions, increaſing or diminiſhing them as ſuits them beſt. Theſe variations may have their uſe; but a million more or leſs, in two or three, is however, no trifle.

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and the other half borrowed of the Egyptions * ; theſe ſuppoſitions will certainly not be thought exorbitant. Now if we multiply 300,000 by 150, we ſhall have a total of 45 millions[2,250,000l.] The fifth of this is exactly nine millions [450,000l.]that is as much or more than was neceſſary to make the Tabernacle and all the works deſcribed by Moſes.

What will M. de Voltaire ſay to theſe calculations? Will he reject the valuations of Calmet and Pelletier, becauſe one of them was a monk, and both of them Frenchmen? Let us then oppoſe him with two writers, who were neither Frenchmen nor Monks; with two Engliſhmen.

"That *Bernard*, and that *Cumberland* †, he ſays ‡, were good men." Agreed: But *thoſe good men* were alſo able men, ſcholars of a diſtinguiſhed rank: They were well verſed in antiquity, they were thorough maſters of the matter in debate, which his writers, it is probable, had conſidered very ſuperficially.

Whatever were the valuations of thoſe ſages, we have not confined ourſelves to them; we have added to them at leaſt two millions, and we are certain that workmen might be found who would willingly engage for nine millions [450,000l.]to make all the works mentioned in Exodus, provided only that the deſcription of them given by Moſes, be obſerved, and that the wood be not changed into braſs, (as is done by M. de Voltaire's Critics) and the light ſilver ornaments into maſſy ſilver.

He may think, perhaps, that the eſtimating what was borrowed of the Egyptians at ſeventy five livres, [3l. 15s.] for each of our 300,000 Iſraelites taken out of more than two millions' of which that people conſiſted, is too high a valuation. But to make up ſeventy-five livres are many ornaments of gold, many rich ſtuffs and fine cloths neceſſary? Does he think that the Hebrews, on that occaſion, neglected any thing that could procure them from the Egyptians that kind of recompence for their labours, or that the Egyptians, regarding them, after ſo many prodigies, as a people particularly protected by Heaven, fearing them, wiſhing their departure §, and flattering themſelves with the hopes of their return, ſhould not have been eager to lend them what they aſked, God alſo having diſpoſed their hearts to it, and for that purpoſe having given *his people favour in their ſight* ‖.

M de Voltaire may perhaps rather chuſe to think that it is too much to ſuppoſe that out of more than two millions of men 300,000 might be found who poſſeſſed, one with another, the value of 25 crowns each. But let him take, in whatever ſtate he pleaſes, even in thoſe where they are the leaſt favourably treated, more than two millions of Jews of all ranks, huſbandmen, herdſmen, artiſans, tradeſmen, &c. let them have time to ſell what they cannot carry away, and let them depart freely and with all their effects; we will be bold to ſay, that from whatever ſtate he takes them, into whatever country he carries them, there yet will be found, at the end of three months, more than 300,000 poſſeſſing the value of ſeventy-five livres [3l. 15s.] one with another ‡.

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* We may add to theſe, the ſpoils of thoſe oppreſſors, thrown by the waves on the ſhore of the Red Sea, where the Iſraelites were, and thoſe which they took from the Amalekites, after their victory over them. Joſephus makes the amount of both theſe very great.

† Bernard was of Worceſterſhire. He was a maſter of polite literature, of the oriental languages, mathematics, and aſtronomy. He was well verſed in the knowledge of antiquity, criticiſm, &c. There is an excellent treatiſe by him *on the ancient weights and meaſures*, which is annexed to Dr. Pocock's commentary on the Prophet Hoſea. [for ſome farther account of Dr. Bernard, ſee *Huetiana*, iv. vol. xxxvii. p. 580.] Every one is acquainted with the learned Cumberland.

‡ See the *Philoſ. Dict.*

§ *Egypt was glad when they departed*, ſays the Pſalmiſt. *Pſalm.* cv. 38.

‖ *They borrowed of the Egyptians jewels of gold . . . and raiment. And the Lord gave the people favour in their ſight, ſo that they lent unto them*, &c. Exodus xii.. 34, 5.

‡ We may judge by what has happened more than once to the Jews in the latter ages. Baniſhed, tho' in leſs numbers, from various States, the decay of commerce and the finances, occaſioned by their departure, obliged them ſoon to be recalled; no bad proof of their carrying away with them conſiderable ſums. By what fatality ſhould that nation, which has always carried ſo much money from the countries which it has left, never have departed poor but from Egypt?

Let us only quote the example of the Jews of Spain. After many cruel perſecutions, they were driven out of that kingdom by an edict of Ferdinand and Iſabella. They had only four months allowed them to prepare for their departure: *The permiſſion which had at firſt been granted them of carrying away their gold and precious ſtones, was revoked*, and they

were

But without confining ourſelves to the Jews, what nation is there of two or three millions of ſouls, inhabiting a fertile and well governed country, among whom 300,000 men cannot be found poſſeſſing one with another the value of ſeventy-five livres each, or, which amounts to the ſame thing, able to furniſh, on an intereſting occaſion, and in a tranſport of zeal, ſeven livres ten ſols a head? Can one be produced? Where then is the impoſſibility of the Hebrews then making what could be made by every other people as numerous in the like circumſtances?

What deceives M. de Voltaire, as well as his writers, is, firſt, their voluntary and falſe prejudices on the ſituation of the Iſraelites in Egypt. We have juſt deſcribed it according to the ſcripture, the only true ſource of information. They, on the contrary, are pleaſed to paint it very differently, and to exaggerate their miſery to an exceſs.

It cannot be denied, that, ſubjected to the Kings of that country, they had lived for ſome time in oppreſſion, and groaned under a hard and tyrannical yoke. But, if taking too literally the expreſſions, *ſervitude*, *captivity*, *ſlavery*, M. de Voltaire conſiders the Hebrews in Egypt as ſlaves who laboured in fetters, like rowers in the galleys, or negroes in the colonies, he is much miſtaken; he ought to be better acquainted with the meaning of tropes.

Secondly, very prepoſterouſly confounding the times, he imagines the Iſraelites, when they arrived at Mount Sinai, to have been what they ſcarce could be at the end of forty years, paſſed in thoſe deſerts. Would it not have been more reaſonable to have diſtinguiſhed thoſe two periods, and to have made ſome difference between them?

True it is, that even before their arrival at Sinai, the people were in want both of bread and water. But what do thoſe tranſient wants prove? May it not be ſuppoſed that they might, eſpecially in thoſe *horrible deſerts*, have gold and ſilver, and want bread; precious ſtones, and rich ſtuffs, and want water? Some wealthy caravans in the ſame places have more than once experienced the ſame fate: Is it right from hence to conclude that they were poor, and deſtitute, and in want of every thing, becauſe they wanted water?

Laſtly, M. de Voltaire ſeems to entertain no juſt idea of that great emigration of an immenſe, active, induſtrious people, departing from a rich and fertile country; an emigration promiſed long before, for which, conſequently, they had had time to prepare. How many millions more would the refugees have carried away, if they had thus been appriſed of their departure, if they had all quitted France, and if they had all quitted it freely, under one leader, and with all their families and effects? Will this writer pretend that thoſe Proteſtants without compariſon leſs numerous than the Hebrews, for a long time perſecuted like them, and obliged to fly in haſte, carried out of their intolerant country ſo many millions*, and does he believe that the Hebrews were ſo poor when they quitted Egypt? Has he ſeen with impartial eyes, ſo much wealth on the one ſide, and ſo much indigence on the other?

The extreme indigence, which he ſuppoſes, of the Jewiſh people at mount Sinai, is therefore neither certain nor even probable. It is a ſuppoſition that is founded on no proof, and which ſome plain texts of ſcripture contradict. To judge of it by theſe texts, to which this Critic has nothing reaſonable to oppoſe, the Iſraelites muſt have been in a ſituation to defray more than all the expences of building the Tabernacle; the building it therefore was not impoſſible. Now this fact, poſſible in itſelf, is found recorded in the moſt ancient and the moſt reſpectable of their books, is ſuppoſed as certain in all others, is connected with all the events which follow and precede it, and is ſupported, in ſhort, by conſtant tradition: Vain conjectures are not ſufficient to ſhake their certainty.

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were obliged to exchange them for merchandize. All writers, however, aſſure us, that they carried away prodigious ſums. Mariana, a zealous panegyriſt of Ferdinand and Iſabella, who conſequently was not intereſted in magnifying theſe ſums, allows that they were immenſe. He cannot diſſemble that politicians reproached Ferdinand with having committed a great fault, and given a fatal wound to his realms by that expulſion, which enriched the neighbouring ſtates. However, according to ſome Spaniſh writers only 170,000 families left Spain; and according to the Jews, 120,000. *The Eſſay or General Hiſtory* reduces them to a ſtill leſs number. According to the writer, they amounted to no more than 30,000 families. His information was probably the beſt.

* In the *Poſtſcript* of the *Treatiſe on Toleration*, M. de Voltaire makes the Count d'Avaux ſay, that one man had offered to diſcover more than twenty millions ſterling, which they carried out of France. Judge of the reſt by this offer.

[*To be continued.*]

Mr. URBAN,

PErhaps nothing is a ſtronger proof of the general infelicity of life, than the propenſity of mankind in all countries and ſituations to drunkenneſs. Drunkenneſs does nothing more than ſuſpend the ſenſe of our real condition for a ſhort interval, yet this deluſion is ſo ſweet, that it is indulged at the riſk of fortune, health, life, and reputation. To drink the waters of oblivion, can never be the wiſh of the happy; yet even the ſavages of America and Africa will ſell their wives and children to purchaſe the pernicious Lethe of art, which therefore they appear to deſire with no leſs ardour than the inhabitants of London, where the acquiſition of happineſs may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to be more difficult, as it depends upon the gratification of wants infinitely multiplied, and the poſſeſſion of things for which all are competitors, and which few can obtain. If in the general eſtimation the ſubſtitution of frenzy for reaſon is deſireable, it follows, that in the general eſtimation it is advantageous to exchange what *is*, for what is *not*. This, however, like moſt other gratifications, has been ſtigmatized as immoral, and indeed with much better reaſon than many, for upon the whole, it certainly leſſons the good of life, however ſmall, and encreaſes the evil, however great. We have therefore contrived a great variety of names and phraſes, moſt of them whimſical and ludicrous, to veil the turpitude of what is pleaſing in itſelf, and generally connected with reciprocations, if not of friendſhip, yet of the leſſer duties and endearments of ſociety.

I believe few people are aware how far this has been carried, or have any notion that the ſimple idea of having drunk too much liquor, is expreſſed in near FOURSCORE different ways. I ſend you a liſt of them for the amuſement of your readers in your Chriſtmas Magazine.

I am Sir, your humble Servant,

T. NORWORTH.

To expreſs the Condition of an Honeſt Fellow, *and no* Flincher, *under the Effects of* good Fellowſhip, it is ſaid *that he is*

1 Drunk,
2 Intoxicated,
3 Fuddled,
4 Fluſtered,
5 Rocky,
6 Tipſey,
7 Merry,
8 Half ſeas over,
9 As great as a Lord,
10 In for it,
11 Happy,
12 Bouzey.
13 Top-heavy,
14 Chuck full,
15 Hocky,
16 Hiccius, *probably from* hiccuping,
17 Crop-ſick,
18 Cup-ſtricken,
19 Cup-ſprung. *This is ſaid to be the favourite* ſtate, *and* expreſſion *of a great Genius, who is at preſent Porter to U—v—ſ—ty C—ll—ge, O——d.*
20 Hot-headed,
21 Fou,
22 Pot-valiant,
23 Maudlin; *from Magdalen the Penitent, who is always repreſented weeping, in which ſhe is reſembled by thoſe "who drink 'till the liquor "flows out of their eyes."*
24 A little how came ye ſo?
25 Groggy; *this is a Weſt-Indian Phraſe; Rum and Water without ſugar, being called* Grogg.
26 In Drink,
27 In his cups,
28 In his beer,
29 Crank; *This is a ſea-phraſe: a ſhip is ſaid to be* crank, *when by exceſs of lading, or ſome other cauſe, ſhe is liable to be* overſet.
30 Cut,
31 Cheary,
32 Cherry-merry,
33 Overtaken,
34 Elevated,
35 Forward,
36 Crooked,
37 Caſtaway; *a ſea-phraſe for being dead drunk.*
38 Concerned,
39 Boſky,
40 In his altitudes,
41 Tipperary; *probably from being likely to* tip, *or fall down.*
42 Topſey frizy,
43 Exhilerated,
44 On a merry pin,
45 Half cocked,
46 A little in the ſuds,
47 As wiſe as Solomon,

It is alſo ſaid that he has

48 Buſineſs on both ſides of the way,
49 Got his little Hat on,
50 Bung'd his Eye,
51 Got a drop in his Eye.
52 Been in the Sun,
53 Soaked his face,
54 Come home by the Villages; *this is provincial; when a man comes*

home

home by the fields, he meets nobody, conſequently is ſober; when he comes home by the Villages, he calls firſt at one houſe, then at another, and drinks at all.

55 Got a ſpur in his head; *this is ſaid by brother-jockies of each other.*
56 Got a crumb in his beard,
57 Had a little,
58 Had enough,
59 Got more than he can carry.
60 Got his beer on board,
61 Got glaſs eyes.
62 Been among the Philiſtines; *a Pun upon the word* FILL,
63 Loſt his legs,
64 Been in a ſtorm; *this is a ſea-phraſe for being leſs than dead-drunk.*
65 Been in the Crown Office; *a pun upon the word* crown *uſed for the* head.
66 Got his Night Cap on,
67 Got his Skin full,
68 Got his Dole,
69 Had a Cup too much.

Beſides theſe modes of expreſſing drunkenneſs by what a man is, *what he* has, *and what he* has had, *the following expreſs it by what he does.*

70 Clips the King's Engliſh, i. e. *does not ſpeak plain.*
71. Sees double,
72. Reels,
73 Heels and ſets; *a ſea phraſe uſed of a boat in a rough ſea.*
74 Heels a little,
75 Shews his Hob-nails: *This is a provincial phraſe for being ſo drunk as not to be able to ſtand, ſo that the nails at the bottom of the ſhoe are ſeen.*
76 Looks as if he could not help it,
77 Crooks his Elbow,
78 Goes over the Tops of Trees; *this is provincial, and alludes to the unequal pace of a drunken man, like that of ſtepping from a high Tree to a low one, and from a low one to a high one.*

To theſe muſt be added one phraſe that expreſſes drunkenneſs by what a man cannot do; *it is ſaid by the ſons of ſcience at Oxford, of a man in* ebrious *circumſtances,*

79 That he cannot ſport a right line.

I ſhall not mention the additions that have been made by way of illuſtration to ſeveral of the terms in this liſt altho' taken together, they may be conſidered as ſeparate phraſes, among theſe are

1 As drunk as a Devil,
2 As drunk as a Piper,
3 As drunk as an Owl,
4 As drunk as David's Sow,
5 As drunk as a Lord,
6 As ſuddled as an Ape,
7 As merry as a Grigg,
8 As happy as a King.

Authentic Memoirs of the late Biſhop Mawſon, extracted from Mr. Maſters's Hiſtory of Corpus Chriſti College, Cambridge, &c.

DR. Matthias Mawſon, late Bp. of Ely, was the ſon of a brewer of good credit at Chiſwick, in Middleſex, who after educating him at St Paul's ſchool, admitted him at Benet, (or Corpus Chriſti) College in Cambridge, in 1701, where he ſoon became a ſcholar and afterwards fellow. He was appointed a moderator of the Univerſity in 1708, (being then M.A.) whoſe buſineſs it is to preſide over the philoſophical exerciſes in the public ſchools, which he performed with reputation to himſelf, and credit to the College; and the year following became their taxer. The Duke of Somerſet offered him one of the portions of the rectory of Petworth, in Suſſex, about ten years after, when he had juſt been appointed preſident by Dr. Bradford; but a collegiate life was at that time ſo agreeable to his diſpoſition, that he choſe not to accept it. He ſucceeded Bp. Bradford in the maſterſhip of the College, October 6, 1724, being then B. D. In 1725, he took the degree of D. D. and ſoon after, Bp. Greene collated him to the rectory of Conington in Cambridgeſhire, as he did afterwards to that of Hadſtock in Eſſex; the latter of which he held many years. The Univerſity made choice of him for their Vice Chancellor, in 1730, and ſo well were they ſatisfied with his abilities and adminiſtrations, that they continued him in that office the year following. In 1734, Dr. Mawſon refuſed the biſhoprick of Glouceſter, on the death of Dr. Sydall, but was prevailed upon by his friends to accept that of Landaff in 1738, and about two years after he was tranſlated to Chicheſter. He continued in the maſterſhip, however, till February 20, 1744, when he thought proper to reſign it, in favour of Mr. Caſtles, after having preſided over the College with great reputation more than twenty years, and expended about 200l. in its repairs, beſides what he laid out upon the lodge. He was tranſlated to the ſee of Ely, in 1754, on the death

of

of Sir Thomas Gooch. His lordſhip was never married. He was at the time of his death (which happened at his houſe in Kenſington Square, Nov. 23, 1770,) in the 89th year of his age. Major Godfrey his nephew, Rear Admiral Purvis who married one of his nieces, and the ſons of the late Rev. Dr. D'Oyly who married another, (one of whom is Prebendary of Ely, and the other Vicar of St. Peter's in St. Albans,) it is ſuppoſed, will inherit his ample fortune. The Sermons publiſhed by him are as follows:

1. A Sermon at St. Paul's, before the Gentlemen educated at St. Paul's School, Jan. 25, 1723.

2. A Sermon before the Houſe of Commons, at St. Margaret's Weſtminſter, January 30, 1732.

3. A Sermon before the Houſe of Lords, at Weſtminſter Abbey, on the Faſt Day, Feb. 4, 1740.

4. A Sermon before the Lord Mayor, and Governors of the Hoſpitals, at St. Bride's, April 6, 1741.

5. A Sermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel, at St. Mary le Bow, Feb. 18 1742.

6. A Sermon before the Houſe of Lords at Weſtminſter Abbey, January 30, 1745.

7. A Sermon before the Governors of the London Hoſpital, at St. Lawrence Jewry, April 6, 1750.

8. A Speech made to the Gentlemen of the County of Suſſex in the Time of the Rebellion, at their general Meeting at Lewes, Oct. 11, 1745.

N. B. Dr. D'Oyly and his Lady (the Biſhop's niece) died within a few hours of each other, in 1768.

Remarks on the following Paſſage in a Sermon, preached a few years ago, at St. Paul's, before the Sons of the Clergy.

"THE diſputers of this world do "virtually throw aſide the ſcrip- "tures, by declaring that every man is "under an indiſpenſible obligation to "worſhip God after the manner he "thinks moſt agreeable to his will; "and in all religious matters whatever "to follow the dictates of his own "conſcience, (as they phraſe it;) this, "they ſay, the magiſtrates have no "right to break in upon,"

Since this propoſition is ſtigmatized as falſe and heretical, and maintained only by *the diſputers of this world*, we will ſuppoſe, the converſe to be true, which will run thus: "No man is under any "obligation to worſhip God after the "manner *he* thinks moſt agreeable to "his will, nor in any religious matter "whatever to follow the dictates of *his* "*own conſcience*." A ſtrange propoſition this to be delivered from the pulpit! And much more ſo, as coming from one who calls himſelf *a Proteſtant*, and preached to a congregation conſiſting chiefly of *Proteſtant* biſhops and clergy! However, ſince the preacher has diſcharged us from the obligation of following the dictates of *our own conſcience*, he ſhould have been ſo good as to have informed us, who is to have the keeping of it, and to judge for us in matters of religion, whether the Pope, the clergy of the church of England, or the ſupreme magiſtrate. But here we are left in the dark, and can only gueſs his meaning. However, as he cenſures theſe proteſtant hereticks for ſaying, that "the magiſtrate *has no right to break in upon conſcience*," we may preſume that the magiſtrate is the perſon intended.

This is a very commodious doctrine, which frees us from the trouble of enquiry, for we have nothing more to do, than to profeſs the religion *eſtabliſhed by law*, whether we are at London, Rome, or Conſtantinople. It is to be lamented that this ſyſtem of conformity was not known to the primitive chriſtians, and to Cranmer, Latimer, Ridley, &c. who would then have had no occaſion to have laid down their lives in oppoſing doctrines *eſtabliſhed by law*. But why the patrons of conſcience ſhould be called *the diſputers of this world*, if by that phraſe be meant *worldly-minded men*, is inconceivable, ſince they may by this principle be expoſed to poverty, ſufferings, and perſecution; and all the temporal advantages evidently lie on the other ſide of the queſtion.

But, it ſeems, to tell men, that they are obliged to follow the dictates of their own conſcience, is *virtually to throw aſide the ſcriptures*.

The preacher ſhould have given us his reaſons for this extraordinary aſſertion, which is deſtitute of all manner of proof. Surely a man may with *a good conſcience* believe the ſcriptures to be the word of God. A deiſt would perhaps tell us, that the matters contained in them are ſo abſurd, that it is impoſſible for a man of ſenſe to believe them to be true. But this, we hope, is not the meaning of this Rev. Baronet.

As the reaſoning in the above cited paragraph, (ſuch as it is) chiefly de-

pends on the *supposed authority* of the magistrates in matters of religion, it may be worth while briefly to examine that important point.

Every man, considered as a reasonable being, depending on God for all he enjoys or expects, is thereby obliged to honour him, to obey his will, and to render him the homage due from a creature to his Creator, Benefactor, and Preserver, in order to acquire favour: And he must diligently search what is His will, as discovered by the light of nature, or by revelation. This will, so discovered, he is indispensibly obliged to obey; for every one has an *unalienable right* to seek the favour of God, and the happiness flowing from it, by the practice of what he judges necessary to please God; and no man can have a right to hinder him, if, in doing this, he injures not the person nor property of others. To make our worship and obedience acceptable to God, it must proceed from an *inward conviction* that the religious homage we pay is required by God and agreeable to him. This is confirmed by the words of the Apostle, no less than by natural reason; *If our heart condemn us not, then have we confidence towards God.*

But if we practise any thing as religion, out of deference to human authority, which we believe unacceptable to God, this must render us offensive to him; as it manifests that we regard man more than God.

No magistrate, therefore, can have a right to compel any person to religious professions, or practices, which he does not *inwardly approve*; because it is compelling him to disobey God, and to put himself out of his favour. Absolute toleration therefore, and a general liberty of conscience, where persons violate not the rights of others, and propagate no doctrines destructive of society, are the *unalienable right* of all; and the generous declaration of the late bishop of Durham * is undoubtedly true, "A *religious establishment*, without a *toleration* of such as think they cannot in conscience conform to it, is itself a *general tyranny*; because it claims absolute power over conscience, and would soon beget particular kinds of tyranny of the worst sort, tyranny over the mind, and various superstitions, after the way should be paved for them, as it soon must, by ignorance."

W. D.

* Dr. Butler, see his sermon before the House of Lords, June 11, 1747.

Aphorisms and Oddities of a late popular Preacher in the City of ——

WERE this miserable life the whole state of things, and was there no reward for the righteous hereafter, every man living would have a right to interrogate his maker in the words of Samuel to Saul, *Why hast thou disquieted me to bring me up?* 1 Sam. xxviii. 15.

Whoever sees another man sinking, and does not attempt to save him, is as guilty as if he had plunged him in the waves.

1. All gospel truths would indeed be discernible by common sense, could it be abstracted from malice.

2. There is no proposition maintainable by reason, but may be subverted by reason.

The learned Monsr. Bayle has published four volumes, (*meaning his Dictionary*) so big that I can scarce lift them, in support of these propositions.

In defence of them Mr. W—— once argued thus.

W. Did you ever see a cock-fighting?

X. Yes, once since I have been at ——, but hope never to see another.

W. Well then, do you think God Almighty like Sir J. K——?

X. Really, Mr. W—— I do not understand you.

W. Do you think, he takes as much pleasure to see his creatures fight and spar at one another, as Sir J. K—— does to see the battles of his cocks?

X. Whither does all this tend?

W. If he does not delight in blood and slaughter, what becomes of all your boasted *reason* and *wisdom*, since this havock and devastation appears *reasonable* in the eyes of Kings, and the *wisdom* of this world?

Mr. W. to a young Lady.

W. Did you ever kill a fly?

Lady, Yes; I believe several, when I was a girl.

W. Did you ever kill a flea?

Lady. Yes, and shall still kill as many as I can catch.

W. Since you have no power to give life, you have no right to take it away, and therefore, by your own confession, you are guilty of a horrid sin, not less than if you had murdered your father,

or

or mother, for which you'll certainly be d——d unleſs you repent of it; for as God is infinite, every ſin committed againſt him is of an infinite malignity and deſerves eternal d——n.

Meeting the Dean one day in the ſtreet in his coach and ſix, W. ſtopped ſhort, and bawled out, "Dearly beloved the ſcripture *moveth us* in ſun-dry places."

On the Biſhop's reading among the ſentences of the offertory, *Whoſo hath this world's good, and ſeeth his brother have need, and ſhutteth up his compaſſion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?* W, as if he had been particularly addreſſed, made the choir ring by roaring out, "*not at all.*"

Reading in the ſecond leſſon, *get thee behind me Satan*, he turned round, and looked over his ſhoulder, as if Satan had really been behind him.

Leading his ſon, a fine boy, along the ſtreet, being met by ſome ladies, on their admiring the boy, and obſerving how fond the father ſeemed of him, he replied with vehemence, "*He is not mine, he is God's, let him take him when he pleaſes.*"

Going one day to a neighbour's, he ſaid, "*While my women at home are decking themſelves out in order to excite lechery, I have been ſaying to myſelf in the words of God to the Prophet,* What doſt thou here, Eliſah?

The Fable of the Bees, and Chriſtianity not founded on Argument, two of his favourite books.

W. giving ſome ſweet meats to his younger children at his own houſe, a phyſician in company happened to obſerve that too great a quantity of ſuch cloying things would be very unwholſome for them: Upon this, W. called out to the nurſe in a paſſion to bring down his youngeſt child, about three months old, and crammed it with ſweet meats (ſmearing all its face,) till he had almoſt choaked it.

Upon the whole, Mr. W's impoſing upon and *leading captive* ſo many poor people, his followers and admirers, ſeems a ſtronger proof of the weakneſs of human reaſon, than any thing he could offer for it. J. D.

Quid tentare nocebit?

Mr. URBAN,

NOTHING is more evident than that our atmoſphere does abound with a great variety of ſubſtances, if we conſider the various exhalations conſtantly taking place from all vegetables; in prodigious quantities from all animal bodies; and a great variety of foſſil matters that are conſtantly riſing in the atmoſphere.

To inveſtigate the nature of all theſe is impoſſible; in very few caſes can we find the exhalation of one kind only, and many of them are of little conſequence; for if we conſider the quantity that is conſtantly exhaling, and the powers many of them might have in acting upon the human body, we ſhould expect the effect to appear every moment to a conſiderable degree, which we find very far from being the caſe: There are certainly ſome means of finding them: Theſe exhalations are no doubt more or leſs diffuſed into the higheſt regions of the air, and probably alſo from their mixture with one another, the moſt active come to be neutral and innocent. It is in few inſtances that the exhalations are not expoſed to the means of mixture, and it is but ſeldom comparatively, th t effects are produced upon human bodies, although in a particular manner immerſed in this vitiated atmoſphere.

There are, however, ſome impregnations in the atmoſphere, which daily experience ſhews to have conſiderable influence on our bodies, which merit conſideration. Though theſe impregnations do not ſenſibly affect the more robuſt and ſtrong, they certainly do the weak and delicate. With a view to inveſtigate them more particularly, the following experiments were made in the beginning of Auguſt, in the year 1769. For ſome preceding weeks the air had been generally warm and dry, and moſtly free from wind: The evening on which I began to condenſe the atmoſpherical moiſture was calm, and cloſed a fine warm day. The place where this moiſture was collected, was in a court about the center of Gracechurch-ſtreet.

I procured a large glaſs globe perfectly clean on the outſide, into which I put a quantity of ice and Sal Ammoniac powdered: The globe thus prepared, was ſuſpended in the air about five yards from the ſurface of the ground. The cold produced by the ice and neutral ſalt congealed the moiſture of the air, on the external ſurface of the globe in the form of ice: This condenſed vapor was carefully ſcraped off with a ſilver ſpathula, and received into a wide mouthed bottle well rinced: When I had collected in this manner, ſome ounces of condenſed vapor, I proceeded on the following experiments.

Experi-

Experiment I. To know if it contained any fixable or mephitic air, I put one ounce of the condenſed moiſture into a vial, the cork of which was perforated through the whole length, to admit the extricated air to paſs through: Over the cork was tied a looſe bladder, free from any air. I then placed the vial thus prepared, in boiling water; the heat of the water extricating the fixable air from the condenſed moiſture, it eſcaped through the perforation of the cork into the bladder, where it was collected, the quantity of this air occupied a ſpace, which of ſimple diſtilled water, was equal in bulk to 1½ drahm. The vial upon weighing after the ſeparation of the air, was reduced a few grains lighter.

To be more certain that a great part of this extricated air was fixable, or mephitic, I applied it to lime-water, a precipitation of calcareous earth enſued, which convinced me of the preſence of mephitic air.

Experiment II. I took a quantity of the condenſed atmoſpherical moiſture, which had not been expoſed to heat; with this I mixed ſome ſyrup of violets diluted; the ſyrup evidently became of a greener colour; which perſuaded me that no acid, but an alkali, predominated.

Experiment III. By mixing the condenſed moiſture with a ſolution of corroſive ſublimate mercury, the mixture became of a pale white, which proved the alkali to be volatile, for with a fixed alkali no change could have been produced; or, if any, the mercury would have been precipitated in a brown or reddiſh powder, called Mercurius Precipitatus Fuſcus Wortzii.

Experiment IV. A piece of paper marked with a ſolution of lead in diſtilled vinegar, was ſuſpended over a quantity of the condenſed moiſture; while in a ſtate of evaporation, but no change taking place in the lines marked on the paper, I concluded no ſulphur or inflammable matter was detached.

Experiment V. The condenſed moiſture evaporated to dryneſs, yielded a browniſh ſaline body, which from ſome experiments, appeared to be chiefly a compound ſalt of the vitriolic acid and volatile alkali, forming ſal vitriolatum ammoniacum. This I procured in the proportion of about 1½ grain, in two ounces of the moiſture.

From what appears to be the contents of the city air, as above related, many particulars obviouſly reſult, which afford ſome inlight into the nature and cauſe of the different diſeaſes in the city, from thoſe without. There is reaſon to preſume, that putrid effluviæ are noxious to animal bodies; they may very often introduce a ferment into a ſubject diſpoſed to the putrefactive fermentation, and hence have a tendency to promote diſeaſes which ariſe from a putrid diatheſis.

Probably the effluviæ of perſpiration, when accumulated in more confined places, as in goals, hoſpitals, and large cities, are liable to a further degree of putrefaction, and to be converted into peculiar miaſmatas, which we very well know do produce diſeaſes of this kind, as in caſes of goal fevers. There appears from Exper. I. another material circumſtance, which until very lately, we were unacquainted with. We find that in all fermentations, a mephitic air is detached, which has frequently proved a certain, and ſometimes ſudden poiſon to animals. It is therefore reaſonable to ſuppoſe, if taken in very largely, without proving a poiſon, that it may produce diſeaſes of a very dangerous tendency, and particularly of the putrid kind. The ſame mephitic air ariſes from numberleſs and various ſources. It is exhaled from the earth; it ariſes certainly from all breathing animals, probably from all burning bodies, and ſeemingly in a peculiar manner from the putrefactive fermentation.

London,
Decemb. 14, 1770. INVESTIGATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

ONE of your ingenious correſpondents, who ſigns T. Row, ſome time ago, (ſee vol. xxxviii. p. 283.) attempted to give us an account of the origin of the word *a muck*, or the phraſe *running a muck*, but I have ſome reaſon to think he has not quite reached the mark, though he comes near it. The word is Indian, as he ſuppoſes, and is uſed particularly by the *Mallays*, on the ſame occaſion on which we uſe it, though the particular meaning of it I do not know. The inhabitants of the iſlands to the eaſtward of Bengal, ſuch as Sumatra, Borneo, Baneo, and the coaſt of Mallay, are very famous for cock-fighting, in which they carry gaming to a much greater exceſs than the cuſtoms of Europe can admit: They ſtake firſt their property, and when by

repeated

repeated loſſes all their money and effects are gone, they ſtake their wives and children. If fortune ſtill frowns, ſo that nothing is left, the loſing gameſter begins to chew, or eat what is called *Bang*, which I imagine to be the ſame as opium;* when it begins to operate he diſfigures himſelf, and furniſhes himſelf with ſuch weapons as he can get, the more deadly the fitter for his purpoſe, and the effect of the opium increaſing, as he intends it ſhould, he at length becomes mad: this madneſs is of the furious kind, and when it ſeizes him, he ruſhes forth, and kills whatever comes in his way, whether man or beaſt, friend or foe, and commits every outrage which may be expected from a perſon in ſuch circumſtances. This is what the Indians call *amuck*, or perhaps as Mr. Row ſays, *a mecca*, and when it happens the neighbours riſe, and combining together, hunt down, and kill the wretched deſperado, as they would any other furious or deſtructive animal. Perhaps theſe particulars may excite ſome of your correſpondents who are ſkilled in the languages of this part of the Eaſt, to give you ſtill farther information on the ſubject. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Bengal Mar. 17, 1770. A. B.

The authority quoted from Dryden by Johnſon very much favours this account of our Oriental correſpondent, and probably gave T. Row the firſt hint of the word *amuck* being of Indian derivation, and it is therefore a pity that he did not cite it.

> Frontleſs, and ſatrire-proof he ſcours the ſtreets,
> And *runs an* Indian *muck* at all he meets.

Thus Johnſon has printed it, but it may be queſtioned whether *Indian* is intended as an adjective to *muck*, or whether the words *an Indian*, are parenthetical: in either caſe it is printed wrong: if *Indian* is an adjective to *muck*, it ſhould not have been printed with all capital letters, if not, the word *an* as well as the word *Indian*, ſhould have been in the Roman Character, and there ſhould have been a comma both at *runs*, and Indian, thus

> And *runs*, an Indian, *muck* at all he meets.

but in either caſe it ſhews that Dryden knew from what country the word was derived. By our preſent correſpondent's account, it ſeems probable that *amuck* means to do miſchief frantickly. From the paſſage in Taverner quoted by T. Row, it ſeems to mean ſimply to kill by a ſudden onſet. We ſhall be much obliged to any of our diſtant or learned correſpondents who will acquaint us with the literal meaning of the word.

* For an account of the effects of opium as a poiſon, ſee vol. xv. p. 309.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following is an exact account of the annual medium of births, burials and marriages (Diſſenters included) in the ſixteen pariſhes in the city and ſuburbs of Canterbury, for four years from 1766 to 1769.

Pariſhes	Bir.	Bur.	Mar.
All Saints	8	10	3
St. Mildred	32	49	9
St. Alphage	28	32	11
St. Mary Northgate	36	39	10
St. Andrew	12	5	4
St. Mary Bredman	13	6	1
St. Geo. the Martyr	16	19	4
St. Mary Magdalen	10	5	3
St. Margaret	17	16	9
St. Mary Bredin	7	6	3
St. Martin	3	7	2
St. Paul	35	33	10
St. Peter	13	17	4
Holy Croſs Weſtgate	20	25	6
St. Dunſtan	13	17	5
Precincts of Chriſt Ch.	6	8	4
Diſſenters			
Quakers	2	1	1
Baptiſts (adults bap.)	4	1	
Preſbyterians	6		
Total	291	296	88

REMARKS.

The abortive and ſtill-born are not included (as in London) in the burials, &c. any more than in the births. The burials of the preſbyterians and papiſts, and alſo the marriages of the preſbyterians, papiſts, and baptiſts, are reckoned in their reſpective pariſhes. The births, burials, and marriages of the Jews only (of which there are ſeveral in the ſuburbs) are omitted, and alſo the births of the papiſts, which cannot be aſcertained. It may however be preſumed that theſe laſt (ſuppoſing them to be only *ſix* in a year, and it is apprehended there are many more) added to the above total of births will make them exceed the burials, which is very uncommon, and is one proof (among others) of the healthineſs of this place. From ſeveral accounts col-

collected by the Rev. Mr. (now Doctor) Richard Price.* in the *Philosophical Transactions for the year* 1769, *p.* 89, it appears that in the following great towns, London, Paris, Rome, Amsterdam, Vienna, Berlin, Breslaw, Boston (in New-England) Norwich and Northampton, the burials have for many years considerably exceeded the births, so that most of these flourishing places would soon be depopulated were they not annually recruited from the country. In order from the above to calculate the number of inhabitants, supposing a 29th part of them die every year (as was found to be the case at Breslaw, though Dr. Halley has erroneously called it a 34th part) the number now in Canterbury amounts to 8584 :supposing a 30th (as was the case at Norwich about the year 1514) they amount to 8880. Now from a late survey that has been taken of the number of houses in this city (including all its suburbs, as in the foregoing bills) it appears that they amount to 987 within the walls, and 851 without; in the whole, 1838: allowing five persons to a house they would by this calculation amount to 9150; but as Dr. Price thinks this too large an allowance for England in general, and large enough even for London, reckoning only $4\frac{3}{4}$ in a house, they will amount to 8730, to which if we add 320, which is the number of poor usually maintained in the general workhouse and in the six poor hospitals, we may fairly compute the whole number of inhabitants in this city to be about 9000.

It is observable that the number of dissenters is so considerably lessened here, as well as in London, and most other populous towns, that at present the births of the presbyterians on a medium of nine years, are only 6 in a year *in the whole city*, for the same space of time at the beginning of this century, viz. from 1700 to 1709, they amounted to $4\frac{1}{2}$ *in St. Andrew's parish only* where *all* the annual burials at present, and for many years past, do not on a medium exceed 6.

It appears too that for ten years immediately preceding the marriage act, the marriages in this city amounted on a medium to 175 every year, and for the ten following years, they decreased to 82, owing to persons in the country being obliged to be married in their respective parishes: but notwithstanding this decrease, and tho' there were eight years destructive war in the latter period; whereas there were only *five* years of war in the former (which also must lessen the marriages) the annual births for the ten years preceding the marriage act were 246, for the ten years following it, 254; the births thus increasing, and continuing to do so ever since, tho' the marriages have not been half so numerous. It should seem therefore that population has in this place been increased by this act, and if the comparison was made of the births for the same periods in other parishes, particularly in the country, the observation, it is thought, would be confirmed. At least the enquiry is worth making.

If any thing here offered can be of the least service to Dr. Price in his curious and useful researches, or to any other disquisitions into the expectations of lives and the progress of population; or should induce any who have like opportunities to collect and compare the births, burials, &c. for a given period in other cities and great towns throughout the kingdom, the end of this communication will be fully answered; and much important instruction may be gained.

Yours, &c. J. DUNCOMBE.

Mr. URBAN,

THE Russian Clergy having, at their Empress's desire, lately presented her with a large free gift towards the expences of the war, a writer in the papers has expressed a wish, that our clergy, or government, would follow this example, "no body of men, he says, being better able." But this assertion, I hope, he will retract, (I am sure he ought) when he considers, 1. That the Russian clergy, who are said to be 200,000 in number, tax themselves, being exempt, in particular, from the poll-tax, which is levied on all the rest of the empire, the nobility excepted; and therefore, that this free grift, large as it is, does not put them on a level with their fellow subjects: 2. That the English clergy (I mean the body of them, the parochial clergy) more than share the burden with the laity, being taxed in common with them by their representatives in Parliament, and paying as much for their life estates as the gentry do for landed property of much greater value, which, they hold in perpetuity: and

* See his *Observations on the* Expectations *of Lives, the Increase of Mankind, the Influence of great Towns on Population, &c. In a Letter to Dr. Ben. Franklin*, where the Reader may see this Subject discussed with uncommon accuracy and precision.

and, which is the caſe of no other profeſſion or body of men, being taxed for the profits of their vocation, for the reward of their induſtry and labour, even for that ſmall pittance which is grudgingly paid to the pooreſt vicar, burdened perhaps, with a numerous family, whoſe little all muſt be buried with him; that little having alſo, in his old age and ſickneſs, being rendered leſs by paying part to a curate, and being taxed even for that, as is often, and may be always the caſe. For let it be remembered, that of the poor livings in England and Wales, it will be 450 years before thoſe under 50l. per annum will be raiſed, by Queen Anne's bounty, to 60l. ſuppoſing every year there be the ſame money diſtributed as there has been for ſome years paſt. And whether this is a competent proviſion, or ought to be taxed at all, let the impartial judge!

Of the dignitaries in the Church I have ſaid nothing, becauſe, though many of them muſt be allowed to be affluent, and their incomes large, their numbers are too inconſiderable to make any additional taxation of them of national importance. And even of the higheſt, our metropolitans, to their honour be it ſpoken, it will be difficult, perhaps impoſſible, to name *two* ſince the revolution who have amaſſed and left large fortunes to their families, or who, in Primate Boulter's words, have been *ſcandalouſly rich*. A Tillotſon, a Herring, and a Secker, were certainly out of that number. Much more equitable and advantageous would be ſome tax on that vaſt property in the funds, the holders of which, ſome of the richeſt men in the nation, at preſent pay nothing; this too would include many foreigners, and our overgrown contractors, nabobs, &c. ſeveral of whom, it is well known, pay not even what the law requires for their plate and coaches, not having the honour or conſcience to enter them at the Exciſe-office.

What has been above-mentioned, of the clergy's being taxed by Parliament, leads me to conſider the plea advanced by Judge Blackſtone, in his Commentaries, vol. i. p. 175, and too generally admitted, for their being incapable of ſitting in the H. of C. viz. *becauſe they ſit in the Convocation*. But though this was a very ſufficient reaſon formerly, when the clergy not only ſat, but were taxed in Convocation,* yet now, when they are taxed in Parliament, with as much Juſtice might all the gentlemen of the Long Robe be diſqualified from ſitting in the Houſe of Commons, *becauſe they ſit in Weſtminſter-Hall*. The biſhops alſo ſit in Convocation; but this does not prevent their ſitting in the Houſe of Lords. Beſides, the clergy, like other freeholders, now vote in the elections of members of Parliament as well as of the Convocation. If they were not repreſented, they could not be taxed; if they are repreſented, like all other electors, ſuch of them as are legally qualified, may be legally choſen. What then can be a greater inſult on our underſtandings, than for a commentator to affirm, or for a Houſe of Commons to vote, that any man, or body of men, their own conſtituents, however qualified in point of fortune, abilities, &c. ſhould be incapacitated from ſitting among them, merely becauſe there ſtill exiſts the name, the ſhadow of a Convocation, an aſſembly, whoſe only buſineſs is once in a reign to hear a Latin ſermon, but which now has no power of taxation, and, if ſuffered to meet, and enact canons, could enact none that would be binding, even on the clergy, without the concurrence of Parliament?

On the whole, it will appear that this diſqualification of the clergy to ſit in Parliament, reſts on the ſame weak foundation as the excluſion of Mr. Wilkes; on a vote of one branch of the legiſlature, not an act of the whole. In like manner, the Attorney General was formerly excluded, though now he is admitted to ſit without a doubt. And therefore I ſhall not be ſurpriſed, if, in the next Parliament, ſeveral eccleſiaſticks ſhould be returned; and, in par-

* "The grant of ſoutages, talliages, or ſubſidies, by the Commons, did not extend to ſpiritual preferments; thoſe being uſually taxed at the ſame time by the clergy themſelves in Convocation; which grants of the clergy were confirmed in Parliament. A ſubſidy granted by the clergy was after the rate of 4s. in the pound, according to the valuation of their livings in the King's books; and amounted, Sir Edward Coke tells us, to about 20,000l. The laſt ſubſidies thus given by the clergy, were thoſe confirmed by ſtatute, 15 Cha. II. chap. 10; ſince which another method of taxation has generally prevailed, which takes in the clergy as well as the laity; in recompence for which, the beneficed clergy have, from that period, been allowed to vote at the elections of Knights of the Shire, and thenceforward alſo the practice of giving eccleſiaſtical ſubſidies hath fallen into diſuſe." *Blackſtone's Commentaries, vol. I. p.* 311.

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ticular, I recommend it to thoſe patriots who deny that the Houſe of Commons alone can make laws, to give their votes the very firſt opportunity for Dr. Wilſon and Mr. Horne, as well as Mr. Wilkes.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

CRITO.

Mr. URBAN,

IF a war with Spain ſhould be unavoidable, the ſureſt way to terminate it ſpeedily would be by attacking her in her nobleſt, and, at the ſame time, her moſt vulnerable parts, Manilla or Mexico, or both. How defenceleſs the former is, the laſt war convinces us; and Gen. Draper's example ſhews, that the city may be attacked and taken before its inhabitants know that hoſtilities are commenced, if an armament of ſix ſhips only, with one veteran battalion on board, ſails from England immediately after war is declared, and is joined by ſix or ſeven hundred ſeapoys, topaſſes, &c. drawn from our Eaſt India ſettlements, this being all the force employed in the laſt expedition. Gen. Draper left England in January 1762, ſoon after war was declared. On Sept. 23, he arrived at Manilla with the fleet and army, and, Oct. 6, the city was taken by ſtorm. The ſame meaſures purſued now, would probably be attended with the ſame ſucceſs, tho' our heros, having bought experience, would then doubtleſs exact and pay themſelves a double ranſom, without truſting to the word or hoſtages of the enemy. A ſmall part of this force, ſent acroſs the great Southern ocean, in the track of the galleon, would be ſufficient alſo to reduce Acapulco, and perhaps even to march to Mexico, which is 190 miles North.

But a much ſpeedier way of penetrating even to that capital of New Spain, would be by ſending a fleet and army from England againſt Vera Cruz, its great port, the natural centre of the American treaſure, and indeed of the treaſure of both the Indies, as it receives every year a vaſt quantity of Eaſt India commodities over land from Acapulco; and the warehouſes are alſo generally full of European goods. Vera Cruz is a place of ſmall defence, having been frequently taken and plundered by the Buccaneers. A ſtrong caſtle on the neighbouring iſland of St. John d' Ulloa, though it defends the port, is too diſtant to defend the city. Cortez landed there, with 500 Spaniards, on Good Friday, 1518. It is 190 miles S. E. of Mexico, and as the goods are ſent to that city in waggons drawn by oxen or mules, and the treaſure is brought back by the ſame conveyance, all the road muſt be practicable for artillery. Los Angelos, which is between Vera Cruz and Mexico abounds alſo with treaſure; wealthy merchants reſide there moſt part of the year, and keep their plate there till the flota departs, which is generally in May, but ſometimes not till Auguſt. Mexico itſelf, though it ſtands on a lake, over which are five cauſeways, has neither gates, walls, nor artillery; and it cannot be doubted but that ſuch an army of Engliſh as reduced the Havannah, joined as they would probably be, by the natives, who have an hereditary hatred to the Spaniards, would with leſs difficulty, and perhaps in leſs time, reduce all New Spain, the mines of which would not only reimburſe us all the expences of the war, but would go far towards paying our national debt; theſe mines being ſuppoſed to yield ten millions ſterling yearly. The ports which we now poſſeſs in the gulph of Mexico, would greatly facilitate ſuch an enterprize; and if the French in the laſt war could not ſave New France, ſtrengthened as it was by art and nature, and defended alſo by the Indians, how can the Spaniards be expected to ſave New Spain, which in general is an open unfortified country, and where the Indians are their foes?

Another feaſible ſcheme ſeems to be the ſending a ſquadron of ſix or ſeven ſhips, in the proper ſeaſon, round Cape Horn into the South Seas, which by landing at Arica, the port of Potoſi, might, with no great difficulty, march their men to thoſe mines; nor could Lima itſelf, the capital of Peru, whoſe walls are only flanked with baſtions, but without any ditch or outwork, reſiſt a *coup de main*. The Viceroy apprehended a viſit from Commodore Anſon, who had not above two thouſand men on board his fleet when he left England, and Mr. Walter tells us, they might have been at that city within four hours after their being firſt diſcovered from the ſhore, by landing two leagues ſouth of Callao. Panama too, if attacked on one ſide at the ſame time that Porto-Bello is attacked on the other ſide of the Iſthmus of Darien, would make us maſters of that key of the treaſures of Peru, which would be an equivalent for any demands we might make, and would realize the project, far from chimerical,

which

which Mr. Anson formed, if he could have operated with our fleet in the West Indies. The feeble state of the Spaniards, and the defenceless situation of Callao and Panama, the two chief fortifications in South America, may be deduced from his voyage. And these enterprizes in the South Seas might be undertaken by the fleet that will be sent to retake Falkland Islands, tho' the season indeed is too far advanced for such an undertaking this year; Lord Anson having proved by fatal experience, that the latter end of March, when he doubled Cape Horn, was a month too late for that passage; and he sailed from England, September 18. At the proper season, which is December and January it is little more than a month's sail from Falkland Islands to the island of Juan Fernandes in the South Seas, as was experienced by the Duke and Duchess privateers of Bristol. And its situation so near Cape Horn, is the great advantage of this new settlement, the present bone of contention.

On the whole, what part of the above seems most practicable, our statesmen and officers must determine; but some part of it I doubt not will be carried into execution, if a war, as is expected, should take place, and if, as it is hoped, Lord Chatham should guide it.

I am, Sir, your's &c.

ANTI-IBERUS.

P. S. Till the passage round Cape Horn is practicable, Buenos Ayres (on the great river la Plata) from whence the Spaniards dispossessed us of Falkland Islands, will be a proper object for our reprisals, and it is only defended by mud walls, and 4 or 500 men. o

Mr. URBAN,

Be so good as to give me a Column in your Magazine, to pay my Compliments to a Gentleman who signs W. D. in your November Mag. upon the subject of the Decree at Magdalene College.

EVERY attempt to throw new light upon a subject under public debate is laudable; and if the council of Latteran had said no more than you quote, and had been admitted as a law, your argument had been good to prove that the Founder of Magdalene could never have thought of providing against any Fellow of his college being a Pluralist, when, upon that supposition, the law of the land forbad his being so. But turning to Gibson's Codex, I found in a note, the decree of the Council of Latteran, under Innocent III. prohibiting all pluralities, but concluding with this sentence:—"Circa sublimes tamen, et litteratas personas, quæ majoribus beneficiis sunt honorandæ, cum ratio postulaverit, per sedem apostolicam poterit dispensari;" and you observe the frequency of dispensations to hold as many preferments as a man could get. But you suppose the Founder to have barred his society from applying to the Pope for such dispensations, by exempting them, under papel bulls, from all Legantine, Archiepiscopal, and Episcopal jurisdiction. But be pleased to observe, all this did not exempt them from Papal Jurisdiction, and there are facts to prove the contrary. Hornley had two livings, and the Founder by his statutes allows his president to hold aliqua Beneficia Ecclesiastica; and he could not hold more than one without a dispensation from the Pope: And the Founder expresses no limitation with regard to cum curâ vel sine curâ. All this concludes pretty clearly against the Founder's abhorrence of pluralities, and also against the supposition that he turned out John Hornley from the presidentship of his new college, because he was incumbent of two parishes.

In a note you say, John Hornley resigned his government of Magdalene College, because he had two livings that were less, as you insinuate, in Pope Nicholas's Valor, than Dr. Walker's two livings. This comparison answers no purpose, because Hornley by the statutes could hold his livings with his presidentship, whatever their value was.

I believe you are rather right in your note, where you say, he resigned his government, than when you said the Founder declined continuing him. Wood's account is, "Quam ille in manus Fundatoris tradidit, & Dartfordiam concessit," implying rather a voluntary act.

I believe with you, that in the statutes of most colleges the word *beneficium* is used in the same manner and sense it is in the statutes of Magdalene College under consideration; and I think the colleges under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester, will take the advantage of this decree.

But how seldom will a case happen that can claim this advantage: All college livings that used to void fellowships will do so still; and I appeal to the experience of any man, who has been conversant in colleges, whether one man in fifty, perhaps I might double the proportion, gets from other patrons livings so circumstanced as Dr. Walker's are.

But

But if it were otherwiſe, what would be the great miſchief ariſing from this decree?—the clamour ſays, it reſtrains the liberal munificence of beneficent founders, by putting a clog upon ſucceſſion.—I proteſt I never obſerved in the ſtatutes of any founder, that vaſt paſſion for, and attention to ſucceſſion, that ſhould aim at puſhing out the members of their ſocieties to make room for new ones.

That founders meant, and intended more for the fellows of their colleges than an academical education, is moſt evident; *that* is generally over as many colleges before they are choſen fellows. They are ſuppoſed to be living in their colleges, as Doctors, which in Divinity, is at ſeventeen years ſtanding: And I have ſeen in a ſtatute of a college, nearly cotemporary with Magdalene, the following ſentence, — ſpeaking of his fellows, he ſays,

"Qui in ipſorum juventute, uſque ad eorum ſenectam, & ſenium facultatibus, et liberalibus ſcientiis inſiſtendo in collegio noſtro de neſtrâ eleemoſynâ vivere debent, & ſuſtentari."

I mean no more by this, than to infer, that the real fellows of their colleges, were more the objects of their care and affection, than thoſe who were to ſucceed them; had it been otherways, we ſhould have Rubrick or Direction for promoting ſucceſſion, of which kind, I believe, nothing appears.

Your charge againſt the two able Civilians, of having fixed an interpretation that ſuppoſes the Founder to have given his Fellows a licence to tranſgreſs a poſitive law of the land, falls to the ground, by ſhewing, as above, that the Council of Lateran pointed out a method to make void its own decree; and the Founder confeſſedly gave his Preſident a licence to make uſe of that method, and hold as many livings as he could get. I am, &c. L. M.

Narrative of the Proceedings in a high Aſſembly on a Motion for all Letters and Papers received by the Miniſtry between the 12th of Sept. 1769, *and the 12th of Sept.* 1770, *containing any Intelligence of Hoſtilities commenced or intended to be commenced by the Court of Spain, or any of their Officers, againſt any of his Majeſty's Dominions, to be laid before the Houſe.*

THE motion was made by the D— of R——h——d, and oppoſed by L—d W—y—th, upon the general ground of the impropriety of calling for papers while the matter in queſtion was the ſubject of a negotiation with the Spaniſh Ambaſſador.——His Ldp carefully avoided giving any light, or intimation whatſoever concerning the actual ſtate, or progreſs of that negotiation, and expreſſed himſelf with caution, and reſerve. He concluded with moving, that the previous queſtion might be put.

The D—e of R—h—d ſupported his motion by a train of facts, for the truth of which he repeatedly appealed to the miniſtry themſelves. His diſcourſe ſeemed to reſt upon the following facts; that, on the third of laſt June, the Tamer ſloop arrived at Plymouth, and brought an account that a Spaniſh ſquadron had appeared off Falkland Iſlands, and ordered our people to depart; that this was a clear commencement of hoſtilities; —that from the third of June, to the 12th of September, when our garriſon arrived on board the Favourite, it did not appear that the miniſtry had taken any ſtep whatſoever for obtaining redreſs, or for putting the nation in a ſtate of defence;—that the firſt orders for equipping a fleet were given on or after the 12th of September;— that this armament, ſuch as it was, had not yet produced any viſible effect;—that, ſince the 12th of September, near three months had elapſed, and ſtill they were told, "*that the affair was in negotiation*, "*that the negotiation was ſtill depend-*"*ing*;" His Grace went largely into the conſideration of the diſgrace, and infamy of ſuffering the honour of the crown, and the rights of the people of England to be ſo long the ſubject of negotiation;— the folly, or treachery of the King's ſervants in not accepting the augmentation of ſeamen propoſed early in the laſt ſeſſion,—their ſupineneſs, in not arming early in June, when they heard of our people being warned to quit the iſland by a military force threatening compulſion:—and laſtly, the feebleneſs and ſlow progreſs of the armament they had made. His Grace obſerved, that the hoſtile intentions of Spain were not only declared by the open hoſtility itſelf, but confirmed by two extraordinary facts; the firſt, that after the Spaniards had taken poſſeſſion of Port Egmont, they did not ſuffer the Garriſon to depart immediately, but took away the rudder of his Majeſty's ſhip and detained her by force for the ſpace of twenty days;—that ſuppoſing they had a claim to the iſland, the inſult offered to the King's ſhip, was a moſt daring and deſigned affront to the King himſelf, and detaining her was an expreſs violation of treaty, by which, even in the caſe

caſe of an open rupture, ſix months are allowed to the ſubjects of each nation to remove their perſons and properties from the dominions of the other.—The other fact was, that he had intelligence not to be doubted, that, at this moment, there are in the ſeveral Spaniſh priſons not leſs than 3000 Britiſh ſeamen, (particularly at Ceuta) who had been taken out of our merchant ſhips by Spaniſh Guarda Coſtas, and condemned to perpetual ſlavery, or confinement. He then quoted a ſtrong inſtance ſince the peace, and read the original letters relating to it, where five of our ſeamen had been demanded by one of our Admirals, and had been refuſed by a Spaniſh Admiral and Governor, who had expreſſed a willingneſs to oblige him, but alledged, that it would be a breach of orders, and inſtructions.

Theſe were the principal materials of his Grace's ſpeech.

Lord H—ſb—gh took up the argument upon the ſame footing with Lord W—y—th, but carried it much farther than his L—d—p had done. He owned he knew the contents of the papers called for, therefore could aſſert upon knowledge, that producing them at that time, would tend greatly to embarraſs a negotiation already in a proſperous train, and which promiſed an happy concluſion;—He inſiſted much upon the delicacy of Spaniſh honour;—that it was their national characteriſtic;—that infinite regard, and tenderneſs, ought to be ſhewn to the punctilios of that court,—and begged of the noble Lords to conſider how far thoſe punctilios might unavoidably retard and embarraſs a treaty of this nature; The remainder of his ſpeech, which was delivered in very high terms, turned entirely upon the flouriſhing ſtate of this country, and the prudence, vigour, and vigilance, of his Majeſty's ſervants.

Lord C—m then roſe up and gave his hearty aſſent to the motion made by the noble Duke; he ſaid, he had fully conſidered the neceſſity of obtaining from the King's ſervants a communication of the papers deſcribed in the motion, and being perſuaded from the alarming ſtate of facts which the noble Duke had urged, that ſomething muſt be done to ſave an injured, inſulted country, he was determined to mark out thoſe ſervants of the crown, by whoſe ignorance, neglect, or treachery, this once great, once flouriſhing people, are reduced to a condition as deplorable at home, as it is deſpicable abroad. But at the ſame time he declared, that the object of the queſtion was neither to impede, or embaraſs a negotiation, which was ſaid to be now in a proſperous train, and to promiſe a happy concluſion.

Here he was interrupted by L—d W—y——th, who thought it neceſſary to remark, that he had not ſaid a ſingle word tending to convey any the leaſt information, or opinion, with regard to the ſtate, or progreſs of the negotiation.

Lord C—t—m agreed with his Ldp, and acknowledged that he did not refer to any expreſſion of his, but to the information given by another noble Lord, very high in office, that the negotiation was in a favourable train.

Lord H—ſb—h ſaid, he did not make uſe of the word *train*, as in its derivative ſenſe it may be underſtood to ſignify protraction and delay, which he could never mean to apply to the preſent negotiation.

Lord C—h—m complained of this ſecond interruption, as a groſs violation of decency, irregular, and intended, by breaking the thread of his diſcourſe, to confuſe him in his argument. His Ldp affirm'd that *train* was the word made uſe of; but, if his Ldp had uſed any other, his meaning was exactly expreſſed. The noble Lord, ſaid Lord Chatham, [meaning Lord H—ſb—gh] talks in a lofty ſtyle of Spaniſh honour! he would have done better to have told us, what care had been taken of the Engliſh honour. My Lords, the Engliſh are a candid, an ingenuous people; the Spaniards are as mean and crafty, as they are proud and inſolent. The integrity of the Engliſh merchant, the generous ſpirit of our naval and military officers, would be degraded by a compariſon with *their* merchants, or officers. With their miniſters I have often been obliged to negotiate, and after long experience of their want of candor and good faith, I found myſelf compelled to talk to them in a deciſive language. On this principle, the great and ſingle object of negotiation now would have been, compleat ſatisfaction for the injury done to the crown and people of England. But, if the noble Lord's language is intelligible, the object at preſent is, to find a ſalvo for the punctilious honour of the Spaniards. The abſurdity of ſuch an idea is of itſelf inſupportable. Will you deſcend ſo low, will you ſo ſhamefully betray the King's Honour, as to make it matter of negotiation whether his Majeſty's poſſeſſions ſhall be reſtored to him or not? The Miniſtry, without declaring themſelves explicitly, have taken pains to poſſeſs the public with an opinion, that the Spaniſh

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Court have conſtantly diſavowed the proceedings of their Governor, than which there never was a more ABSOLUTE, A MORE PALPABLE FALSHOOD.—When the firſt communication was made by the Court of Madrid, of their being appriſed of the taking of Falkland Iſlands, was it accompanied with an offer of reſtitution inſtant, of immediate ſatisfaction, and the puniſhment of the Spaniſh governor. If it was not, they have adopted the act as their own, and the very mention of a diſavowal is an impudent inſult offered to the King's dignity. It is as ridiculous as it is falſe. If proofs are wanting, call the officers who were ſtationed at Falkland Iſland. Aſk the officer who commanded the garriſon, whether, when he was ſummoned to ſurrender, the demand was made in the name of the governor of Buenos Ayres, or of his Catholic Majeſty?—Was the iſland ſaid to belong to Don Franciſco Bucarelli, or to the King of Spain?—

But, my Lords, had the falſhood of this pretended diſavowal been confined to the court of Spain, it might have been admitted without concern. Had they themſelves left a door open for excuſe, and accommodation, the King of England's honour would not have been touched. But the miniſtry invent a f—ſh—d, deliver it to P—l—t, and hope to have it adopted as a ſubterfuge by Spain. Compare the conduct of the preſent miniſtry with that of a gentleman, (Mr. G. Grenville,) who is now no more. The occaſions were ſimilar.—The French had taken a little iſland called Turk's Iſland.—The miniſter, then at the head of the treaſury, took the buſineſs upon himſelf;—but he did not negotiate;—he ſent for the French Ambaſſador, and made a peremptory demand.—A courier was diſpatched to Paris, and returned in a few days, with orders for inſtant reſtitution, not only of the iſland, but of every thing that the Engliſh ſubjects had loſt.

In circumſtances like the preſent, we may perhaps be able to patch up an accommodation, but we ſhall ſoon have a Spaniſh war ſucceed.—Some perhaps may remember the convention.—For ſeveral ſucceſſive years our merchants had been plundered—no protection given them; no redreſs obtained for them;—during all this time we were contented to complain and to negotiate;—the Court of Madrid were then as ready to diſown their officers, and as unwilling to puniſh them, as they are at preſent. Whatever violence happened was always laid to the charge of one or other of their Weſt India Governors. To day it was the Governor of Cuba, to morrow of Porto Rico, Carthagena, or Porto Bello. If, in a particular inſtance, redreſs was promiſed, the Merchant, who had been robbed of his property, was ſent to the Weſt Indies for a compenſation. In all the negotiations which preceded this convention, our miniſters never found out that there was no ground for that negotiation; the Spaniards had no right to ſearch our ſhips, and that when they attempted to regulate a right by treaty, they were regulating a thing, which did not exiſt. This I take to be ſomething like the caſe of the miniſtry. The Spaniards have ſeized an iſland they have no right to, and his Majeſty's ſervants make it matter of negotiation whether his dominions ſhall be reſtored to him, or not.

After what I have ſaid, it will probably be given out, that I am for hurrying the nation *at all events* into a war with Spain. But I diſclaim ſuch counſel.—Let us have peace, but let it be honourable, let it be ſecure. A patched up peace will not do. It will not ſatisfy the nation, though it may be approved of by P—l—t.—I am as tender of the effuſion of human blood, as the noble Lord who dwelt ſo long upon the miſeries of war. If the bloody politics of ſome noble Lords had been followed; England, and every quarter of his Majeſty's dominions would have been glutted with blood—the blood of our own countrymen.—

When one conſiders who are the men by whom a war, in the outſet, muſt be conducted, who but muſt wiſh for peace?—The ſtrength and preparations of the Houſe of Bourbon are known; the defenceleſs unprepared condition of this country is notorious—there is no need of ſecret intelligence—a wiſe miniſter will draw more ſolid information from his own obſervation and reflections, than any he can procure from Spies or Ambaſſadors abroad. That great uſurper Oliver found his intelligence in his own ſagacity; he obſerved facts, and traced them forward to their conſequences.—From what was, he concluded what muſt be, and he never was deceived.—In the preſent ſituation of affairs, it would be treachery to the nation to conceal from them their real circumſtances, and, with reſpect to our foreign enemies

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all concealments are vain. They are as well acquainted with the actual force and weakneſs of this country, as any of the King's ſervants.—This is no time for ſilence or reſerve. If we do not ſtand forth, and do our duty in the preſent criſis, the nation is irretrievably undone. The miniſtry, by a ſeries of oppreſſive, unconſtitutional meaſures, have deſtroyed all content and unanimity at home, and have betrayed the honour of the nation to private emolument.—You ought to know the whole of your ſituation.—I mean to rouſe, to alarm the whole nation—to rouſe the miniſtry, if poſſible, who ſeem awake to nothing but the preſervation of their places;—to awaken the King.

Early in the laſt ſpring, a motion was made in Parliament for enquiring into the ſtate of the navy, and an augmentation of 6000 ſeamen was offered to the miniſtry. They refuſed to declare the condition of the navy, and rejected the augmentation. Early in June they received advice of a commencement of hoſtilities by a Spaniſh armament. From that to the 12th of September, as if nothing had happened, they lay dormant. From the 12th of September, when they had heard of the blow being actually ſtruck, we are to date the beginning of their preparations for defence. Let us now inquire, what vigour they have exerted. We have heard wonders of the diligence employed, of the bounties offered, and the number of ſhips put into commiſſion. But I tell your Lordſhips that, with all this vigour and expedition, they have not, in a period of conſiderably more than two months, raiſed ten thouſand ſeamen. But it is ſaid they have ordered forty ſhips of the line into commiſſion. My Lords, upon this ſubject I can ſpeak with knowledge, and I do affirm that forty ſhips of the line, with their neceſſary attendant frigates, to be properly manned, require 40,000 ſeamen.—If your Lordſhips are ſurpriſed at this aſſertion, you will be more ſo when I aſſure you, that in the laſt war, this country maintained 85,000 ſeamen, and employed them all.—Let us have done then with the boaſted vigour of the miniſtry.—Let us hear no more of their activity.

But, my Lords, the ſubject on which I am ſpeaking ſeems to call upon me, to declare my opinion upon a queſtion on which much wicked pains have been employed to diſturb the minds of the people, and to diſtreſs government.—I am myſelf clearly convinced that, without impreſſing, it is impoſſible to equip a reſpectable fleet within the time in which ſuch armaments are uſually wanted. If this fact be admitted, and if the neceſſity of arming upon a ſudden emergency ſhould appear incontrovertible, what ſhall we think of thoſe men, who, in the moment of danger, would ſtop the great defence of their country. Upon whatever principle they may act, the act itſelf is more than faction—it is labouring to cut off the right hand of the community. I wholly condemn their conduct, and am ready to ſupport any motion that may be made for bringing thoſe Aldermen, who have endeavoured to ſtop the execution of the admiralty warrants, to the bar, of this houſe.—My Lords, I do not reſt my opinion merely upon neceſſity.—I am ſatisfied that the power of impreſſing is founded upon uninterrupted uſage—It is the *conſuetudo Regni*, and part of the common-law prerogative of the crown. When I condemn the proceedings of ſome perſons upon this occaſion, let me do juſtice to a man, whoſe character, and conduct have been infamouſly traduced—I mean the late Lord Mayor Mr. Trecothick.—In the midſt of reproach and clamour he had firmneſs enough to perſevere in doing his duty—I do not know in office a more upright magiſtrate; nor, in private life, a worthier man.

I come now, to ſtate the extent and variety of the ſervices, which muſt be provided for.—A due attention to, and proviſion for theſe ſervices, is prudence in time of peace;—in war it is neceſſity. Preventive policy, which obviates, or avoids the injury, is far preferable to that vindictive policy which aims at reparation, or has no object but revenge.—The precaution that meets the diſorder, is cheap, and eaſy; the remedy which follows it, bloody and expenſive.—The firſt great object of national defence in this country, is to maintain ſuch a ſuperior naval force at home, that the united fleets of France and Spain may never be maſters of the channel.—If that ſhould ever happen, what is there to hinder their landing in Ireland, or even upon our own coaſt? The ſecond naval object ſhould be, to maintain at all times a powerful weſtern ſquadron—in the profoundeſt peace it ſhould be reſpectable,—in war it ſhould be formidable.—Without it the colonies, the commerce, the navigation of Great Britain lie at the mercy of the Houſe of Bourbon. The third object, indiſpenſable, as I conceive, is to maintain ſuch a force in the bay of Gibraltar as may be ſufficient to cover that garriſon, and to keep open the com-

communication with Minorca.—The miniſtry will not diſpute the truth of theſe propoſitions.—But how will your Lordſhips be aſtoniſhed, when I inform you, that, at this hour, we cannot ſend into the channel ſeven ſhips of the line ſo manned and equipped, that any officer of rank and credit will accept the command, and ſtake his reputation for the event.—We have one ſhip of the line at Jamaica, one at the Leeward Iſlands, and one at Gibraltar—yet, at this very moment, for ought the miniſtry know, both Jamaica, and Gibraltar may be attacked, and, if they are attacked, (which God forbid) they muſt fall.—It is true that, ſome two months ago, four ſhips of the line were ordered from Portſmouth, and one from Plymouth, to carry a relief from Ireland to Gibraltar.—Theſe ſhips, a week ago, were ſtill in port.—If, upon their arrival at Gibraltar, they ſhould find the bay poſſeſſed by a ſuperior ſquadron, the relief cannot be landed; and, if it could be landed, of what force does it conſiſt?—Of two regiments of 400 men each, at a time like this, when double the number are wanted to enable the garriſon to complete the lines.

My Lords, I have good authority to aſſert that the Spaniards have now a fleet at Ferrol, compleatly manned and ready to ſail, which we are in no condition to meet.—If the enemy were to land in full force either upon this coaſt, or in Ireland, where is your army? Where is your defence?—When America, the Weſt Indies, Gibraltar, and Minorca are taken care of, what part of the army will remain to defend Ireland and Great Britain? And yet they, who talk of confining a great war to naval operations only, ſpeak without knowledge, or experience.—We can no more command the diſpoſition, than the events of a war;—wherever we are attacked, there we muſt defend.

I have been much abuſed, my Lords, for ſupporting a war, which it has been the faſhion to call *my* German war.—Before I was appointed Secretary of State, the firſt treaty with the King of Pruſſia was ſigned, and not only ratified by the crown, but approved of, and confirmed by a reſolution of both Houſes of Parliament.—It was a weight faſtened upon my neck. By that treaty the honour of the crown, and the honour of the nation were equally engaged.—How I could adviſe the crown to deſert a great prince in the midſt of thoſe difficulties, in which a reliance upon the good faith of this country had contributed to involve him, is a queſtion I willingly ſubmit to the candor of the public. That wonderful man might perhaps have extricated himſelf from his difficulties without our aſſiſtance.—He has talents which, in every thing that touches the human capacity, do honour to the human mind.—But how would England have ſupported that reputation of credit and good faith, by which it has ever been diſtinguiſhed in Europe!

My Lords, I though wholly diſapprove of engagements that may involve us in a continental war, yet there *may be* a time when foreign alliances may be neceſſary.—I hope never to ſee an army of foreign auxiliaries in Great Britain; but were a powerful foreign army to be landed in Ireland with arms ready to be put into the hands of the Roman Catholics, I declare freely that I ſhould wiſh it were poſſible to collect 20,000 German proteſtants even from Hanover, for the relief of that kingdom. I wiſh it, my Lords, becauſe I am convinced that whenever the caſe happens, we ſhall have no Engliſh army to ſpare.

My Lords, I cannot conclude how tedious ſoever I may have been, without endeavouring to bring home your thoughts to the internal condition of this country. We may look abroad for wealth, triumphs, or luxury, but England is the main ſtay, the laſt reſort of the whole empire. Have any meaſures been taken to ſatisfy, or to unite the people?—Are the grievances they have ſo long complained of removed?—Or do they ſtand not only unredreſſed, but aggravated?—Is the right of free election reſtored to the elective body?—My Lords, I myſelf am one of the people.—I eſteem that ſecurity and independence which is the original birthright of an Engliſhman, far beyond the privileges, however ſplendid, which are annexed to the peerage. I myſelf am by birth an Engliſh elector, and join with the freeholders of England, as in a common cauſe.—Can it be expected that Engliſhmen will unite heartily in defence of a government, by which they feel themſelves inſulted and oppreſſed?—Reſtore them to their rights.—*That* is the true way to make them unanimous.

The public credit of the nation ſtands next in degree to the rights of the conſtitution.—There is a ſet of men, my Lords, in the city of London, who are known to live in riot and luxury, upon the plunder of that part of the community, which ſtands moſt in need of, and

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heſt deſerves the care and protection of Parliament. To me, my Lords, whether they be the miſerable jobbers of 'Change-Alley, or the lofty Aſiatic plunderers of Leaden-hall-ſtreet, they are equally deteſtable. While I had the honour of ſerving his Majeſty, I never ventured to look at the treaſury but at a diſtance; the little, however I know of it has not ſerved to raiſe my opinion of what is vulgarly called the *monied intereſt*; that friend of government, that pretends to ſerve this or that adminiſtration, and may be purchaſed, on the ſame terms, by any adminiſtration; but it is the honeſt, induſtrious tradeſman, who holds the middle rank, who has given repeated proofs that he prefers law and liberty to gold, in whoſe favour I would interpoſe—the fair merchant, whoſe liberal commerce is the prime ſource of national wealth.—I eſteem his occupation, and reſpect his character.

The diſhonourable traffic of places has engaged us too long. Upon this ſubject, I ſpeak without intereſt, or enmity. I have no perſonal objection to any of the King's ſervants. I ſhall never be miniſter; *certainly not* without full power to cut away all the rotten branches of government. Yet, unconcerned as I truly am for myſelf, I cannot avoid ſeeing ſome capital errors in the diſtribution of the royal favour.—There are men, my Lords, who, if their own ſervices were forgotten, ought to have an hereditary merit with the houſe of Hanover; whoſe anceſtors ſtood forth in the day of trouble, oppoſed their perſons and fortunes to treachery and rebellion, and ſecured to his Majeſty's family this ſplendid power of rewarding.—There are other men, my Lords, *(holding up his hand at a great L—d)* who, to ſpeak tenderly of them, were not ſo forward in the demonſtrations of their zeal to the reigning family; there was another cauſe, and a partiality to it, which ſome perſons had not, at all times, diſcretion enough to conceal. I know I ſhall be accuſed of attempting to revive diſtinctions. My Lords, if it were poſſible, I would wiſh the favours of the crown to flow *meritoriouſly* without diſtinction. But there are ſome diſtinctions, which are inherent in the nature of things.—There is a diſtinction between right and wrong,—between whig and tory.

His Majeſty tells us in his ſpeech, that he will call upon us for our advice if it ſhould be neceſſary in the farther progreſs of the affair with Spain.—It is not eaſy to ſay whether or no the miniſtry are ſerious in this declaration; nor what is meant by the *progreſs* of an affair which reſts upon one fixed point. Hitherto we have not been called upon.—But, though we are not conſulted, it is our right and duty as the King's great hereditary council to offer him our advice.—The papers, mentioned in the noble Duke's motion, will enable us to form a juſt and accurate opinion of the conduct of his Majeſty's ſervants, tho' not of the actual ſtate of their honourable negotiations. The miniſtry too, ſeem to want advice upon ſome points, in which their own ſafety is immediately concerned. They are now balancing between a war, which they ought to have foreſeen, but for which they have made no proviſion, and an ignominious compromiſe.—Let me warn them of their danger.—If they are forced into a war, they ſtand it at the hazard of their heads. If by an ignominious compromiſe, they ſhould ſtain the honour of the crown, or ſacrifice the rights of the people, let them look to their conſciences, and conſider whether they will be able to walk the ſtreets in ſafety.

Some account of what paſſed on Wedneſday the 5th inſtant in a great Aſſembly.

LORD Ch—m made a motion, which is ſaid to have conſiſted of the following words: "That the capacity to be choſen a Repreſentative of the Commons in P——t, being under known reſtrictions and limitations of law, an original inherent right of the ſubject; may be cognizable by law, and is a matter wherein the juriſdiction of the H. of C. (though unappealable as to the ſeat of their Member) is not final or concluſive." His Lordſhip's firſt ſpeech, which laſted two hours, was extremely diſpaſſionate, ſenſible, and much to the point in queſtion: He enlarged greatly upon the Middleſex Election, and urged the neceſſity of diſſolving the P——t, which he declared, by ſeating Col. L. and rendering Mr. W. *incapable* of being elected, had infringed the rights of the Electors, and that an action in a Court of Law would certainly lie againſt the Houſe. After diſplaying great eloquence, with the moſt admirable candor and gentleneſs, his Lordſhip made a digreſſion upon the modern manner of directing a Jury from the Bench, and giving judgment upon proſecutions for libels.

He was replied to by Lord M. who ſaid he ſhould not ſpeak to the queſtion,

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but to what the noble Lord had ſaid in the digreſſion, which, he obſerved, he had handled with great decency; that, as to directions to Juries, they had been ever the ſame as now; they were nothing novel, nor had they, till this moment, been once called in queſtion. His Lordſhip could, he ſaid, quote numerous authorities, equally juſt and reſpectable, of this opinion, but he would now only mention three, Mr. Juſtice Denniſon, Mr. Juſtice Forſter, and Mr. Juſtice Yates, all independent men. The Noble Lord who ſpoke before had miſconceived the matter, by implicitly believing, as many others did, what had appeared in print reſpecting the nature of Libels and directions to Juries, whereas much was often printed totally falſe and groundleſs. If he properly underſtood the noble Earl, he meant to ſay, that the Jury were told they were only judges of Fact, and not of Law; but his Lordſhip was miſtaken: He had always, in one uniform manner, told a Jury, that they were to judge of what appeared by the evidence in Court, both reſpecting the publication, and reſpecting the juſtification of any libel; where no juſtification of the matter in the information was entered into, they were to find according to their judgment, whether the inuendoes, and the criminal inferences in the information, were ſuch as the paper deſerved. His Lordſhip obſerved, he ſhould at all times be proud of changing his opinion, when it appeared to him that his judgment was improper; many precedents of the ableſt Lawyers doing ſo, might be recollected; and upon all trials where he preſided, he told the Court if he was wrong in his direction he would moſt willingly be ſet right, which might be done in an arreſt of judgment; for if a direction to a Jury was improper, the whole verdict was null and void, and a new trial muſt be granted. His Lordſhip ſaid, that what might probably ſurprize that H—, no objection had, in fourteen years, been ever made to his conduct in this particular, though he had ſo repeatedly deſired the Court to do it, if they thought him wrong. Judges cannot go aſtray from the expreſs and known laws of the land; they are bound by oath punctually to follow the laws. His Lordſhip declared, he had ever made it the rule of his conduct to do the thing that was juſt, and, conſcious of his own innocence and rectitude, he was perfectly unmoved by any libel or publication concerning him: His Lordſhip here alſo expreſſed the opinion he held of his own conduct and intentions, by quoting a line from Shakeſpeare, perfectly applicable to what he had juſt ſaid.—As to the motion, and what the noble Earl had thrown out reſpecting the diſſolution of the H. of C. their own H— were laſt year alarmed at it: how much more ſo ſhould they now be, in the preſent ſituation of affairs? As to an action for damages, what damages could be recovered of the H. of C. who would doubtleſs plead a breach of privilege?—His Lordſhip was clear, accurate, and connected with an elegant compliment to the E. of C. for what he had ſaid, tho' out of office, concerning the legality of Preſs-warrants in the H. laſt week.

Lord C———m roſe again, and declared, that he did underſtand the matter reſpecting directions to Juries, juſt as the noble Lord upon the woolpack had expreſſed it; and to ſhew that the fact of publication was now laid down as ſufficient to convict upon, his Lordſhip obſerved, that in a late caſe it was declared from the Bench, that if the verdict, inſtead of *guilty of printing and publiſhing only*, had been *guilty of printing and publiſhing*, without the word *only*, the Officer of the Court would have entered it on the record, *guilty*. That as to the impropriety of the two H—s of P———t quarrelling, or a diſſolution being now the caſe, it could be of no worſe conſequence than in 1704, and it was a point that ought to be ſettled: The liberty of the ſubject, the right of election, is invaded by an arbitrary deſpotic rule of the other H. which, though only one branch of the L——re, hath aſſumed the power of the whole.

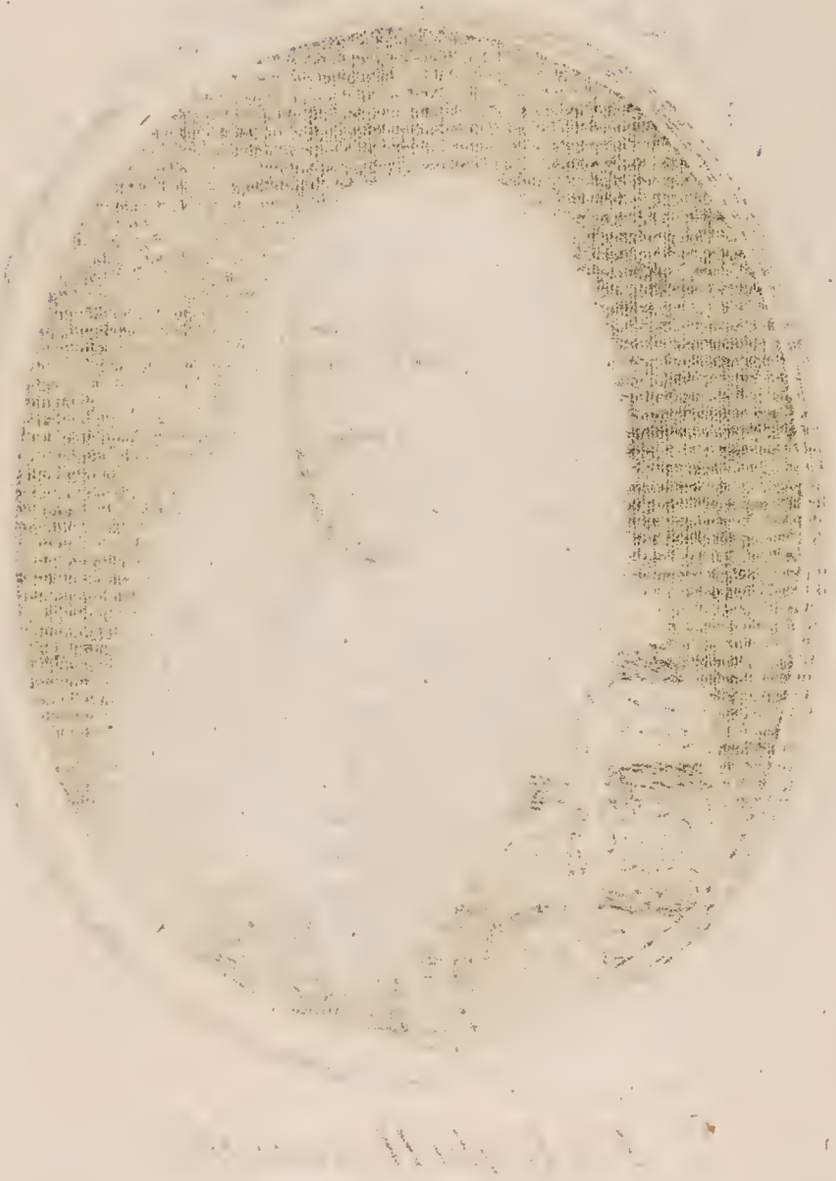
Lord C——n ſpoke next. He pledged himſelf to that H. that, as a perſon who had enjoyed the higheſt department in the law, he would ever be forthcoming, and ready to give his opinion, in regard to any queſtion reſpecting the conduct of the Judges, but this was not a time for it: As to the direction to the Jury, now mentioned, when that direction was fully ſtated, and it was fairly known on what grounds it was given, he would then ſpeak to it: That for the motion of the day, made by the noble Earl, it was a very proper one; the H. of C. had aſſumed a power they did not legally poſſeſs; nor did he mean this in expelling Mr. W. merely as Mr. W. or ſeating Col L. merely at C. L. but as it founded a precedent, a kind of general rule, pernicious to poſterity: By their vote of incapacitation, they had

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The Right Honourable

CHA^{s}. PRATT, BARON CAMDEN.



violently taken from an Elector of England his native right of voting for the perſon he wiſhed and choſe to repreſent him, by which the Elector had certainly ſuffered damages, and an action at Common Law would lie for thoſe damages.

The D. of G———n ſpoke next, and expreſſed his amazement that this affair, which was agitated in that H. laſt ſeſſions, ſhould, by ſurprize, be again brought up: He declared it was totally againſt all rules and reſolutions of P———t; that, ſince the laſt year, many had departed from their errors in opinion, and now thought that the H. of C. acted with the greateſt propriety in the affair of the M———x Election, more would daily think ſo, and he did not doubt, but that poſterity would honour the names of thoſe who had oppoſed the motion for cenſuring that H. on this occaſion. His Grace ſpoke for a ſhort time, and concluded with declaring, that he did not ſee that the preſent affair could now come properly before the H. and therefore made a motion to adjourn.

Lord S———ne roſe next, and informed the H. how diſcontented the minds of the people without doors were; that it was highly neceſſary at this time, ſo near the commencement of a war, that ſomething ſhould be done to appeaſe them that they might the more firmly and willingly unite to aſſiſt Government; that if the Lower Aſſembly could make rules of their own, they were above the laws, which was more than could be ſaid of either their H. or of the K. By the power by which the H. incapacitated Mr W. they might the next day, without any reaſon aſſigned, render him again capable of being elected: That as to the changing the mode of making this motion, it having been heretofore ſtudiouſly avoided and quaſhed by the M—y, it was therefore neceſſarily obliged to be made in a new way. His Lordſhip ſpoke amazingly well for ſome time, much in favour of the public rights and liberties.

When he had finiſhed, Lord D—b—h got up, and gave his opinion: He declared the preſent P—t a good P——t; that it had paſſed two moſt excellent Acts, which would ever confer the higheſt honour on them, particularly that of not ſcreening themſelves from proſecutions for debt, under the paltry plea of privilege; that they had, in the affair now ſtating acted extremely right; he avowed their having a full and legal power to expel a Member convicted of criminalities; they were very juſt, he obſerved, in declaring, that ſuch a man was not a fit perſon to ſit among them. He quoted a ſimilar caſe in their own Aſſembly, concerning the Earl of Macclesfield and obſerved, that in his own opinion, lenient meaſures were always wrong, as, in the preſent caſe, was experimentally proved. Had the H. of C. committed the Sheriffs for making the return of an incapable perſon, they would have acted properly; their ill-timed candour was now called fear; he was therefore for vigorous meaſures: He nevertheleſs approved greatly of the vote of the H. and he doubted not future hiſtorians would ſing their praiſe; in the H. of C. there were many reſpectable perſons, and many rich citizens, notwithſtanding the monied men had, in this H. been lately called *muckworms*.——— Here his Lordſhip was interrupted by the E. of C——m, who declared, that if he alluded to any word or expreſſion he might have dropped in the H. laſt week, he meant by *muckworms*, the ſtock-jobbers, and not the monied men in the city.———Lord D——h grew warm upon the interruption, and complained of it as diſorderly, obſerving, that he did not, nor would he, ſay who he alluded to.———The D. of G———n alſo declared the calling the Lord D. to order, was unfair; Lord C——m ſaid, that as an old friend he only meant to ſet Lord D. right.——After a little time Lord D. went on, and when he had ſaid all he meant to advance, his Lordſhip ſeconded the motion for adjournment.

Lord C——m then deſired to read an amendment of his motion, which he did: As ſoon as he had done, Lord W—h roſe and ſaid, after a motion to adjourn, according to the rules and orders of that H. the amendment could not be agitated; but the queſtion for adjournment ſhould be immediately put.

The D. of R——d next got up, and ſaid, that he thought, when a queſtion of ſuch conſequence as the motion made this day was in debate, the H. ſhould not be ſo particularly nice as to their orders; it was needleſs to adjourn, merely to ſtop a motion that would probably be made the next day they met. His Grace obſerved, that the ſpeakers of the other ſide had, whenever this affair was brought before the H. endeavoured to put it off by adjourning; that it had never been fairly or fully gone into, and that, in the interval which the Spaniſh Ambaſſador choſe now to give us, it was the moſt proper time to take the affair in hand, and convince the people, who

who thought themſelves greatly aggrieved, that they were not deſerted by every branch of the L——re. His Grace obſerved, that the H. of C. had no legal power to incapacitate any man; that the only inſtance of any thing like it in their own H. produced this day, was that of the E. of M—cl—sf—d, who actually was *not* expelled; this, he obſerved, was the ſtrangeſt method of quoting caſes in point that ever he knew. His Grace, throughout his ſpeech, was extremely powerful in his arguments, which were very weighty and ſtriking, though delivered with the moſt unaffected coolneſs and candour.

When he had finiſhed, the H. called for the queſtion to adjourn, which being put, they divided, 52 for the adjournment, 20 againſt it.

A Paper left by Lord M——d with the Clerk of the Houſe relative to that part of this Debate which concerns Lord C——m and Lord M——d, and Lord C——n's Queries relative to that Paper, muſt be referred to the Supplement.

A Meteorological Diary of the Weather, for *Dec.* 1769.

December 1769	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	W. little	30 1½	42	an exceeding fine bright day.
2	W N W ditto	30 2	41	ſlight froſt in the night, exceeding bright day.
3	Ditto calm	30 2	39	ſmart froſt in the night, exceſſive foggy day.
4	N W little	30 2	39	no froſt, fog continues, but not ſo thick.
5	E Ditto	30 ½	40	Ditto.
6	S ditto	29 9	40	Ditto N. B. no ſun for four days.
7	S W ditto	29 9	43	a very bright, fine mild day.
8	S ditto	30	44	Ditto.
9	E S E ditto	29	42	Ditto.
10	E S E little	29 8	41	ſmart froſt in the night, heavy moiſt day.
11	S freſh	29 8	45	very heavy moiſt day.
12	Ditto	29 7½	48	wet night, very fine bright day.
13	S little	29 9	47	an exceſſive foggy day.
14	S S E ditto	29 7	45	a very wet day.
15	Ditto freſh	29 6	47	very heavy and moiſt, with miſling rain at times.
16	Ditto	29 7½	50	a fine clear day, dry air.
17	W freſh	29 8	48	Ditto.
18	S S W ditto	30	45	froſt in the night, heavy miſling day.
19	Ditto ſtrong	29 7	48	ſome flying clouds but a fine ſoft day.
20	Ditto	29 7	49	cloudy, with miſling rains at times.
21	Ditto	29 6½	48	Ditto.
22	Ditto	29 3½	46	a fine bright day, dry air tending to froſt
23	S ſtrong	28 7½	44	wet morning, bright afternoon.
24	S to N W ditto	29	44	ſtormy night, bright day.
25	S S E ditto	29 2½	46	wet night, heavy miſling day.
26	S ditto	29 3½	45	heavy dark day.
27	S S W ditto	29 4½	44	bright morning, wet afternoon.
28	N freſh	29 5	43	wet morn. with ſome ſnow, ſmart froſt in even.
29	Ditto	30 ½	39	froſty night and morning, dull afternoon.
30	N N W ditto	30 ½	38	dull and heavy, with ſeveral falls of ſnow.
31	W N W ditto	30	40	wet night and morning, bright afternoon.

42. *It is Well it is no Worſe, a Comedy, as performed at Drury Lane. By the Author of the Maid of the Mill.*

THIS piece is a tranſlation of a Spaniſh play, called *El Encondido y la Tapada*; the Hidden Man and Veiled Woman, written by the celebrated Calderon de la Barca. The chief merit of it is confeſſed to conſiſt of intrigue, with reſpect to which it is indeed a great curioſity. As it will ſuffer leſs by a converſion into narrative, than pieces of a different kind, we have given it under that form for the amuſement of our readers.

Don Carlos, a gentleman of Madrid, became inamoured of Marcella, but ſhe having a prepoſſeſſion in favour of a relation, Don Ferdinand, he determined to get the better of his paſſion, and addreſſed Aurora, another lady of great beauty, ſiſter to Don Pedro Pacheco; it happened that the brother of Marcella, Don Alonzo, was an admirer of Aurora, and one day as they were walking together, Don Carlos joined them, the lady gave ſuch a preference to Carlos, as picqued Alonzo's pride, he took an opportunity to inſult Carlos, they fought on the ſpot, and Alonzo was killed.

Carlos immediately fled to Portugal, but after he had been there about three months, he received a letter from Au-

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rora, acquainting him that as her brother was abſent, he might find a ſecure retreat in her houſe, and be upon the ſpot to ſollicit his pardon, by the intervention of friends.

This carried him back to Madrid; he entered the city in the duſk of the evening, and heard a female voice ſcream from a coach; the coach appeared to be Guzman's the father of Marcella, which had been overturned by a drunken driver, and Marcella herſelf to be the perſon that cried out.

Carlos, notwithſtanding his ſituation, ruſhed in to give his aſſiſtance, Marcella accepted it, and flambeaus coming in ſhe diſcovered him: As he had ſaved her life, however, ſhe diſmiſſed him in ſafety. During this tranſaction, it happened that Aurora's brother Paccheco came unexpectedly home; he had heard of the duel, and that his ſiſter had walked to the prado with one Cavalliere, had been joined there by another, and had been preſent when they fought: All this ſhe confidently denied when he queſtioned her about it.

Carlos upon his leaving Marcella, was ſeen and known by Ferdinand, who alſo came to her aſſiſtance, and by his ſervants dogged to a little inn. Ferdinand immediately ran to Paccheco, who had been to enquire at Don Guzman's, concerning the intelligence he had heard of his ſiſter, Guzman's ſon Lorenzo being the perſon killed; and acquainting him that the murderer who was ſaid to have fled to Portugal, was at an inn in Madrid, requeſted his aſſiſtance to bring him to juſtice, to which Paccheco conſented.

While they were going to the inn to kill Carlos or deliver him up to juſtice, he with his ſervant arrived at Aurora's, they found her in a ſituation of great diſtreſs on their account; but it was at length agreed that they ſhould remain in the houſe, notwithſtanding the return of her brother, where ſhe contrived to ſecrete them by means of a moveable pannel, which communicated with a cloſet and back ſtair caſe, that for ſome time had not been uſed, the lower part of the houſe belonging to Octavio a wine merchant, and the upper to Aurora, who had mutually cut off the communication, as it was not expedient that either ſhould have acceſs to the apartments of the other. Carlos and his man were ſcarcely got through the partition which Aurora had opened on the occaſion, when Ferdinand and Pedro Paccheco returned; they were now in as great diſtreſs as Carlos, for Pedro had aſſaulted and wounded the Duke of Medina Sidonia, who was going to a courtizan in diſguiſe, Ferdinand having by miſtake aſſured him it was Carlos.

As they expected the officers of juſtice every moment, Pedro determined to leave the houſe inſtantly, and ſeek another dwelling: He therefore forcibly put Aurora and her maid into a coach, being determined to take them with him, and left directions with Octavio the wine merchant, to diſfurniſh the houſe and take care of the moveables, which he promiſes to do.

Carlos and his man being thus deſerted in their retreat, and having waited impatiently there till the noon of the next day, without hearing any thing of their protectreſs or her maid, cautiouſly ſtole out through the moveable pannel, and to their great aſtoniſhment found the houſe forſaken and unfurniſhed: After creeping from room to room, they began to ſuſpect treachery, and determined to attempt an eſcape, but found all the doors double locked and the windows barred up. While they were doubting what to do, the officers who were in purſuit of Pedro, broke in from without, and Carlos and his man betook themſelves again to their hiding pla behind the partition.

While the officers were ſearching A rora's apartments, attended by Oct a who occupied thoſe below, old Guzman who had been acquainted with the accident that had happened by his nephew Ferdinand, to whoſe miſtake it was owing, arrived upon the ſpot: Pedro had deſired that the aparuments might be let, and Guzman determined to take them; he aſſures the officers that Pedro, whom they were ſeeking, was in Italy, whence indeed he returned but the night before; that the apartments were not his but his ſiſter's, and that ſhe had left them ſome time; this ſtory, with a few doubloons, ſatisfied them, and Guzman took the apartments of Octavio, as a kindneſs to Pedro; to prevent farther enquiries there after Pedro, he reſolves to bring his family in the ſame day, the time being fortunately juſt up for which he had taken the apartments he then occupied, and Octavio having delivered the key, he locked the door and departed.

Thus was Carlos a priſoner to his moſt dangerous enemy, Don Guzman, whoſe ſon he had ſlain; his only comfort was, that Guzman was ignorant of his advantage. Carlos's reflections on

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this ſituation were interrupted by Guzman's ſervants with furniture: He therefore precipitately retired again through the pannel with his man, and in a very little time his miſtreſs Marcella, with her maid, and Ferdinand his rival, entered the apartment.

By a converſation which he overheard, he learned that Marcella's regard to Ferdinand was abated, by his want of attention ſince he thought himſelf ſure of her for a wife, but that the marriage was notwithſtanding to take place in a few days.

Marcella and the reſt of the company having left the room, Carlos again ventured to peep out, but found the aperture behind the moveable pannel barracadoed by a table with wine and ſweetmeats. His man who was famiſhing, and impatient to get at the refreſhments, endeavoured to remove the table and at length threw it down: The noiſe however did not immediately alarm any body: They eat and drank and filled their pockets, but ſtill were at a loſs how they ſhould at laſt eſcape; the man, Muſkato, ſaw a gown belonging to Beatrice, the maid, with a veil and other parts of her dreſs, and taking them under his arm, declared he would diſguiſe himſelf in them, in order to get through the houſe; a noiſe without ſoon drove them again to their hiding place.

Marcella and her maid were ſtruck with the greateſt aſtoniſhment at the confuſion in which they found the room; the ſervants were examined and the father called up, but nothing being diſcovered, it was agreed they ſhould go to dinner at the old lodgings, and leave theſe to be ſet to rights.

In the mean time Aurora had been placed by her brother Pedro in a convent, and being anxiouſly ſollicitous about the fate of Carlos, whom ſhe had been obliged to leave in her apartments, ſhe ſent Leonarda her woman with a maſter key to ſet him at liberty, or to enable him to let himſelf out at the propereſt time.

Leonarda, as ſhe was going on this errand met Octavio the wine merchant going out of town, and learning from him that Guzman had taken her miſtreſs's apartment, ſhe deſpaired of geting in, and ſo came back without gaining any intelligence of Carlos, or making any attempt in his favour.

Aurora, when ſhe heard the maid's account, determined to go herſelf, and prevailed upon the portreſs of the convent, a ſilly old wretch who had been tippling ſome cordial waters, to let her out. She went accordingly to the apartments which Guzman had juſt now furniſhed and lined with tapeſtry that covered the moveable pannel, behind which Carlos and his man were concealed: Here ſhe found Guzman, and coming in veiled, ſhe pretended that ſhe was the wife of the moſt jealous and cruel of mankind, who upon a perſon's having looked at her in the ſtreet, had drawn a poignard and was going to ſtab her; ſhe therefore entreated him to afford her an aſſylum, and go down and ſpeak to her huſband, whom ſhe ſuppoſed to be lurking in the ſtreet, and deſcribed him by his dreſs.

This was an expedient to be left alone in the apartment which communicated with Carlos's retreat, and it ſo far ſucceeded, that Guzman having led her to the door of another apartment, went down with the candle, and left the room in which he had received her, dark.

Carlos who had been upon the watch behind the wainſcot, ſoon perceived the room to be empty; he therefore gently removed the pannel, and finding all dark, ventured in with his man Muſkato, who had dreſſed himſelf in Beatrice's cloaths, and veil, to favour his eſcape. Carlos again retires to his hiding place, and leaves his man to find his way out thro' the other apartments of the houſe, it being agreed that if he ſhould get into the ſtreet, he ſhould bring ſome friends together and fire a piſtol as a ſignal, upon which Carlos was to force his paſſage to them.

While Muſkato ſtood where he was left, ruminating in fear and ſuſpence, Aurora crept from the apartment to which ſhe had been conducted by Guzman, and getting a glimpſe of ſomething ſtanding in the middle of the room, again retired; Muſkato, whom ſhe had put in the ſame pannic, made his way to the oppoſite door, but juſt as he was going out, met Guzman returning with the light. Guzman fortunately miſtook him for Aurora who had taken refuge from her huſband, and on whoſe account he had been to reconnoitre the ſtreet, and affirming that no ſuch perſon as had been deſcribed could be found, offered his hand and conducted the ſuppoſed Lady out.

When the coaſt was again clear, the real Aurora with great caution approached and knocked at the pannel; Carlos appeared, and ſhe related the accidents

cidents by which she had been obliged to leave him, giving him a master-key, that he might let himself out in the dead of the night: But this was scarcely done when they were interrupted by the entrance of Mercella and her maid; Carlos therefore again hid himself behind the wainscot, and Aurora retired back to the other apartment.

It happened that the apartment to which she retired was Don Ferdinand's, who was then abroad: Beatrice being sent to her mistress's dressing-room, Aurora pushed to the door of her retreat as she went by, which Beatrice perceiving, peeped in, and instantly ran back surprized and terrified, telling her lady that she had seen a woman in Don Ferdinand's chamber.

To Don Ferdinand's chamber therefore they immediately repaired, to discover who the concealed woman was; Aurora retreated from room to room as they pursued, and at last being overtaken, and an attempt made to take off her veil, she screamed out: Carlos hearing a cry of distress, and knowing the voice, came from behind the pannel, and at the same moment Ferdinand entered the room: Carlos masked and drew his sword just as Beatrice was returning with lights: Ferdinand also drew, and Beatrice being terrified at the swords, ran out again with the lights, leaving Carlos, Ferdinand, Aurora, and Marcella in the dark: This circumstance Carlos and Aurora improved to escape to the stair case through the pannel, and when the lights were again brought in, neither the man nor woman who had caused the disturbance cou'd be found; Ferdinand had seen the man and not the woman, Marcella had seen the woman and not the man.

Marcella supposed, very naturally, that Ferdinand had concealed the woman in his chamber, and that by his contrivance she had escaped: She therefore reproached him for so flagitious an infidelity in a letter the next morning, and declared she would have no farther connection with him: The next time they met the expostulation grew warm; she declared that he should never be her husband till she knew who the woman was; he declared she never should be his wife till he knew who the man was.

When the apartment communicating with the stair case and closet was next vacant, Carlos and Aurora entered it by the moveable pannel, she having been sick for want of air; they had before attempted to escape by means of their key, but found it impracticable, centinels having been posted at the door at the request of Guzman, to prevent the officers who were in search of Don Pedro, from giving his family any disturbance: Carlos therefore determined to make a confidant of Beatrice, who had formerly been much in his interest, and left Aurora, to go in search of her; while he was gone, Marcella came into the apartment, Aurora was obliged to retreat through the pannel, and Marcella sat down in the chair she had left, and leaning back carelessly threw her veil over her head.

In a minute or two Carlos returned, and mistaking Marcella for Aurora, took her hand tenderly, and began to complain, that he had ventured as far as he dared, but that Beatrice could not be found. Marcella started up screaming, and the parties knowing each other, were struck with mutual astonishment.

He gave no account how he got into the house, nor was there indeed any time for enquiry, Marcella first threatened to deliver him up to justice, but afterwards relenting, Beatrice undertook to conceal him in her chamber, for the present, and contrive to get him out of the house in the absence of Guzman and Ferdinand.

Aurora was now alone in the closet behind the wainscot, and Carlos, who had not discovered the secret, in custody of Beatrice.

In the mean time the Duke of Medina, whom Pedro had wounded by mistake, when, in company with Ferdinand, he was in search after Carlos, recovers, and Pedro leaving the place where he had concealed himself from justice while the Duke was thought to be in danger, went to the convent where he had left his sister Aurora, and to his great grief and astonishment found that she had left it the day before, and had not since been heard of: Still believing the report that Carlos had been seen in Madrid, and of there being a mutual attachment between his sister and him, he concluded that they were together. As he was going to the house in which he had lately lived, and which was then the residence of Guzman, he met his friend Ferdinand, and while they were relating their disasters to each other, they saw Muskato, Carlos' man, who had got rid of his female disguise, and was lurking about the house ready to

fire

fire a piſtol, the ſignal which had been agreed upon, as ſoon as ſix or ſeven young blades whom he had engaged on the occaſion, ſhould aſſemble, the hour, which was that of repoſe after dinner, an univerſal cuſtom in hot countries, being now not far diſtant.

Having noted this fellow whoſe appearance was very ſuſpicious, they thought they knew him, and being at length convinced that he was really Carlos's ſervant, Don Pedro left Ferdinand and a ſervant to ſecure him, while he went to pay his compliments to the Duke upon his recovery, a ceremony which could not be delay'd.

In the mean time, Beatrice and her miſtreſs having diſguiſed Carlos in ſome cloaths which had belonged to Don Alonzo, were about to impoſe him upon the centinels at the door, for an officer, and ſo procure his eſcape; but Carlos being anxious for Aurora, ſtole an opportunity to go to her, offering to ſtay with her or make her the companion of his eſcape; ſhe refuſed both, and inſiſting on his leaving her, he took Beatrice aſide, and giving her his purſe, told her that there was another perſon in the houſe whom ſhe muſt alſo aſſiſt to get out of it. During this delay, and before he could farther explain himſelf, Ferdinand and his ſervant having ſeized Muſkato were dragging him into the houſe, upon which Marcella and Beatrice hurried Carlos back again into the chamber.

Muſkato was brought into the apartment with the ſliding ſhutter, and after having been confronted with Beatrice, who declared he was not Carlos's ſervant, and Lazarillo who declared that he was, they leave him locked up in the room alone, while a proper magiſtrate is ſent for to take cognizance of the affair.

As ſoon as they had left him, he knocked at the pannel, and upon the appearance of Aurora, ſuppoſed that it was his maſter in diſguiſe; however they ſoon knew each other, and Aurora came out to concert meaſures and hear intelligence: They were however ſoon interrupted by the return of Ferdinand with the officers of juſtice. Muſkato whipped through the pannel, and Aurora attempted to do the ſame, but her foot ſlipping ſhe fell down.

Muſkato ſhut the door, and the next moment her brother Pedro, Don Ferdinand, the officers and ſervants entered the room; her veil prevented her from being immediately known, and having deſired to ſpeak to Don Ferdinand in private, ſhe truſted him with her ſituation: Don Ferdinand engaged to conceal her from her brother, but Guzman being heard coming up, and it being neceſſary that Aurora ſhould be concealed alſo from his curioſity, eſpecially after the ſtory of a lady having been found in Ferdinand's chamber, ſhe is put into a cloſet.

The parties were all in great aſtoniſhment at the ſudden vaniſhing of the priſoner, and ſtrange appearance of a lady; and when Guzman came in he inſiſted upon ſearching every part of the houſe. Ferdinand oppoſed his going into the cloſet where they had concealed Aurora, and Marcella his going to ſearch Beatrice's chamber, where they had placed Carlos, during the contention which this produced, Aurora ruſhed from the cloſet in deſpair. As ſoon as ſhe diſcovered herſelf, Pedro drew upon Ferdinand, but their immediate engagement was prevented by the running in of a ſervant pale and trembling, who declared that he had ſeen the ghoſt of Don Alonzo, who had been killed, going down the ſtairs; Beatrice who knew the ghoſt to be Carlos in Alonzo's cloaths, fell upon her knees, and in a rhapſody half confeſſion and half entreaty, declared that the perſon in the houſe came without her lady's knowledge, and begged he would not be angry: The old man's curioſity got the better of his reſentment, and he ſolemnly promiſed that if the ghoſt, the devil, or the man ſhe talked of would make his appearance, he would do him no harm.

Carlos, being within hearing, took him at his word, and came in among them. After ſome altercation all parties agreed, and Muſkato preſuming that he was included in the treaty, made his appearance by removing the pannel, which was a clue to the whole ſecret. It was agreed that Carlos ſhould marry Aurora; what is to become of Ferdinand and Marcella is left to conjecture; and it is ſuppoſed that Lorenzo was really dead.

Such is the ſtory which in this Comedy is reduced into ſcene and dialogue, not wholly without turns of humour, or characteriſtic diſtinctions: Some of the incidents are very comical, and they are ſo numerous, that it is impoſſible for the audience to remit their attention a moment; the contexture of the plot is very artful, but the winding up of it is not ſatisfactory.

X.

IR URBAN,

following Epitaph was never published, it be eſteemed a curioſity by lovers of antiquity.

Your's, &c. Stephen Vine.

chancel of the pariſh Church of *Warble-*, in the county of *Suſſex*, on a proſtrate ne, is the effigies in *brass* of a perſon at full gth; and round the verge of the ſtone, graven on braſs is this inſcription:

ILLIUS Preſtwick mundi vaga culmina plauſus
iens nunc jacet hic ſub duro marmore clauſus
conſtans paciens humilis devotus amœnus
ciam faciens Xpm luet omnis egenus
s cum flebit vulgus plus corde dolebit
lugebit tanto quia patre carebit
idus ille fuit conſultis normula morum
olor ecce ruit pater & tutor minorum
niſis membris Vehit hinc lux prima Novembris
ater C ter duodeno Totum peccamen
Criſtus deleat Amen.

n the upper part of the ſtone is the figure of elican feeding her young with her blood, theſe words on a label.

Sic Xus dilexit nos

ound the garment the perſon is pourtrayed are theſe words from the book of Job.

redo quod Redemptor meus vivit. Et in imo die de terrâ ſurrecturus ſum Et in he meâ videbo deum ſalvatorum meum.

N. B. *A tranſlation is deſired.*

The Petition of the FOOLS *to Jupiter.*

A FABLE.

Propoſed to be written by David Garrick, Eſq; addreſſed to the Earl of Cheſterfield.)

FROM *Grecian* ÆSOP, to our GAY,
Each fabuliſt is pleas'd to ſay,
at JOVE gives ear to all petitions,
om animals of all conditions;
ke earthly kings, he *hears* their wants,
d like them too, not always *grants*.
Some years ago—the *fools* aſſembled,
Who long at STANHOPE's wit had trembled,
And with repeated ſtrokes grown ſore,
Moſt zealouſly did JOVE implore,
That he would ſhield them from that wit,
Which, pointed well, was ſure to hit:
'Twas hard, they ſaid, to be thus baited,
That were not by themſelves created;
And if they were to folly prone,
The fault, they hop'd, was not their own.
JOVE ſmil'd, and ſaid—Not quite ſo faſt,
You were, indeed, made up in haſte;
With little care I form'd your brain,
But never made you pert and vain:
STANHOPE himſelf would be your friend,
Did you not ſtrive my work to mend,
And wildly ſtraying from my rules,
Make yourſelves fops, whom I made fools:
But tell me how, for I am willing
To grant your wiſh, on this ſide killing,
And ſhield you for the time to come.—
" Strike CHESTERFIELD, deaf, blind, and
" dumb.
" Firſt, in his *Tongue*, ſuch terrors lie,
" If that is ſtop'd he can't reply:
" To ſtop his *tongue*, and not his *ears*,
" Will only multiply our fears;
" He'll anſwer both in proſe and verſe,
" And *they* will prove a laſting curſe:
" Then ſtop, O ſire of gods, and men,
" That ſtill more dreadful tongue, his pen:
" Spare not, good JOVE, his lordſhip's *ſight*,
" We ne'er ſhall reſt, if he can write."
Hold, hold—cries Jove, a moment ſtay,
You know not, fools, for what you pray:
Your malice, ſhooting in the dark,
Has driv'n the arrow o'er the mark.
Deaf, *dumb*, and *blind*, ye ſilly folk!
Is all this rancour for a joke?
Shall I be pander to your hate,
And mortals teach to rail at fate?
To mend a little your condition,
I'll grant one *third* of your petition;
He ſhall be *deaf*, and you be free
From his keen, brilliant repartée,
Which, like high temper'd poliſh'd ſteel,
Will quicker wound, than you can feel:
With fear, with weakneſs we comply,
But ſtill what malice aſks, deny:
How would APOLLO, HERMES, ſwear,
Should I give ear to all your pray'r,
And blaſt the man, who from his birth,
Has been their fav'rite care on earth?
What, tie his tongue, and cloud his ſight,
That he no more may talk, and write!
I can't indulge your fooliſh pride,
And puniſh all the world beſide.

An anſwer in the name of Lord Cheſterfield.

GARRICK, I've read your *Fool's Petition*,
And thank you for the compoſition;
Though few will credit all you ſay,
Yet 'tis a friendly part you play;
A part which you perform with eaſe,
Whate'er you act is ſure to pleaſe.
But give me leave, on this occaſion,
To make one little obſervation:
Though no good reaſon is aſſign'd,
At leaſt not any I can find,
Why I ſhould be *deaf*, *dumb*, or *blind*;
Yet ſince it was reſolv'd above
By this ſame fool-obeying Jove,
I muſt not ſpeak, or hear, or ſee,
Surely to ſoften the decree,
He might have left the *choice* to *me*.
Were that the caſe, I would diſpenſe
With ſight, and wit, and eloquence,
Still to retain my fav'rite ſenſe;
For grant, my friend, we ſhould admit
What ſome may doubt, that I have wit;
What are the mighty pow'rs of ſpeech,
What uſeful purpoſe do they reach?
When vain and impotent you ſee,
Ev'n down from *Socrates* to *me*,
All the *bons-mots* that e'er were ſaid
To mend the heart, or clear the head,
Fools will be fools, ſay what we will,
And raſcals will be raſcals ſtill.
But rather I your caſe would be in,
Say you, than loſe the pow'r of ſeeing;

The

The face of nature you will say
Is ever chearful, ever gay,
And beauty, parent of delight,
Muſt always charm the raviſh'd ſight.
This choice perhaps I might commend,
But here, you have forgot, my friend,
That Nature's face, and Beauty's heav'n,
Loſe all their charms at ſeventy-ſeven;
The brighteſt ſcenes repeated o'er,
As well you know, will pleaſe no more;
The proſpect's darken'd o'er with age,
The Drama can no more engage,
We wiſh, with *you*, to quit the ſtage.
In ſhort, it is a point I'm clear in,
The beſt of ſenſes is, our hearing;
Happy who keeps it ſtill, and he
Who wants muſt mourn the loſs like me;
For though I little ſhould regret
The table's roar where fools are met,
The flatt'ring tribe who *ſing* or *ſay*
The lies or tattle of the day;
Still have I cauſe for diſcontent,
Still loſe what moſt I muſt lament,
The *converſe* of a *choſen few*,
The *luxury* of—*hearing* YOU.

DELIA's *addreſs to her* BIRD.

SWEET Red-breaſt! from thy liquid throat
Still warble forth thy plaintive lay,
With pleaſing rapture ſwell the note,
And charm thy miſtreſs all the day.

If thou with her wilt deign to dwell,
And kindly chear her lonely hours;
She'll daily tend thy little cell,
And deck it with the faireſt flow'rs.

Pure water from the chryſtal ſpring,
She, ever mindful of thy good,
With conſtant care, will daily bring,
And cull for thee the choiceſt food.

Sweet ſocial Bird! here in my ſight,
With grateful joy contented reſt,
Nor ſeek to wing thy 'vent'rous flight,
Where cold, and rain, and ſtorms moleſt.

In Delia's ſoft'ring boſom bred,
Say, canſt thou bear ſtern WINTER's blaſt;
By Delia's laviſh bounty fed;
Say, canſt thou keep his hoary faſt?

What tho', when morning gilds the plain,
And Nature's ſongſters croud the ſpray,
You never trill your love-taught ſtrain,
Melodious to the bright'ning day.

Your tender boſom ne'er ſhall own
Severe affliction's keeneſt ſmart:
While you with fruitleſs ſorrow moan,
The much-lov'd part'ner of your heart.

What tho', when verdure robes the ſpring,
You ne'er explore the mazy wood,
Nor ever ſpread the trembling wing
With anxious fondneſs o'er your brood.

Robb'd of its young, thou ne'er ſhalt know
What pangs a parent's breaſt invade,
Nor pour thy tale of tender woe,
'Mid the dark forreſt's dreary ſhade.

R. M.

*** *This kind correſpondent's future favours are earneſtly requeſted.*

The RAMBLE *of* WIT. *By* J. TAIT.

THE arch and airy God of *Wit*,
With *Humour*, *Jeſt*, and *Mirth*;
Determin'd, in a frolic fit,
To ramble round the earth.

To ſee mankind, their manners trace,
To laugh at every joke;
And, when they found a proper place,
Wit ſwore he'd give a ſtroke.

They wander'd long o'er hills and dales,
With cold and want oppreſt;
For none would hear their waggiſh tales,
Or own the power of *Jeſt*,

At length, when ſunk in deep deſpair,
Fate took them by the hand,
And whirl'd them through the liquid air,
To Scotia's frozen land.

At old Edina's port they ſtopp'd,
O'ercome with inward grief;
Into each door their heads they popp'd,
Entreating ſome relief.

Amid their ſorrows, *Mirth* ſtill mix'd
Some ſtrokes of ſocial glee;
But when he ſaw each muſcle fix'd,
No heart to joke had he.

The plodding Cits their arts defy'd,
And ſcorn'd their various tale;
The Lawyers ſwore they'd have them try'd,
And ſend the Rogues to jail.

To Caſtlehill at length they ſtray'd,
All in a piteous plight,
With ſtreaming eyes, imploring aid,
And lodging for a night.

With aking heart FOOTE heard their cries,
And op'd his ſocial door;
But, Gods! how vaſt was his ſurprize,
To ſee his friends ſo poor!

They knew his voice, they knew his face,
They long had warm'd his mind;
And now they hop'd, for former grace,
Some recompence to find.

They bade adieu to every wile,
To Nature, Grace, and Eaſe;
And ſwore they ne'er again would toil
Ungrateful man to pleaſe.

Ye fools! the angry Bard exclaim'd,
Why, can you blame your lot,
If tatter'd thus, diſtreſs'd, and maim'd,
Your features are forgot?

Near to this place a temple's rais'd,
Sacred to all your crew;
Where *Wit*, and *Jeſt*, and *Mirth* are prais'd,
And meet their honours due.

Mount, then, with me:—Th' applauding crow
Shall ſoon your parts admire;
For you their tables ſmoke with food,
Their chimnies blaze with fire.

Charm'd with the ſcheme, they all agreed
To haſten to the feaſt;
And, with their fav'rite FOOTE, decreed
To ſtay three months at leaſt.

Edinburgh, Nov. 15, 1770.

Nov. 26.

CAME on at the Court of Common Pleas, before L. C J. Wilmot, and the reſt of the Judges of that Court, a motion to ſet aſide the verdict in the caſe of the R. Hon G. Onſlow againſt Mr. Horne.—Serj. Whitaker, Council for Mr. Onſlow, opened the pleadings by obſerving, that tho' no immediate damages could be proved by Mr. Onſlow, in conſequence of the words ſpoken, yet the reflections made uſe by Mr. Horne, aſperſive of his character, muſt ſenſibly affect him as a gentleman, and therefore, he hoped, the verdict would be confirmed. He was ſeconded by Serj. Leigh, who pleaded how tender the law was of the character and good name of even the ſubordinete claſſes of men, how much more of thoſe in the higher ranks of life, and concluded with aſking, What greater imputation could be thrown on the character of a gentleman, than by repreſenting him as a man ready to promiſe, but regardleſs of keeping his word? he, therefore, was clear in his opinion, that the verdict ought to be confirmed.

Serj Glynn, after conſidering the words ſpoken, proceeded to ſhew the nature of the meeting at which they were ſpoken, a legal meeting of the electors of a county, for conſtitutional purpoſes, where freedom of debate and freedom of inveſtigation were eſſentially neceſſary, and where, if the characters of repreſentatives were not to be canvaſſed, the very purpoſe of the meeting muſt wholly be defeated. He concluded, with averring that no precedent could be produced in any of our law-books, where words ſpoken againſt a repreſentative merely affecting his character in that capacity, were deemed actionable. In this he was ſupported by Serj. Jephſon, who quoted a number of precedents to the contrary. Upon the whole the court was of opinion, that the matter was of too much weight to be haſtily determined; and that it was too late in the term to give judgment, and, therefore, ordered that it lie over till next term.

Nov. 27.

By a letter from Gainſboro' in Lincolnſhire; it appears that a portion of the Fens in that county, 20 miles in length, by ſix miles in breadth; has been from three to nine feet under water; that many of the inhabitants had been forced to live ſeven days in their upper chambers, and that whole families are entirely ruined by the inundation.

Nov. 28.

Forty thouſand ſeamen were voted for the ſervice of the enſuing year. The expence, it is ſaid, will amount to 2 millions ſterling.

Inſurances upon outward-bound ſhips roſe from four to ten per cent.

Nov. 29.

The Grocer, Capt. Beatſon, from Leith to London, being overtaken with a hard gale of wind off Flambro' head was caſt away near the Mouth of the Humber, and nine men, ſeven women, and a child periſhed. The Captain, Mate, and 12 others with difficulty reached the ſhore.

At a general court at Chriſt's Hoſpital, a donation from Mrs. Webb of 200 l. was received; and another of the like ſum from Thomas Calverley, Eſq;

Nov. 30.

Notice was given at the Caſtle of Dublin, that it was his Majeſty's pleaſure that all officers belonging to the army ſhould forthwith repair to their reſpective regiments, except ſuch as were employed on neceſſary ſervices.

Being the birth day of her R. H. the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, who then entered into the 52d year of her age, the ſame was obſerved at court with the uſual feſtivity. On this occaſion, the Count de Guignes's, the new French Ambaſſador's houſe, was illuminated in a moſt magnificent manner.

This day N°. 10,296 was drawn a prize of 20,000 l.

At the anniverſary meeting of the Royal Society held in Crane Court, the annual Gold Medal of that Society was given to Mr. William Hewſon, for his curious papers on the lymphatic ſyſtem in animals.

Saturday, Dec. 1.

By a proclamation in this day's Gazette, able bodied landmen not above 34, nor under 25 years of age, are offered a bounty of 25s. each to enter on board the Royal Navy.

The quarentine is taken off the Hamboro' men, who have no rags, cotton wool, or human hair on board; provided they have not touched at any prohibited place, or had communication with any ſhip that has ſo touched, and provided that oath be made that the crew are in health.

A letter from Calais ſays, "the ſecretary of our admiralty and his clerks are ſent to priſon for ſome high diſdemeanors, by order of the Duke de Penthievre, High Admiral of France."

The city of Rocheſter came to a reſolution to allow a bounty to able-bodied ſeamen, who ſhould enter on board the Royal Navy, as did the town of Folkſtone in Kent.

Monday 3.

His R. H. Prince Edward and Princeſs Auguſta Sophia were inoculated for the ſmall-pox, by Pennal and Cæſar Harwins, Eſqs;

The Dublin Addreſs, tranſmitted by his Excellency the Ld Lieutenant of Ireland, was preſented to his Majeſty by Ld. Weymouth, of which the following is a copy.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of Dublin, in Common Council aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful, loyal, and affectionate Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of your faithful City

City of Dublin, in Comm n Council aſſembled, beg Leave humbly to approach your Majeſty with the moſt ſincere Aſſ rance of our ſteady Attachment to your Majeſty's illuſtrious Perſon and Family, and our ardent Wiſhes that your Reign over us may be long and tranſcendently diſtinguiſhed as your Virtues.

Emboldened by our experience of that attention which your Majeſty affords to every part of your ſubjects, permit us, moſt graciousSir, to repreſen ,at the foot of your Throne, that from ſome defects in the preſent laws relative to corn, flour, and other neceſſaries of life, in the laws affecting the police of this city, and from the expiration of ſeveral temporary ſtatutes, a ſituation in which we moſt humbly conceive we can only be relieved by the meeting of Parliament, your faithful ſubjects of this metropolis experience many and great difficulties, and apprehend yet greater.

Pardon, moſt gracious Sovereign, that we preſume further to ſubmit to your parental goodneſs, that certain public works, neceſſary to the commerce of this city, which were begun and promoted by national bounty, muſt be indebted to the ſame bounty for their completion; and that your ſubjects of this metropolis, who, by large importations of the manufactures of Great Britain, have provided for their domeſtic conſumption, which in every alternate year encreaſes in proportion to the number aſſembled for national buſineſs, do already feel a decay of their trade and credit, even from a temporary decreaſe of inhabitants.

Grateful for the many bleſſings derived to us from your Majeſty's parental affection, and conſcious that relieving the wants of your people ſucceeds to the knowledge of them, we preſume to obtrude our cares upon your Majeſty's more weighty concerns; and humbly beſeech your Majeſty to take theſe our circumſtances into your Royal Conſideration, and to grant us ſuch relief as your Majeſty, in your Royal Wiſdom, ſhall think fit.

In teſtimony whereof, &c.

Tueſday 4.

This day the following advertiſment appeared in the Dublin Journal, ſigned by his Excellency the *Ld.* Lieutenant and a great number of the nobility of that kingdom.

"Whereas the bank of Sir George Colebrooke and Co. have advertiſed their being under a neceſſity of deferring the payment of their notes for a ſhort time, which may cauſe a diffidence in the other banks in this city, that may prove extremely injurious to the trade and manufactures of this kingdom,

"Now we, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Nobility, Gentry, Merchants and Traders of this city, whoſe names are here unto ſubſcribed, being thoroughly ſenſible of the ſecure foundations of the houſes of Meſſrs. David Latouche and Sons, Meſſrs. William Gleadowe and Co. Meſſrs. Thomas Finlay and Co. and Meſſrs. John Dawſon Coates and Patrick Lawleſs, do hereby declare, that we will continue to take the notes of the ſaid houſes, as caſh, in all payments made to us. Dublin, *Dec.* 3, 1770.

This day John Barton, Tho. Knight, Tho. Bird, William Breot, (this laſt for ſtealing Bank notes, &c. to the value of 2900l. from Lady Mayo;) and Bartholomew Langley for beſtiality were all executed at Tybourn. During their execution a large ſcaffold fell down, by which ſome were killed, and many hurt.—Payne was capitally convicted ſome time ago for abuſing Mary Brand, a little girl under eight years of age, but received the King's pardon. Langley denied the fact for which he ſuffered with the ſacrament in his mouth.

Wedneſday 5.

The Lieutenants in the preſs ſervice waited on the Ld. Mayor of this City with a meſſage from the Admiralty, deſiring his Lordſhip to back the preſs-warrants, which his Lordſhip refuſed.

Thurſday 6.

Came on at Doctor's Commons, the admiſſibility of Lady Groſvenor's recriminate allegations, charging his Ldp. with acts of adultery with ſeveral different women ſome time before her Ldyp. was charged with the like crime by his Ldp. when part of the allegations were rejected and part admitted.

Friday 7.

By advices in the London Gazette, dated Whitehall, the public is informed of the trial and acquittal of Capt. Preſton at Boſton. This trial came on in the ſuperior Court of that Province, on Wedneſday, Oct. 24, and laſted till Tueſday the 30th of the ſame month; when, it is ſaid, by other accounts, that his enemies were convinced of his innocence. (See p. 546.)

A fire broke out at Chumleigh in Devonſhire, by which upwards of thirty houſes were burnt to the ground.

Saturday 8.

The Seſſions at the Old Baily, which began on Wedneſday, ended, when five capital convicts received ſentence of death, John Clarke and John Joſeph Deſoe, for robbing Alexander Fordyce, Eſq; of a gold watch on the highway; Thomas Meekins, for aſſaulting Suſannah Maſemore on the highway, raviſhing, and robbing her; Mark Marks, a Jew, for robbing Joſhua Crowden in Duke's Place; and Thomas Hand, a Cowkeeper, for wilfully and maliciouſly firing a piſtol at Joſeph Holloway, (executor to the priſoner's brother) one of the balls of which entered above his wriſt, and came out near the elbow.

Monday 10.

A trial came on in the Court of King's Bench, wherein a Clergyman in Cambridgſhire was Plaintiff, and a Corn merchant, his neighbour, defendant. The action was brought for the ſeduction of the Plaintiff's daughter, when the Jury, that was ſpecial, gave 1200l. damages.

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The following motion was made in the Upper Houſe by his grace the D. of M—ſt—r, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty to deſire that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give orders for quickening the preparations for putting our valuable and important poſſeſſions in the Mediterranean, and the Weſt Indies in a proper ſtate of defence, and particularly for expediting, without loſs of time, all ſuccours neceſſary for the ſecurity of Gibraltar. In his introductory ſpeech, his grace charged the miniſtry with negligence in not providing a ſufficient naval power to guard the garriſons of Gibraltar and Minorca; he declared our poſſeſſion of Gibraltar was of the utmoſt ſervice to us; that our holding a fort in the Spaniſh kingdom ſo many years, was at the ſame time equally an honour to our Crown, and a degradation to that of Spain; that it was therefore certain and indiſputable, that the Spaniards would be very glad to repoſſeſs themſelves of that garriſon, and would, in caſe of a rupture, ſeize the firſt opportunity, of driving us from it; at this time, his grace declared, there were but two of our ſhips at Gibraltar, the Adminiſtration had made a boaſt of having even that force there, but it was an honour they had no right to claim.—Here his grace was interrupted by Lord G—r, who deſired that the Houſe might be cleared of all but thoſe, who, from their Peerage, had a right to ſit there: He obſerved, that when motions were brought on by ſurprize, and the Members of that Aſſembly had no previous notice to enable them even to gueſs at what they might conſiſt of, and when, upon thoſe motions, ſuch things came out as ought not to be publicly divulged, no perſons but Peers ſhould hear them; as in a Houſe ſo crowded as the preſent, there might be emiſſaries from the Court of Spain and other Powers. And indeed another reaſon why the Houſe ought to be cleared, was, that perſons were admitted who took notes of what paſſed, as was evident from a ſpeech made by a noble Lord, which his Lordſhip declared he had at that time in his pocket in print, and which contained very nearly the literal ſpeech made by the noble Lord, (ſee the ſubſtance of this ſpeech, p. 572.) There was a ſtanding order of the Houſe, that none but Peers ſhould come there, and it was through the indulgence of the Houſe that at any time admittance was granted to any other perſon.—The ſtanding order of the Houſe was then read, when the Duke of R——d got up, and defended what the Duke of M——r had ſaid, obſerving, that though it was very true, any Lord had a right to order the Houſe to be cleared, yet that their doing it now would alarm the people, who would immediately ſuppoſe they were *afraid* their proceedings ſhould be known. A ſhort altercation here enſued between Lord G—r, the Dukes of M——r and R——d, and Lord Ch—m; but at length, "Clear the Houſe" was vociferated from one end of the aſſembly room to the other. While the Houſe was clearing, the Lords in the oppoſition got up, and all left the room.

Some diſagreeable accounts appeared in the papers from the Eaſt Indies, particularly that Ali Bey had made himſelf maſter of Mocha, and all the other ports in the Red Sea; that Coſſim Ally Cawn, the Company's friend, was in Motion in Bengal; and that the French had joined Sowjah Dowla, in order to attack him; that proviſions were ſo ſcarce in the Company's new acquiſitions, that parents brought their children to ſell them for a morſel of bread, and that when they were refuſed, they were glad to relinquiſh them, in order to ſave them from famine.

The Council of the Royal Academy in Pall Mall gave ten gold and ſilver medals (being the firſt impreſſions from their new dies) executed by Mr. Pingo, from a deſign of M. Cipriani, to the under-mentioned Artiſts, to whoſe performances premiums were adjudged laſt year, inſcribed round the edge of each, viz.

Gold Medals.—To Mr. James Gandon, for the beſt deſign in architecture, 1769. To Mr. Mauritius Low, for the beſt hiſtorical picture, 1769. To Mr. John Bacon, for the beſt model of a bas relief, 1769.

Silver Medals.—To Mr. Matthew Liart, for a drawing of an academy figure, 1769. To Mr. John Graſſi, for ditto. To Mr. John Kitchingman, for ditto. To Mr. Joſeph Strutt, for ditto. To Mr. Thomas Hardwick, for a drawing of architecture, 1769. To Mr. P. Van Gelder, for a model of an academy figure, 1769. To Mr. John Flaxman, jun. for ditto.

Tueſday 11.

The D. of M—ch—r reſumed the motion which had cauſed the tumult the day before. He ſhewed the naked ſtate of all our poſſeſſions abroad, and our defenceleſs ſtate at home; and all this was owing, he ſaid, to the incapacity and puſillanimity of the King's Miniſters, who were abhorred at home and deſpiſed abroad. Lord C——m confirmed this melancholy ſtate of our affairs, and added, that he had received intelligence of a plan being formed to attack Gibraltar. Lord S——h ſaid, there might be ſuch a plan; and ſuppoſing it true, what then? Gibraltar is open to the ſea, and we can retake it, if we pleaſe, though, upon the whole, he did not think it was of much importance.

The ſame day there was a great debate in the Lower Houſe upon the Land Tax Bill; Mr. S——r moved to put it off till after Chriſtmas. The Miniſtry were determined to bring it on, and to increaſe it to 4s. in the pound. Lord N— altered his tone about war: he ſaid, "a war was but too probable". That the French and Spaniards were making great preparations upon all their coaſts;

coasts; and that the money wanted this year would be at least *six millions*, but perhaps it might be *nine millions*; he could not be certain. Sir E—d H—e said, the Navy was in a very proper state, and that eighteen ships of the line were ready for sea. He was contradicted by two Admirals, who said, if eighteen ships of the line were ready for sea, it was unpardonable to leave Gibraltar and Jamaica wholly exposed to the enemy; and that the garrison of Gibraltar was lower now, than in the peaceable time of Sir Robert Walpole. Many very severe things were said of the Ministry; and, in short, they were attacked from all sides. However, at length the question was put, when 121 were for the adjournment, and 199 against it.

Wednesday 12.

Sir Ed—d H—wke being called upon, informed the House that our navy was *now* in a much better condition than at the commencment of the last war; that 20 men of war were then in readiness to put to sea, and as many more in commission; that we have 33,000 sailors already raised, and want only 7000 of the compliment allotted by parliament.

Thursday 13.

At a Court of Common Council a motion was made, that the thanks of the Court be given to the Rt. Hon. the Ld. Mayor and Committee, for their diligence in prosecuting the intentions of the Court, to procure seamen for his Majesty's service; by which means the former disagreeable method of impressing seamen has become unnecessary, &c. which was unanimously agreed to. It appeared by the Committee's account, that 482 men were entered and received the City's Bounty.—A very tiny compliment indeed, to render impressing unnecessary! It has since happened, that more than 1000 men were impressed on the River Thames in one night.

When the augmentation of the army was in agitation, it was proposed, that every parish should furnish one man, which at once would raise 10 000 able *honest fellows*.

This day there was a general muster of the pensioners belonging to Greenwich Hospital, when a draught was made consisting of three divisions, who were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to go on board guard ships on different stations.

The Commissioners of the Victualing-office have contracted for 2000 oxen and 9000 hogs, to be delivered in two months for the use of the navy, at 27s. per hhd.

Friday 14.

An article having appeared in the public papers, setting forth, "that the two young Princes at present under inoculation are kept in a large room without a fire, and no curtains to the bed they lie on," Dr. Wintringham, under whose care they are, has thought fit to contradict the same; first, as an absolute falshood; and secondly, as it might be the occasion of carrying into practice what would be attended with pernicious consequences.

At a general assembly of the Royal Academicians in Pall-Mall, the several premiums adjudged to the students were distributed by the president, viz. A gold medal to Mr. Strutt for the best historical picture, the subject Eneas stopt by Creusa, Anchises at the same time discovering the omen of a lambent flame on the head Julian.

A gold medal to Mr. Tho. Banks for the best bas-relief, the subject the Rape of Proserpine.

Five silver medals were given for drawings of academy figures to Messrs. Rigley, Clark, Sanders, Milbourn, and Rusil, and two for drawings in architecture to Messrs. Wickham and Holland; and one for a modal of an academy figure to Mr. Prachne.

A young woman of good family shot herself near Chester, supposed on account of a love-affair. She placed a fowling-piece across a table, and placing herself right before the muzzle, discharged the contents into her body by means of a weeding-hook.

Saturday 15.

The contested election for Shoreham was this day decided in favour of Mr. Rumbold the petitioner, the present sitting member having given up.

His Majesty having ordered his marine forces to be augmented with one first Lieut. to each of the companies now established, the Lords of the Admiralty have given notice to the officers on half pay to repair immediately to the respective marine head-quarters to which they belong, unless ordered otherwise by their commanding officers.

A hint has been thrown out in the papers for sending some recruiting officers to Holland to enlist English sailors, as many of them are trepanned into the Dutch East India Company's service, at this season of the year, by fellows whom they call *Seal vierkoopers*, or *Soul sellers*, among whom there is a notorious fellow at Rotterdam, an Irish Roman Catholic, who has enriched himself by that infamous practice.

Monday 17.

The Admiralty Sessions began at the Old Baily, when the Mate of the King David of Bristol was tried for the murder of one Doughty in Old Calabar river, by beating him over the head with the thick end of a cat-a-nine-tails, and afterwards throwing him overboard: but some circumstances appearing in his favour, he was acquitted. He was a second time indicted for the murder of the Captain's Clerk, but no evidence appearing gainst him, he was again acquitted.

At the same sessions came on the trial of Capt. David Ferguson, master of the Betsey, bound from Virginia to Antigua, for the murder of his Cabin boy, a lad of about 13, by knocking him down and stamping upon him, and afterwards confining him almost an hour to the weather side of the long boat, when

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the weather was ſo ſevere as to ſnap the ſhrouds; his cruelty not being yet ſatisfied, he again puſhed him down, and trod upon him with both his feet. The boy's crime was coming upon Deck with only one ſtocking on. The facts being proved, he was found guilty, and the Judge pronounced ſentence upon him to be executed on the 20th, but he has ſince obtained a temporary reprieve.

Tueſday 18.

The Company of Grocers have ordered 200 l. to be diſtributed among their poor members by way of Chriſtmas relief; alſo have given 100 l. to the Marine Society for fitting out poor and deſerted boys for the King's ſhips; beſides a donation of 20 l. to ten poor Clergymen's widows.

Wedneſday 19.

On the Reſignation of the Ld. Viſc. Waymouth, the Seals of the Southern Department were delivered to the E. of Rochford, and at the ſame time the E. of Sandwich was appointed his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for the Northern Department.

By the ſtorm of wind which began laſt night, and continued to blow with great violence this morning, incredible damage has been done to the ſhipping all along the ſea coaſt, particularly at Yarmouth, where ſixteen ſail were driven upon the ſands, and every ſoul on board periſhed.

This morning, about a quarter before one, a whole range of the eaſt battlement of Weſtminſter-Hall gave way, the binding and cement being thoroughly decayed. The ſtones fell upon Oliver's Coffee houſe, broke thro' the cieling, though of lead, and through the corner of the porch or gallary over the hall gate. but no lives were loſt. The ſtones of which this antient and noble pile is built, were brought from Caen in Normandy, and are ſomething between limeſtone and freeſtone, of a ſandy texture, and by age, of a yelloviſh caſt.

Tueſday 25.

A Congé d' Elire to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Ely, was ordered by his Majeſty for electing a Biſhop of that See, in the room of Dr. Mawſon, deceaſed. And alſo a letter recommending Dr. Edmund Keene, now Bp. of Cheſter, to be by them elected.

Being Chriſtmas day their Majeſties had divine ſervice performed before them in the Queen's Palace, and afterwards received the ſacrament from the hands of the Bp. of Winchester, aſſiſted by Dr. Percy, one of the Chaplains in Ordinary. The uſual offering of the Byſant was made at the Royal Chapel at St. James's.

Thurſday 27.

Died the rt. hon. Matthew Ducie Moreton, L.d. Ducie of Moreton, in Staffordſhire, and L.d. Ducie of Tortworth, in Gloucesterſhire, who ſucceeded his father, May 2, 1735, and was created L.d. Ducie of Tortworth, with remainder in failure of iſſue to Thomas Reynolds, Eſq; his nephew, and his heirs; and in the failure of his iſſue to his brother Francis Reynolds, Eſq; April 23, 1763. Sir Robert Ducie, one of his Lordſhip's anceſtors, was Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Charles I. and though he lent his Majeſty 80,000l. which was loſt by the King's being driven from London, he died, however, worth 400,000l. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his title and eſtates by his ſiſter's ſon, Maj. Reynolds, eldeſt ſon of Fran. Reynolds, Eſq; the preſent Member for Lancaſter.

Monday 31.

The general increaſe of agriculture in the ſeveral provinces of France, for the laſt ſix years is worthy of attention, and may one day or other affect the general œconomy of this nation more than the advantages they can ever obtain over us by a war. It appears by exact accounts delivered in to government, that the waſtes incloſed and cultivated within the ſhort term of five years (without including the preſent year) amount to 360,000 arpents, or 400,000 Engliſh acres nearly. At the loweſt eſtimation theſe waſtes that were before barren have produced 900,000 quarters of grain, and that the lands before in tillage, by the great improvements that have been made in their culture, have equalled the above in their additional increaſe. Upon calculation it has been found, that 1,800,000 quarters of corn will ſupply 1,500,000 people with bread a whole year, or the whole French nation one month.—If peace ſhould continue, and the ſpirit of agriculture increaſe, France will become the common granary of Europe for corn. And the Engliſh farmer will ſtarve in the midſt of his own plenty.

A letter from Warſaw, dated Nov. 18, ſays, "The exceſſes to which the Confederates under Putawſki have abandoned themſelves are inconceiveable; robbing, plundering, violences and cruelties ſeem to be mere diverſion to them. Theſe men muſt have loſt all ſenſe of humanity, or elſe have reſolved to make their own country a deſert, or one dreadful grave. It is very affecting to ſee the dragoons of Poniatowſki in that party regardleſs of their oath, which attaches them to the King's perſon. They were his Majeſty's body guards, and are now his moſt inveterate enemies; for as they form the van-guard of Putawſki's corps, they are always the firſt to diſtinguiſh themſelves in any exceſſes, which are afterwards laid to the whole corps."

A letter from Vienna, by Friday's mail, ſays, "The Emperor has now appointed a day in every week for receiving petitions and complaints from his ſubjects, without the leaſt diſtinction of birth or rank; and all the Officers of the Court have expreſs orders not to turn away any perſon whatever who may come to implore his protection, let their condition be ever ſo low."

A Writer, who ſigns, *A Well-wiſher to Old England*, ſays, "This is the ſeaſon of the

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year when the Irish kill their beeves, and salt them for exportation to France, Spain, and Portugal, as well as to support the Dutch, Danes, &c. It must, or should be, well known to our great men in power, that neither the French nor Spaniards are able to victual their navies, nor the other powers mentioned, to carry on their trade, without being obliged to Ireland for provisions. Let the Treasury Board call upon the Officers of the Customs, to know whether they ever saw a barrel of French or Spanish beef on board any of the prizes in the two last wars? I, says the Writer, was on board some hundreds of their ships, and took particular account of their cargoes, and declare, to the best of my knowledge, that all the beef I ever saw on board a French or Spanish prize, in my whole life, was Irish, with the name of the Port from whence shipped, burnt in the head of each cask. This observation I made known to the public during the last war, and had thanks returned me for it."

Dr. Rotheram, in a Philosophical Enquiry into the nature and properties of Water, lately published, says, "One effect of snow, which I can assure my reader of, is, that a certain quantity of it, taken up fresh from the ground, and mixed in a flour pudding, will supply the place of eggs, and make it equally light; the quantity allotted is two table spoonfulls instead of one egg; and if this proportion be much exceeded, the pudding will not adhere together, but will fall to pieces in boiling. I assert this from the experience of my own family; and any one, who chuses to try it, will find it to be fact."

All the country between the Waal, the Rhine and the Lech from Ophensden to Gorcum is under water, by the breaking down of the Rhine dyke, between Ophensden and Lakemond, by the terrible inundations occasioned by the late excessive rains.

A Letter from Mr. Edmonstone, who was one of the passengers saved out of the ship Grocer, says, that it is supposed the sand-bank at the mouth of the Humber, on which the ship struck, was thrown up by the rapidity of the stream and the meeting of the tide, during the late great floods in that river, as ships went into the Humber some months ago, without meeting with any obstruction. This is mentioned as a caution to seamen.

The answer returned to such marcantile bodies as have applied for the protection of their trade, is, that their requests shall be granted, if a war be declared before the time they require it; and this regards the applications of the India Company and Carolina Merchants, as well as other Bodies of capital Traders.

BIRTHS, for the Year 1770.

LADY of the Rt. Hon Lord Viscount Powerscourt—a daughter.
Lady of Sir Fitzgerald Aylmer, Bt.—a son.
Lady of Rt. Hon Lord Blaney—a son.
Nov. 22. Duchess of Parma—a son.
Lady Viscountess Sudley—a daughter.
29. Her R. H. the Princess of Orange—a princess.
Dec. 3. Lady of Sir Peter Rivers Gay, Bt. —a son.
7. Lady Germain—a son.
16. Lady of Wm. Jolliffe, Esq;—a daughter
17. Countess of Dunmore—a son.
20. Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough—a son.

List of Marriages for the Year 1770.

WAlter Ruding, Esq;—to Miss Miller of Radway, Warwickshire.
Sir Wm. Draper, Knt of the Bath—to Miss de Lancey of New York.
John Hamilton, Esq, member for S rahane, Ireland—to the Hon. Miss Hamilton, daughter to Lord Viscount Boyne.
Wm. Pitt Burnaby, Esq; Golden square—to Miss Price.
Rev. Mr. Byne of Carshalton, Surry—to Miss Hesketh.
Capt. Bathurst, of the Royal Reg. of Horse Guards blue—to Miss Ashby of Derby, with 20,000 l.
Rd. Brickenden, Esq; of Inkpen, Berks—to Mrs. Osgood, New Norfolk street.
Rd. Ray, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn—to Miss Lock, of Midden hall, Suffolk.
Nov. 19. Rob. Garthside, Esq; of Manchester—to Miss Hamer, of Lancashire.
24. Rd. Cope Hopton, Esq; of Catmore, Hereford—to Miss Nelson, Bedford-row.
25. Geo. Albert, Esq; Mortimer-street—to Miss Baldwin.
26. J. Mayor, Esq; of Upminster, Essex—to Miss Dickinson, East Smithfield
31. Lieut. Col. Montogomery—to Miss Gray of Newlands, Scotland.
Dec. 2. Tho. Langley, Esq; May Fair—to Miss Godfrey, Oxendon street,
4. Mr. Cuming, Banker, Edinborough—to Miss Chalmers of Pi tencrieff, Scotland.
6. Benj. Bannet, Esq; Banker, Lombard-street—to Miss Wheate, of Letch a e, Gloucestershire.
Jos. Laurentius Littlehales, Esq; Lincoln's-Inn—to Mrs. Vernon, Woodford bridge.
John Ridgeway, Esq; New Bond street—o Miss Langdale, Upper Brook street.
9. Geo. Parkinson, Esq; Welbeck street—to Miss Fletcher, Margaret street.
12. Geo. Barton, Esq; Great Marlborough-street—to Miss Hill, Poland-street.
Charles Clarke, Esq; Merch. Westminster—to Miss M'Koun.
19. Wm. Dickinson, Esq; of King Weston, Somersetshire—to Miss Fuller, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.
Richardson M'Neagh, Esq; St. Pancras, Middlesex—to Mrs. Mary Dunford.
20. Edw. Greathead, Esq;—to Miss Moore, John street.

List of Deaths for the Year 1770.

PETER de Lancey, Esq; at Westchester, America.

Marquis de Feuente, minister plenipotentiary from the King of Spain to the States of Holland.
Baron Munckhausen, Prime Minister to the Electorate of Hanover.
Sam. Watson, sen. Esq; Hull, Yorkshire.
Peter Rogers, Esq; Fulham.
Rt. Rev. Dr. James Leslie, Bp of Limerick, Ardfert and Aghadoe. He was promoted to those Sees in 1755, on the Death of Dr Burscough.
His Excellency Lord Botetourt, Lieut. and Gov. General of Virginia, greatly lamented by the whole Colony.
Alexander Thompson, Esq; of New York: By whose indefatigable pains the non importation agreement was abolish'd, and commerce with the mother country revived.
Rt. Hon. Countess of Harborough, Bath.
Francis Bernard, Esq; Boston, New England.
Rev. Mr. Thomas, R. of Notgrove, Gloucestershire.
Nov. 16. Wm. Tucker, Esq; late of the Royal Navy.
20. Sam. Watson, Esq; merch Collingham.
21. Nath. Coulson, Esq; Parliament street, Westminster.
James Draycot, Esq; Kensington Gravel-pit.
22. Tho. Masserett, Esq; Greek-str. Soho.
John Anderson, Esq; Deputy Clerk of the Pleas in the Court of Exchequer.
Hon. Master Byng, only son of Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Torrington.
Rev. Dr. Pearce, Chelwood, Somersetshire.
23. Rt. Rev. Dr. Matthias Mawson, Lord Bp. of Ely. His Lordship has left to Corpus Christi College, of which he was formerly Master, 6000 l. for founding scholarships and exhibitions; and 3000l. for rebuilding the College.
24. Mr. Lewis Couture, Yeoman of the Mouth to his Majesty's Kitchen.
25. Rev. Mr. Jackson, R. of Christ Church, Surry.
Rev Mr. Morant, R. of St. Mary, Colchest.
Princess Wilhelmina-Maria Landgravine of Hesse-Hombourg, aged 93.
26. John Merryfield, Esq; Little Chelsea.
28. Wm. Benson, Esq; Kensington.
Dec. 1. Thomas Batson, Esq; Barnsbury, Wilts.
Tho. Motley, Esq; late Captain of the London Indiaman.
2. Tho. Austin, Esq; Margaret-str. Cavendish square.
Rev. Thomas Foxley, R. of Bow, Middlesex.
3. Wm. Wright, Esq; Stockport.
Capt. Howdell, an half pay Officer of Drag.
4. Rt. Hon. Earl of Egmont. May 7, 1762, his Lordship was called to the House of Peers by the title of Lord Lovel and Holland of Enmore Somersetshire. He is succeeded in Title and Estate by his eldest Son the Rt. Hon. John-James Visc. Perceval, Col. of a Comp. in the foot Guards.
Randle Wilbraham, Esq; Bedford row,
Rev. Tho. Atwood, Curate and Lect. of St. Margaret's, Westminster.
5. James Stirling, Esq; Agent for the Scotch Mine Company, Leadhills.
6. Rd. Sawyer, Esq; Wimpole street.
John Foster, Esq; Milbank.
John Hervey, Esq; of Grenada.
8. Rev. Rd. Bare, Greenwich.
Rev. Mr. Suger, R. of Hotham, Yorkshire.
9. Sam. Fullagar, Esq; Maidstone, Kent.
Geo. Dixon, Esq; Recorder of Bedford.
10. Henry Nash, Esq; Pall-Mall.
General John Parker, Montpellier-row, Twickenham.
11. Alderman Peter Colombine, in Norwich.
William Booth, Esq; Gerard-street, Soho.
12. Crisp Morton, Esq; of Devonshire.
Ephraim Godfrey, Merchant, Sackville-str.
Geo. Udney, Esq; Lincoln's-Inn-fields.
Rev. Mr. Vincent, Kentish Town.
13. Jos. Williamson, Esq; Planter at Barbadoes.
Cha. Douglas, Esq; Norfolk street.
15. Tho. Wiseman, Esq; Great Norfolk-str.
Geo. Eckerall, Esq; Barister at Law, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.
Dan. Goodyer, Esq; of Barnes, Surry.
16. Sir Tho. Frederick, Bart. The Title descends to John Frederick of Burwood, Surry, and his Estate to his 2 Daughters.
John Russel, Esq; Bermondsey-str. Southw.
Rev. Roger Long, D. D. Master of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, aged 91.
19. Tho. Norton, Esq; Fleet-street.
John Currey, Esq; of Barbadoes, Hart-str. Bloomsbury.

Civil Promotions.

The Rt. Hon. Wm. Earl of Dunmore, now Governor of New York, to be his Majesty's Lieut. and Gov. Gen. of the Colony of Virginia in the room of Ld. Botetourt, *deceased*.

Wm. Tyron. Esq; now Gov. of North Carolina, to be Gov. of New York. And Henry Martin, Esq; to be Gov. of North Carolina.

Rt. Hon. Earl Cornwallis, to be Constable of the Tower of London, in the room of John Ld. Berkeley of Stratton.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. Wm. Stevenson—Lagenhoe and Bosely, R. R. Essex.

Rev. Tho. Knapp—Englefield, R. Berksh.

Rev. Mr. Dix—Minor Canon of Canterbury Cathedral.

Rev. Dr. Smyth, Preb. of Norwich—Curate of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Carter—Kelsale and Carlton, R. R. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Church—Chaplain to the first Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Foot.

Rev. Sam. Nott—Preb of Winchester.

Rev. Mr. Gough—Norgrove, R. Gloucest.

Rev. Mr. Willins—Curate of St. Luke's Chapel, Norwich.

Rev. Mr. Beckwith—Curate of St. Giles, Norwich.

Rev. Mr. Sparrow—Curate of St. Gregory, Norwich.

Rev. Mr. Powell—Turfield, V. Bucks.

Rev. John Bullock—Boreham, V. *cum* Radwinter, R. Eſſex.

Rev. Michael Smith—South Mims, V. Hertfordſhire.

Rev. John Averell, Dean of Limerick—to that Biſhoprick; *vice* Dr. Leſlie, *dec.*

Rev. Geo. Berkeley—Dean of Limerick; *vice* John Averell.

Rev. Mr. Young—Preb. of Canterbury Cathedral, *vice* Dr. Berkeley.

Rev. Mr. Philips—Walmer Curacy, Kent.

B——KR——TS.

C. M'Daniel, St. Mart. in the Fields, jewel.
James M'Douall, Strand, cabinet-maker.
James Stephen, late of Hamworthy, dealer.
John Hazey, Weſtminſter, plane-maker.
Samuel Noon, late of Butcher-row, vintner.
Charles Bell, Stratford, Eſſex, broker.
Ann Weſton, London, packer.
John Dobyns, Swallow-ſtreet, upholder.
Samuel Bradley, Worceſter, chinaman.
Rob. Martin, late of Cirenceſter, innholder.
Stephen Teague, Ipſwich, ſhipbuilder.
Tho. Graham, late of Spitalfields, and Cha. Grindall, Ruſſel-court, dealers.
Joel Hayman, Woodbury, tallow-chandler.
Wm. Coppen, Horndon, Eſſex, ſhop-keeper.
Ja. White, Finchley, Middleſex, dealer.
John Waddington, Feverſham, apothecary.
John Brace, Worceſter, baker.
John Dalton, York, vintner.
William Scott, Whitechapel, grocer.
Robert Warr, Hackney, hoſier.
George Barrett, St. Mary le Bon, dealer.
Alex. Comming, Covent-Garden, cabinet m.
Eleazer Benjamin, Whitechapel, merchant.
Ja. Rothwell, Great Bolton, Lancaſh. bleacher
Thomas Ryan, Liverpool, merchant.
John Ripley, Yarm, Yorkſhire, grocer.
Joſ. Withen, Romſey, timber-merchant.
Thomas Todd, Fleet ſtreet, druggiſt.
John Provand, Southwark, dealer.
John Davis, late of Chelſea, carpenter.
William Scholey, London, cornfactor.
Edward Chapman, Iſlington, poulterer.
Rd. Thornton, St. John's ſtr. coffee-man.
Philip March, Strand, furrier.
Judah Iſaacs, Goodman's-fields, dealer.
W. Andrews, St. G. the Martyr, Surry, brok.
Tho. Bird, Sunbury, Middleſex, builder.
Ja. Tims, St. Giles's in the Fields, ſaleſm.
S. and W. Gibſon, late of Briſtol, linen drap.
S. Whiley, St. Martin's in the Fields, cordw.
J. Hoddinott, late of Sherb. Dorſetſh. uphol.
G. Wilſon, Newington-butts, Surry, victual.
Tho. Horne, Weſtminſter, poulterer.
Rd. Swinbank Ayſgarth, Yorkſh. dealer.
Meſſrs. Bedfords, Leeds, merchants.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN.

From Dec. 3, to Dec. 8, 1770.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	4	7	3	4	2	9	2	1	2	10
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	8	2	2	2	8
Surry	4	11	3	3	2	9	2	3	3	4
Hertford	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	7	2	1	3	3
Bedford	4	[illegible]	2	11	2	6	1	11	2	8
Cambridge	4	[illegible]	3	1	2	6	2	4	3	1
Huntingdon	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	6	1	11	2	10
Northampton	5	[illegible]	3	5	2	11	1	11	3	4
Rutland	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	3	3
Leiceſter	5	3	3	10	3	6	1	11	3	9
Nottingham	5	4	3	11	3	2	1	11	3	0
Derby	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	4	2	4	4	5
Stafford	5	11	4	3	3	5	2	1	4	1
Shropſhire	5	3	3	9	2	11	1	5	0	0
Hereford	5	[illegible]	3	5	2	6	1	6	2	8
Worceſter	5	10	3	6	3	4	2	2	3	11
Warwick	5	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	6	2	4	3	8
Glouceſter	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	11	1	11	3	4
Wiltſhire	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	1	10	3	9
Berks	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	6	2	2	2	11
Oxford	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	6	1	10	3	2
Bucks	4	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	8	2	[illegible]	2	8
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	2	8	2	1	2	6
Suffolk	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	2	5	2	0	2	7
Norfolk	4	[illegible]	2	11	2	2	1	10	0	0
Lincoln	5	[illegible]	3	10	3	0	1	10	3	6
York	5	[illegible]	3	9	2	11	1	11	3	7
Durham	5	[illegible]	3	7	2	10	1	0	4	3
Northumberland	4	[illegible]	3	4	2	4	1	9	3	11
Cumberland	4	10	3	7	2	9	1	7	0	[illegible]
Weſtmoreland	5	3	[illegible]	0	3	[illegible]	1	9	3	4
Lancaſhire	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	3	1	1	11	3	3
Cheſhire	5	7	[illegible]	2	3	[illegible]	2	0	[illegible]	0
Monmouth	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	2	7	1	4	2	10
Somerſet	5	10	[illegible]	0	2	9	1	8	2	10
Devon	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	2	8	1	5	0	0
Cornwall	5	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	8	1	4	0	0
Dorſet	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	2	6	1	9	3	7
Hampſhire	4	10	[illegible]	0	2	6	2	2	3	7
Suſſex	4	7	[illegible]	0	2	[illegible]	2	0	3	2
Kent	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	2	[illegible]	2	0	2	7
WALES.										
North Wales	5	3	4	4	2	11	1	7	4	0
South Wales	4	11	3	6	2	10	1	3	3	3
GENERAL AVERAGE.										
Winchest. Buſhel	5	1	3	6	2	9	1	10	3	1
Quarter of 8 Buſhels.	40	8	28	0	22	0	14	8	26	0

PRICES of STOCKS.

Dec. 3.	Dec. 28.
Bank Stock —	132½
India Stock —	—
3 per Cent. reduced 76⅞	77⅜
3 per Cent. Conſol. 78	—
4 per Cent. Conſol. 86¾	87
Long Ann. 24⅝	—

Bill of Mortality from Oct. 28. *to* Nov. 27.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	575	1129	Males	791	1576
Females	554		Females	785	

Whereof have died under two years old 559

Between:

2 and 5	136	50 and 60	115
5 and 10	53	60 and 70	94
10 and 20	53	70 and 80	78
20 and 30	128	80 and 90	23
30 and 40	158	90 and 100	8
40 and 50	171		

Peck Loaf 2s. 2d. ½

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For the YEAR 1770.

CONTAINING,

(Besides proper Indexes to the Volume, General Title, and Preface, and a new and accurate Map of the Turkish Dominions in Europe, exhibiting at one View the present Seat of War, and the near Approach of the Russian Army to Constantinople, the Grand Signior's Capital: Also the Black Sea, and the adjoining Countries.)

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TUESDAY *Feb.* 21, 1770.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the State of the Nation



R. *D--w--s--ll* moved that the chairman might be directed to move the House, that a bill might be brought in, "for disqualifying certain officers in the revenues from voting for Members of Parliament," and in support of it he spoke to the following effect:

In the reign of King William the Third, the Excise produced a revenue of 100,000*l per ann* and it now produces 800,000*l*. the customs also now produce 600,000*l. per ann* and the officers employed to collect this vast revenue, two millions sterling, are all in the power of the crown. The chief officers have by act of Parliament been disqualified for sitting here, and I think, that for the same reasons we should disqualify the inferiour officers from sending up any body to sit here. The obtaining of such an Act, is an object that I would pursue at all times, whether in or out of office: I scorn to propose now I am out, what I would not support if I was in. The Minister's great object is not so much the procuring the voice within doors,

at

as without; he may ſhuffle on for a little while with a majority in his favour here; but if the majority of the people are againſt him, he can never obtain a permanent ſtability; he can never be reſpectable abroad, nor uſeful at home. The meaſure which I propoſe, therefore, inſtead of weakening him, would give the moſt effective ſtrength, and a majority here, would be a vote and a pledge of a majority in the nation; if his meaſures were good they would meet with a moſt effectual ſupport; and if bad, no friend to his country can wiſh that they ſhould be ſupported at all. No Miniſter, that profeſſes to have the publick good in view, can pretend, conſiſtently with ſuch profeſſion, that any meaſure tending to produce a real repreſentation of the people, can impede his deſigns; and therefore I ſhall meet with no oppoſition in this meaſure, or thoſe who oppoſe it, muſt profeſs to adopt meaſures, which a free repreſentation would not approve.

Mr. *H-ſp---y C--e.* I am ſorry that my ability to ſecond and ſupport this motion, is ſo very unequal to my will: I pretend to no merit but an honeſt and upright heart, which is ſufficient to convince me, that ſomething ſhould be done to quiet the minds of the people. The proceedings laſt year, I believe both ſides of the Houſe regret; and I believe the crown influence on voters for parliamentary repreſentatives, ſo fatal that if Charles the Firſt, had been able to govern boroughs, he would have been able to enſlave the nation. I am for the diſqualification of all the revenue officers who hold their places at will under the crown.

Sir *G—ge Oſ—ne,*

"The object of this Committee, I think was grievances; where are theſe grievances? I ſhould be glad to ſee them produced. Can any Gentleman give a better account of them than is to be found in the London Petition, or than is likely to be found in the Remonſtrance, which I am very ſorry to hear, is preparing by the ſame hands."

Sir *J—n M—lſ—th,*

"The Gentleman who made the motion ought to have the thanks of all who have Burgeſs Tenures; and if ſuch a bill as he has moved for ſhould be paſſed, I may hope to ſee boroughs a leſs rotten part of the Conſtitution, and more of my country neighbours in this Houſe."

General *B—ſc—n,*

"I think our Knight of the Shire a few years ſince had a better opinion of our Boroughs than he ſeems to have now: He now aſperſes them, but I well remember he then ſaid, that he did not believe an adventurer could ſucceed for any one Borough in Cornwall."

C——s J—kin—n, Eſq;

"The bill which is the object of the preſent motion, is in my opinion wholly unneceſſary. As the law now ſtands, no perſon in the Cuſtom, Exciſe, or Poſt-Office, can intermeddle by perſuaſion or diſſwaſion, in the voting for repreſentatives in Parliament, under very heavy penalties. I wiſh thoſe who are impeding government, by frivolous and factious contention, under colour of maintaining the freedom of Parliaments would be a little more cautious in the abetting of meaſures which ſtrike at their very root. Petitioners to diſſolve the Parliament, eventually make the Privy Council judges of the proceedings of this Houſe; for the King diſſolves with the advice of the Privy Council: This Government knows no Cabinet Council; the Privy Council alone is conſtitutional; and there is not the leaſt colour for the inſinuation, that cabals are held in ſuch a cabinet, ſo as unconſtitutionally to influence publick meaſures. Perhaps a few of his M——y's friends might privately talk together about this, as about other affairs, but no publick meaſure could take its riſe from their Determination.

T——s T—ſh—d Eſq;

"I heard a great perſon arraigned in another Aſſembly for not attending the Cabinet; it was ſaid,

"I took

"I took care that your Lordſhips ſhould be ſummoned, that you might have no excuſe." Though I complain of publick meaſures I am deſirous that the ſaddle ſhould be put on the right horſe. There is not a ſingle object of Government that has been properly attended; there is not a ſingle advantage which it ſhould procure, that is not leſs; not a ſingle miſchief it ſhould prevent, that is not greater. The Smugglers on the coaſt of Suſſex, are become pyrates, and have perpetrated the moſt horrid murders. For theſe enormities the officers of the revenue are in ſome ſort anſwerable; they could not have happened but from a neglect of duty; the delinquents would certainly have been turned out of the truſt which they had abuſed and betrayed, if they had not been uſeful at elections. Perſons have jumped into high offices without any pretentions from family, merely by the importance which they derived from this iniquitous ſervice. And perſons of tried abilities and worth have been diſmiſſed for oppoſing it. The Lord Chancellor has been arraigned for waſhing his hands of the Middleſex election, a violent meaſure which has been made the teſt of court favour; what conſtitutional exiſtence or power a cabinet has, I ſhall not enquire; but nothing is more manifeſt, than that we are under the influence of a cabinet: We can judge of the tree only by its fruit, and I ſhould imagine the cabinet to be midnight aſſembly, conſiſting of perſons, who repair, ſome from the hazard-table, and ſome from the bottle, and whom for their credit, if credit they can have, we muſt ſuppoſe to be drunk.

Mr. *J—nk—n*,

"It would be affectation not to take a reflection juſt thrown out to myſelf, and meanneſs not to reply. The family from which I ſprung, is as antient and as good as that of the Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, and I came into the ſituation which he ſeems to regard with envy and diſcontent, by induſtry, honeſtly applied, and I know no more honourable means of obtaining publick employment.

Sir *W—r —k—t*,

"I would have every man carry his honour in his hand; his origin ſignifies nothing without it.

Mr. *R—g—y*,

"Nothing is ſo diſorderly here, as to take notice of what paſſes in another Houſe; the cabinet is well known to conſiſt of a Committee, or a few members of the Privy Council called together for particular purpoſes; it is not pretended to have any conſtitutional authority, but it does not therefore follow, that it may not deliberate upon meaſures to be referred to the Privy Council that has. As to the bill in queſtion, I do not ſee that much can be ſaid either for or againſt it. For my own part, I would oppoſe it, if the Gentleman who moved it was miniſter, and then I ſuppoſe I ſhould be in the miniſtry. But why is it called for in this Committee of grievances. It has, I ſee, united Gentlemen of very different principles; how it came to jumble them together, I cannot tell; but I cannot forbear taking the liberty to aſſure them, that they never will agree ſo well on the Treaſury Bench, as they do on this ſide of the Houſe. I could willingly have excuſed the Gentlemen who made and abet this motion from doing it to day; if they had deſired it, I would willingly have given them a day more to recover themſelves from the fatigue of eating and drinking at my Lord Mayor's ball *. Are not Burgeis Tenures a rotten part of the conſtitution?—— I aſk that Gentleman who repreſents the rotten county." [M—ſ—h]

Lord Mayor,

"The Gentleman who ſpoke laſt is a good humoured Gentleman, and grows fat upon't. But he ſhould not have made a woman's ball a party ball. I am aſhamed of it. All ſorts of people might have come to the dance. I wiſh he would turn his thoughts to objects of more moment: I wiſh he and his party would recol-

* The Lord Mayor had given a ball two days before, which was ſuppoſed to have poſtponed the buſineſs that was to have come on that day.

leſt that the revolution was brought about by the removal of Judges at pleaſure, and that a great law officer has juſt now been removed for his vote in this Houſe. As to a Cabinet Council, I hold it to be an unlawful aſſembly; the firſt that I remember was eſtabliſhed in blood, in the time of Charles the IXth, of the Houſe of Bourbon. As to the bill in queſtion, an intereſted man certainly is not competent in judicial proceedings, and for the ſame reaſon Cuſtom-houſe officers ought to have no vote. Nor ſhould great place-men ſit and vote here."

C——s F—x,

"I am againſt this motion. Correct abuſes and welcome, but do not correct one abuſe, by cauſing many. Remedy the influence of the Peers at elections; that is the fatal influence of the crown. As to the removal of the Law Officer, it was the ſaying of a great Miniſter, that he who would not remove a man that was undermining adminiſtration, *was a pitiful fellow*. A Gentleman has talked about removing the Judges, as an unconſtitutional and arbitrary meaſure. But it is pity he did not conſider the difference between Judges and a Chancellor; the Judges are in neither Houſe, therefore they cannot influence nor undermine: A Chancellor may do both: The Chancellor may equitably and conſtitutionally be removed. The Judges not."

Sir *W—r E——t* ſaid,

"That the taking away the franchiſes of ſuch a number of people as was propoſed, required farther conſideration, and that they were not now ready for ſuch a motion."

Mr. *C—rw—ll* then ſpoke to the following effect:

"Whether we are now ready for ſuch a motion, I know not, but this I know, that the meaſure propoſed by it was never ſo neceſſary as it has been ſince the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty. The executive power of the Crown was never, during the ſame ſpace of time, lodged in ſo many different hands, nor did it ever act by ſo viſible an influence in this Houſe: Gentlemen have ſeen queſtions diametrically oppoſite to each other, carried by the ſame majority, and even the great Law Officer, who is now ſaid to have been arraigned for waſhing his hands of the Middleſex election, was laſt year ſtated to be of the opinion with the majority of this Houſe. It has been ſaid that a noble Duke was not to leave his ſtation while he could keep it with honour; he has now left his ſtation, why then are we not told the cauſe of his reſignation? ſurely it would be for his credit, and if not for the credit of other people, they ought not to be ſcreened from their diſgrace. Lord Chancellor's preſent opinion was known ſo long agoe as Auguſt laſt: If this was a juſtifying cauſe of removing him, why was he continued in office 'till a fortnight after the commencement of this ſeſſions? If not, why was he removed at all? There would be no end of multiplying queſtions to ſhew the irreſolution and imbecility of thoſe who are in power, or the futility of their endeavours to obtain a firmer eſtabliſhment, by introducing and exalting new people, who have neither fortune, family, or experience; ſuch people when they have done their dirty work, may pretend that they have honour; and when they have been rewarded with a great office, they may pretend that they were not ambitious."

Lord *N---h*.

"It is true that the great law officer of the crown, was, laſt year, ſtated to be of the ſame opinion with the majority of this Houſe, in the latter reſolution which it came to; what was then ſtated was my ſincere belief, but my belief was founded upon no other authority than a converſation which I had with him. It is alſo true that he has ſince declared another opinion and been diſmiſſed, but it cannot be ſaid that he was diſmiſſed for his vote in Parliament; it would be unconſtitutional, and the honourable gentleman who has imputed it to adminiſtration will not, I am ſure, abide by his charge. But it is alſo

alledged

ledged that adminiſtration was imprudent in not diſmiſſing him before; it ſhould, however, be conſidered that a Chancellor is not a judge only, but a miniſterial officer of the crown. As to the reflections that have been thrown out with reſpect to the bringing young men into office, I ſhall come to the point at once, I acknowledge that I am a young man, and I will not pretend that my merit was adequate to my promotion; but I am not the youngeſt man that has held this office; and as to my merit, I was ſome years ſince removed, and the being removed from any department of adminiſtration ſeems to include all merit which ſome gentlemen are diſpoſed to acknowledge. As to the preſent motion, it is to me a demonſtration that the gentleman and his party are utterly in deſpair of effecting a change in adminiſtration. If they had had the leaſt glimmering ray of hope that they ſhould come in, they would upon this head have been as ſilent as the grave; for though this abandonned adminiſtration ought not to be truſted with a power over cuſtom-houſe officers, the upright heart of the gentleman who ſo ardently longs to be in my place might be truſted, if he could ſucceed. Beſides the motion itſelf ſeems to me to be irregular; prior reſolutions ſhould be propoſed to warrant ſuch a proceeding, and ſhew its expediency in the nature of heads of a bill in this committee, or the motion may extend to officers in the army and navy; and let me obſerve too, that no evidence has yet been brought of the undue influence of the crown; an inſinuation is one thing, a proof is another. The motives of oppoſition may be fairly inferred from the characters and ſituation of the oppoſers; country gentlemen always act conſiſtently; they never enter into cabals, parties, or factions; they are not candidates for employments or honours: need I draw the inferrence?"

Mr. *Gr---v--lle.*

"Let us paſs over collateral conſiderations, and come directly to the principal objection againſt the motion. Will you ſay, that you cannot find officers for the cuſtoms and exciſe, if you deprive ſuch officers of the franchiſe in queſtion? Will you ſay that it is unjuſt to ſeparate the poſſeſſion of a franchiſe from the poſſeſſion of a place? or can it be pretended that a man who knowingly and voluntarily accepts a place from which a franchiſe is ſeparated, has a right to complain of not being able to bring his franchiſe into place with him? the influence of the crown in the affair before us is unqueſtionable, and there can be no influence ſo dangerous. For myſelf I am as little diſpoſed to a race for popularity as for power, but it is moſt certain that no government can ſubſiſt in this country that is not founded on the opinion of the people, obedience to the laws, and reſpect to the crown.

Among other ſpeakers againſt the motion was Lord *F--d---k C--pb--l*, who ſaid that the motion ſeemed in its conſequences to ſtrike at the liberty of the ſubject, and that no man could tell where bills of diſqualification might ſtop."

Lord *G---ge S--k--lle* replied that the bill in view was on the contrary a bill for the ſecuring the liberty of the ſubject. It is, ſays he, ſuſpending a franchiſe, but not taking it away; let him that prefers his franchiſe to his place quit his place, and his franchiſe will return. He concluded by obſerving that there were many boroughs in which the officers in queſtion all went one way, and to a man voted as they were directed by miniſtry; that in the reign of *James* I. officers were put into the management of the revenues in Cornwall, and that though it was now ſaid to be different, yet the more the taxes the more the officers of the revenue, and that even country gentlemen were now become dependants upon the crown.

M. B-l-r junior obſerved that the greateſt grievance was the loſs of the confidence of that Houſe with the people. Mr. O-ſl-w, Col. O-ſl-w, Lord

Lord St--ge, and Sir J-ſ-ph M-w-b-y ſpoke againſt the motion; Sir G---ge S-v-lle, and Lord J-hn C-v-nd-ſh for it; Col. B-r-e then ſpoke to the following purpoſe.

The gentlemen on the other ſide have confeſſedly no ability, or they make no uſe of it. They uſe no arguments that can ſo much as give colour to the concurrence of thoſe who are moſt devoted to their intereſt, how then can they expect even their vaſſals to follow them? This motion ſtrikes deep at the *King's friends*. It has been inſinuated as a merit in a certain perſon, that he was diſplaced; and I am very ready to acknowledge that the adminiſtration for the laſt nine years paſt has been a corps of *deſerters*. There was, I remember, a corps in Germany during the laſt war of exactly the ſame kind; it conſiſted wholly of deſerters. The end of this corps may eaſily be gueſſed, and the end of this adminiſtration will be the ſame. Lord G-d-lph-n would not ſuffer a Cuſtom Houſe Officer to reſide where he was born; ſo that if ſuch officer was wanted to vote in the ſouth, it was neceſſary to ſend for him from the north, which was not ſo eaſily accompliſhed.

Lord Cl-re made a ſhort ſpeech in reply, and the queſtion was carried in the negative" 263

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Friday, Feb. 15.

Sir *Fr--n--s V-n-c--t* reported the reſolution of the committee for conſidering the ſtate of the nation, as follows (for an account of the debate in that committee, which terminated in the reſolution now reported. *See the Magazine for* Dec. *and* Nov. *laſt.)*

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of the committee, that this houſe in the exerciſe of its judicature, in matters of election is bound to judge according to the law of the land, and the known and eſtabliſhed law and cuſtom of parliament, which is part [illegible], *and* that the judgment of [illegible] declared in the reſolution [illegible] 9th day of February laſt, *That J--n W-lk-s, Eſq; having been, in the ſeſſion of parliament expelled this houſe, was, and is, incapable of being elected a member to ſerve in this preſent parliament* was agreeable to the ſaid law of the land, and fully authorized by the law and cuſtom of parliament."

The ſaid reſolution being read a ſecond time, Sir W-ll--m M-r-d-th obſerved, that the reſolution had reſpect to two queſtions, and inſiſting that at the requiſition of any one member they ought to be ſeparated, required the opinion of the chair on that point. Mr. Th-m-s P-tt and Mr. Gr-n-v-lle warmly declared themſelves of Sir W-ll--m's opinion, and with Mr. S-ym--r appealed to the chair.

The ſpeaker ſaid, that as he was ſcarce warm in the chair, it would have been but candid in Sir W-ll--m to have appriſed him of his intention to call upon him for his opinion, that he might have been prepared; he, however, gave his opinion againſt the right of ſeparation.

Some altercation between the S-----r and Sir W-ll--m enſued about the uſe of the word candour, and Mr. C--nw-ll directed ſome words that drop'd from the S-----r to be taken down upon paper, and the C---k at the table having taken down the words as nearly as he could recollect them; they were read as follows,

"When I expected candid treatment from that member, I was miſtaken; for I find I am not to expect candour from that gentleman in any motion he is to make to the chair."

Mr. S-----r then declared, that thoſe were *not* the words which he had made uſe of, but that they were as followeth. "In candour, I hoped he would have informed me of the motion he intended to make; but I now find, from what the member has ſaid, that I am not to expect *that* candid treatment from him: for he ſaid in his ſpeech, that, from this time forward, he would have no communication with the chair. And

Mr.

Mr. S-----r declared, that he did not mean any *general* reflection on the character of the member.

And afterwards ſpoke to this effect, What I ſaid aroſe out of what I underſtood the member to have ſaid. If he diſclaimed communication with the chair, I had a right to ſay, I was not to expect candour *on that ſubject*. I did not, in juſtice I ought not, to have made a *general* reflection upon the member's character; but if the member ſaid what I underſtood he did ſay, I had a right to ſay what I ſaid. I can make no apology for what I ſaid; but will abide by the ſenſe of the houſe. Then a motion being made, and the queſtion put, "That the words ſpoken by Mr. S-----r from the chair, are diſorderly, importing an improper reflection on a member of this houſe, and are dangerous to the freedom of debate in this houſe." It paſſed in the negative.

On *Monday* the 19th of *February* the report of the committee on the ſtate of the nation was again conſidered, and Sir W-ll--m M-r-d-th moved, "that a complicated queſtion by the rule of the houſe, ought to be ſeparated, and after a long debate between the uſual Speakers for and againſt adminiſtration, it was determined in the negative" 243

againſt - - - 174

On the 28th of *February*, Mr. Gr--v-lle moved for the account of the civil liſt expended from the 5th of *January*, 1769, to the 5th of *January*, 1770; in ſupport of his motion he ſaid, that the King's allowance was not only ſufficient but honourable, and that three and thirty thouſand pounds a year had fallen in by the death of the Dukes of C--b--l--d and Y--k.

Lord N--th ſaid, that an examination of the King's accounts when no requiſition was made for money, was diſreſpectful. The debate grew warm; it was urged on one ſide that eight years accounts unexamined now lay on the table, that there was, therefore, no colour for demanding thoſe of the ninth; that many bounties are paid by the crown, and that the King ſhould not be reſtrained from rewarding thoſe whom he thought deſerving of reward, eſpecially as the article of ſecret ſervice was leſs in this reign than the laſt. It was replied on the other ſide, that the ninth year's account was wanted to compare with others, that it might appear whether the expence of 1769 was greater than that of 1767, which was exceeded by that of 1768 on account of ſome extra expences. That no diſreſpect was intended to the King, but a ſervice, by preventing him from being plundered by his miniſters; that he had reduced his domeſtic expences even below his dignity, that the cravings of avarice and the wages of iniquity might be paid by thoſe who had an intereſt in both under the pretence of ſupporting *his friends*. Col. B--re in particular ſaid, that the miniſter was continually beating up for recruits, which, if honeſt and able, he would not want; he offers, ſays he, not only preſent pay and good quarters, but alſo *proviſion for wife and Children*, alluding to penſions of 1500 a year to B--d--w and D-ſ-n and their children.

Upon a diviſion there appeared againſt the queſtion 261

for it - - - - - 165

On *Monday* the 5th of *March*, The houſe took into conſideration a petition of the American merchants. Lord N--th moved for a bill to repeal the act of the 7th of the King, except the article of tea. In ſupport of his motion he ſaid, that tho' the Americans had not by their behaviour deſerved it of this nation, yet his Majeſty's miniſters had continued no duty out of pique and reſentment that was found to be uſeleſs. That tho' G. B. had a right to tax America for the purpoſes of a revenue, yet he was inclined to repeal even the duty on tea, but that the duty was laid on when the agreement was made with the Eaſt India company. It was ſaid on the other ſide, that the not giving up tea could anſwer no end, but expreſſing ill-will

on one part, and producing oppoſition on the other; it was replied, that the charge of ill-will had been precluded by what Lord N--th had ſaid in ſupport of his motion, and that, as to oppoſition, there was nothing to be apprehended, as the aſſociations could not poſſibly ſtand, that goods had riſen 80 *per cent.* and tea one hundred.

Upon the queſtion, whether tea ſhould or ſhould not be excepted, the number for excepting it was 204
againſt - - - 142

On the 7th of March.

Mr. *Gr---v-lle* moved for a bill to regulate the trials of conteſted elections, or returns of members to ſerve in parliament. He obſerved, that the preſent method of trying theſe queſtions at the bar, rendered them an inſuperable obſtruction to all public buſineſs, and at laſt being determined by a majority, were eventually and virtually determined by adminiſtration; the method he propoſed was, that the names of the members preſent, not leſs than one hundred, ſhould be written on pieces of paper nearly ſimilar, rolled up, and put into ſix boxes placed openly upon the table, out of which the Clerk to draw names to the number of 49; that to theſe 49 names thus drawn, the ſitting and petitioning member are each to add one; after which they are to withdraw with a Clerk to attend them, and then the Petitioner and ſitting member, their Counſelor and Agents, beginning on the part of the Petitioner, ſhall alternately ſtrike off one till the number be reduced to thirteen, who, with the two nominees, ſhall be a jury to be ſworn at the table, well and truly to try the matter of the Petition referred to them, and a true judgment given according to the evidence. Very little oppoſition was made, and a bill was ordered.

On *Monday* the 21th of *March*, Mr. *D--d--ſ--ll* moved for an account of the civil liſt debt as it ſtood on the 5th of *April*, 1762, the 5th of *April*, 1763, the 5th of *July*, 1765, and the 5th of *July*, 1766, with the arrears of his late Majeſty.

Lord *N--th* took occaſion to obſerve upon this motion, that the honourable gentleman who made it, might be ſaid "to hunger and thirſt after *accounts*," but that he ſhould oppoſe "his being filled."

Lord *M---t S--w--d* then roſe and entreated that the papers called for might be produced, becauſe the ſevere and cruel treatment of a near relation (his father Lord *B--e)* made him deſirous to have an enquiry into his conduct. Lord *N--th* then ſaid, that at the requeſt of the noble Lord he could not refuſe; and after a ſlight debate, the accounts were ordered.

Thurſday, the 15th of March.

Sir *T——s C——g* moved, to addreſs the Crown, to lay before the Houſe a paper intitled "A remonſtrance from the city of London," with the anſwer. He was ſeconded by Mr. *S—y.*

Lord *J—n C——ſh* ſaid, that the Remonſtrance was expreſſed in very improper terms, though in his opinion, the occaſion was reaſonable; he was againſt bringing it into the Houſe, becauſe it would excite ill humour.

Capt. *P---ps* was of opinion, that the Houſe was not competent in the caſe, becauſe it had no power, but what was derived from it's Conſtituents; and Sir *J—ph M—w—y*, with ſome others, inſiſted that it was irregular to call for the remonſtrance without calling for the petitions, the neglect of which gave riſe to it.

The Lord Mayor, *B--kf--d*, avowed the remonſtrance, and ſeemed willing to inſinuate that it was, principally, his act; it was I, ſaid he, that put the queſtion in the court of common council and common hall, and though I have authority to put a negative upon the court of Aldermen, in this caſe I would not do it; I am the great criminal, and I ſtand forth from the reſt, there is corruption in this parliament, ſo ſays the remonſtrance, and the fact is to be proved. Mr. Sheriff *T--nſ--d* ſaid, that the Houſe of Commons being accuſed in the remonſtrance, the

motion

motion tended to put the criminal in the place of the judge. Lord *N--th* took up what the Lord Mayor had ſaid, and replied to this effect.

"This Parliament corrupt! it is falſe, and ſo I tell the worthy magiſtrate, if I may call him ſo, after what has paſſed. Who is it that inſinuated corruption in this Parliament by Petitions and Remonſtrances? Did the merchants, to whom this country has been ſo often and ſo much obliged? No, it was the work of a few turbulent and diſcontented individuals, whoſe petty ambition it is, to be recorded with Dr. Sacheverell, and John Li burne; let them look round and ſee how ſmall a minority will give them countenance upon this queſtion. Surely ſo great a court was never contemned without calling for thoſe who contemned it." Mr. *B--ke* did not much enter into the arguments, but endeavoured to intimidate by oblique menaces, intimating, that he ſaw danger to the M---ſt-y, of which they were not aware, and that it would ſuddenly be their ruin if they did not deſiſt. He cried out—beware what you do—in every ſtep that you have already taken, you have gone too far—Stop now—It will be better than to ſtop To-morrow.—The city of London has ſupported, and put an end to Parliaments.—The city of London cut off Charles the Firſt, and reſtored his ſon.—Of theſe monitory predictions little notice was taken. But the Attorney-Gen. obſerved, "that for a Parliament to proceed in raiſing money, and paſſing bills, and ſuffer themſelves at the ſame time to be told that they were not legal repreſentatives, was an iniquitous farce; and that for a Chief Magiſtrate to tell ſubordinate ſubjects, they were not to obey, was an act of wickedneſs and folly, almoſt without precedent."

Mr. *W-d-rb--n ſaid,*

"That when the Remonſtrance ſhould come before the Houſe, they could not touch it, becauſe of the Bill of Rights, which declares, that the ſubject has a right to petition the crown, from whence it follows, that a petition cannot be a libel."

Mr. *D-ſ-n* denied this conſequence, and aſked, if any man could ſuppoſe that a petition to the crown denying the King's rights, and requeſting him to abdicate, was within the Bill of Rights, and not ſubject to judicial notice? He obſerved alſo, that the Houſe of Commons, at the very time when they ſettled the Right of Petitioning, cenſured five petitions.

Mr. *G--nu--e*, in anſwer to Mr. *D-ſ-n*, ſaid, "that a petition to do *a legal act*, could not be called in queſtion."

General *C-nw-y ſaid,*

"That he had oppoſed the expulſion of *W----s*, merely to avoid the diſagreeable conſequences which were likely to follow, but that the dilemma was now more critical, yet he did not find himſelf reſtrained by the conſideration of conſequences from concurring in the motion, as no conſequences could be more formidable, than thoſe that were likely to follow, there being no exertion of power to controul thoſe who day by day charged the whole H--ſe of C-mm--ns with corruption, and alledged, that it was an illegal aſſembly. The city of London, ſays he, has gone up to the throne with a declaration that there is no Parliament; with a Remonſtrance expreſſed in ſtronger terms than that againſt ſhip-money; and if nothing is done we ſhall give occaſion to more Remonſtrances, in terms yet leſs reſpectful, or rather yet more injurious."

Upon a diviſion there appeared againſt the previous queſtion 271

For it 108

Monday the 19th of March.

The City Remonſtrance was taken into conſideration. The principal point in debate was firſt, whether a petition to the Crown to diſſolve the Parliament is, or is not illegal: It ſeemed to be generally allowed, that the Petition in itſelf was legal; but it was then debated whether the reaſon given in the Petition, the corruption and non-legality of the H--ſe was legal, and the opinion

that

that it was not ſeemed to prevail. Mr. *D-nn--g* ſaid, "that the H--ſe could proceed againſt a perſon for improper advice, which the courts of Law could not." Serjeant *G--nn* was of another opinion, and ſaid "that if thoſe who preſented the Remonſtrance were not puniſhable at Common Law, they were not criminal; and if not criminal, ought not to be cenſured."

Lord *P--m--f--n* obſerved,

"That the Remonſtrance, though it might be called a corporate act in law, it could not in common ſenſe be called an act of the great and commercial city of London." Upon which Lord *B----g---n* ſaid, "it was ſo far from being an act of the city of London, that it could not properly be ſaid to be the act of the poor people to whom it was once read, but of a ſet of *Cataline*'s only, who had no view but to draw all men from Law and Allegiance."

The Lord *M-y-r* was ſtung by this keen reproach, and to recriminate, ſaid, "that there were people out of the city, who were ready to cut throats, and had an army at hand for that purpoſe." Mr. *S-wb----e* alſo felt himſelf wounded, and ſaid "he knew of no conſpirators but thoſe who received the public revenues." To which it was replied, "that to ſhare the publick revenue, had always hitherto appeared to be the great object of oppoſition, and thus the expreſſions of envy that involuntarily eſcaped the Gentlemen in the preſent oppoſition, were ſufficient evidences of the cauſe of their diſcontent, and the object of their purſuit."

Tueſday, March 20.

Sir *T--m-s C--v-r--g* moved for an addreſs; on the Remonſtrance of the city of London; and was ſeconded by Sir *E-w--d B---k-t*.

In this debate it was generally agreed, that the remonſtrance was expreſſed in improper terms; but it was ſaid by the Gentlemen in oppoſition, that no body of men was competent to paſs a cenſure on thoſe who accuſed them.

Mr. *K-g-y* obſerved, "that when the Remonſtrance was agreed to, the word *Petition* was not inſerted, but that ſomebody wiſer than the reſt, ſuggeſted the word as neceſſary to put it under ſhelter of the Bill of Rights; he alſo obſerved, that if the word *Addreſs* had not been inſerted as well as the word Petition, the paper would have received no anſwer."

After ſome farther debate Lord *J--n C-v--d-ſh* moved to adjourn, and the queſtion being put, the number againſt adjourning was 248

For it 94

Wedneſday, March 21.

The Addreſs on the Remonſtrance was reported, and the queſtion was put to ſend it to the Lords for concurrence. Upon this, Mr. *R--e F-ll-r* obſerved, that "if the Addreſs was ſent to the Lords for concurrence, they would be precluded as Judges, if any impeachment ſhould afterwards come before them;" but after ſome debate it was agreed that the Addreſs ſhould be ſent up.

After the Addreſs was preſented, the matter was dropt; and the further conſideration of the Nation, was adjourned from time to time, 'till Monday the 2d day of April, when it was

Ordered, That an account of the ſums unpaid for the expence of his Majeſty's civil government, with the ſums in the Exchequer, applicable for the diſcharge thereof, and the debt unprovided for the 28th of Jan. be referred to the committee.

Alſo the arrears paid out of the late King's civil liſt, to the uſe of the preſent King.

Alſo an account of the money received and paid annually, from his Majeſty's acceſſion to the preſent time, diſtinguiſhing each year.

On the third of April, a motion was made, and the queſtion being propoſed, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that as the expences of his Majeſty's civil liſt from his acceſſion to the 5th of Jan. 1769, have exceeded the income of all the annual revenues applicable to the purpoſes of civil government, &c. in the ſum of 686,116l, and that the expences on the civil liſt in the

the year 1768, which was the laſt year of the account delivered into Parliament, amounted to 898,077l. which greatly exceed the income of the revenues applicable as aforeſaid; and expreſſing their humble opinion, that the ſaid expences ought to be confined within the ſaid income; at the ſame time earneſtly entreating his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions that ſuch retrenchments be made in the ſaid expences, as may reduce them within the income of his Majeſty's ſaid revenues; aſſuring his Majeſty, that as upon all occaſions the H--ſe had given proofs of it's zeal and affection for his Majeſty, and particularly in the late proviſion for the Payment of the debt on the Civil Liſt; ſo now it cannot better diſcharge it's duty to his Majeſty than by humbly offering this requeſt, in order that his Majeſty's ſervants may be induced to practiſe that oeconomy, which will tend moſt to the honour and dignity of the crown, the ſatisfaction of his Majeſty's mind, and the content of his people; that the H--ſe will be always willing to grant ſuch ſupplies as may be wanted on all neceſſary occaſions; but that the members cannot but be anxious on the part of their conſtituents, to be relieved from the apprehenſions of repeated demands growing out of expences, for the continuance of which there does not appear to the H--ſe any neceſſity.

The Houſe was then moved, that ſo much of his Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament as aſſures, that his Majeſty will endeavour to confine the expences of his civil government within ſuch bounds as the honour of the Crown can poſſibly admit, might be read; which being accordingly complied with. The queſtion was put whether the ſaid addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty or not, which paſſed in the negative.

On May 1, the Houſe was moved to addreſs his Majeſty for copies of the Earl of H---ſb---gh's letter of the 18th of May, 1679, to the Governors of North America with the Governor's ſpeeches, in conſequence of that letter to be laid before the Houſe, which was accordingly agreed to.

On the 3d of May a motion was made, to addreſs his Majeſty to give directions, that there be laid before the Houſe, a copy of all inſtructions to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland relative to the late ſudden prorogation of the Iriſh Parliament, at a time when affairs of the greateſt national importance to that kingdom were depending in the ſaid Parliament; together with the papers on which the ſaid inſtructions were founded, and his anſwers thereto, and likewiſe a copy of a meſſage on the 26th of November laſt, from the Ld. Lieut. of Ireland to the Houſe of Commons of that kingdom, relative to the augmentation of the forces there; which paſſed in the negative.

On the 9th of May the Houſe was moved, that ſo much of his majeſty's Speech upon the 8th of November as relates to the American colonies might be read, which was read accordingly; and then the copies of ſeveral letters to Governors, &c. were moved to be read, which being alſo complied with, the following motions were made, but all paſſed in the negative.

1. That in ſeveral of his Majeſty's North American colonies, Diſorders have of late ariſen prejudical to the trade and commerce of this kingdom, and deſtructive to the peace and proſperity of the ſaid colonies.

2. That a principal cauſe of theſe diſorders was the ill-judged and inconſiſtent inſtructions given by perſons in adminiſtation to the Governors, &c.

3. That directing the diſſolution of American aſſemblies, upon their refuſal to comply with miniſterial requiſitions had operated as a menace injurious to the deliberative capacity of ſuch aſſemblies.

4. That aſſemblies being diſſolved for not diſavowing certain combinations, and others ſuffered to ſit without ſuch diſavowal is a proceeding full of inconſiſtency, and tending to leſſen in the minds, if the American

peo[illegible]e

people their opinion of the wiſdom and firmneſs of his Majeſty's councils.

5. That it is a high breach of the privilege of Parliament to promiſe to the aſſemblies the interpoſition or influence of his Majeſty or of his confidential ſervants, with Parliament, in any manner, that may tend to create an opinion in theſe aſſemblies, that ſuch interpoſition or influence muſt neceſſarily bring on a repeal of any duties or taxes laid by authority of Parliament.

6. That it is highly derogatory from his Majeſty's honour, and from the freedom of parliamentary deliberation, to pledge the faith of the Crown to the ſaid aſſemblies, for repealing or laying on any taxes or duties whatever.

7. That to give aſſurances in his Majeſty's name, diſtinguiſhing certain principles of taxation, and diſclaiming an intention to propoſe any tax within the ſaid deſcription, in order to eſtabliſh or juſtify unwarrantable diſtinctions, has a tendency further to diſturb the minds of his Majeſty's American ſubjects, and to weaken the authority of lawful government. And

8. That to lay before the Houſe ſuggeſtions of treaſon or miſpriſion of treaſon ſubſiſting in America, in order to bring the Houſe into a plan for repreſſing and puniſhing ſuch ſuppoſed treaſon, and miſpriſion of treaſon, when in reality no ſuch treaſons, &c. did ſubſiſt, or, if they did ſubſiſt, no meaſures whatſoever have been taken, or appeared to have been intended to be taken for apprehending and puniſhing the perſons concerned in the ſame, is an audacious inſult on the dignity of Parliament, and in its conſequences tends either to bring a reflection on the wiſdom and juſtice of Parliament, or to encourage treaſons and treaſonable practices, by neglecting to carry into execution meaſures recommended by Parliament.

To have eſtabliſhed theſe propoſitions, was the laſt effort of oppoſition; but they were rejected by a very great majority, and no farther ſtruggle was made during the ſhort remainder of the ſeſſion, which ended on the 19th, with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, which (See p. 237.)

Mr. URBAN,

MY binonymous friend in his anſwer to me in October laſt, thinks there is too little reaſon to continue the controverſy; but yet, rather than give it up, he will ſhelter himſelf under the opinion of commentators and interpreters for the ſignification of a word different from what is found in any claſſick Author. But I think there is always good reaſon to reſtore a corrupted text in any claſſic author, tho' my friend will not as yet allow that I have done it here.——However, I am obliged to him for taking notice of my little criticiſms, (tho' he does not agree to any of them) but from what he has ſaid againſt each of them, I muſt beg leave (as he chooſes to conceal his name) to ſuppoſe him but a young critick; and therefore when riper years ſhall have improved his judgment, I queſtion not, but that at firſt glance he will perceive the diſlocation of the two verſes, *provehimur pelago*, &c. and the advantage they receive by being tranſpos'd to the place I have aſſign'd them.

And then he certainly will allow the propriety (I had almoſt ſaid neceſſity) of putting *falſos* inſtead of *falſa*; for indeed, what good ſenſe can any one make of *falſa inſomnia*, in that place.

And then likewiſe, perhaps, my *quære* about *trepidant alæ*, may find better quarter with him, as ſignifying ſhaking the ſhoulders, a motion conſequent upon galloping; why therefore might not Virgil by that phraſe expreſs their galloping or riding about. I think no ſenſe put upon it by commentators, is ſo natural, eaſy, or proper.

And then, I dare ſay, he will acknowledge that the four lines about the gates, as they now ſtand, are a parentheſis, unleſs he can make the words following, *his ibi*, &c. to connect with them; I think they evidently connect with *Laborem*, the word before them.—And therefore, however obvious he thinks it to every reader to judge as he does, that the four lines ſtand in their proper place; yet I muſt beg leave to think that the tranſpoſing them, as ſuggeſted in my quære, would not be ſo very aukward as he imagines.

J. LATHBURY.

In a few Days after the remarkable Debate in the Upper-houſe, ſee p. 578, *Lord* M——d *left a Paper with the Clerk of the Houſe for the peruſal of the Members, of which the following is an authentic Copy.*

COPY of the unanimous opinion of the Court of King's-Bench, in the Caſe of the King againſt Woodfall, delivered and read by the Lord Chief Juſtice, on the 20th of Nov. 1770.

THIS comes before the Court upon two Rules. The firſt obtained by the Defendant to ſtay the entering upon judgment on the verdict given in this Cauſe.

The ſecond obtained by the Attorney General, that the verdict may be entered according to the legal import of the finding of the Jury.

The laſt Rule muſt, from the nature of it, be firſt diſcuſſed, becauſe the ground of argument upon the other cannot be ſettled till this is diſpoſed of.

Upon this Rule it is neceſſary to report the Trial.

This proſecution is an information againſt the Defendant, for printing and publiſhing a libel in the Public Advertiſer, ſigned Junius.

The tenor of which is ſet out with proper averments as to the meaning of the libel, the ſubject matter, and the perſons concerning which and of whom it ſpeaks, with innuendos filling up all the blanks and the uſual epithets.

In ſupport of the proſecution they proved by Nathaniel Crowder, that he bought the paper produced, and twelve more from Colfield, the Defendant's Publiſher, in the Defendant's publiſhing-room the corner of Ivy-lane.

That he goes often there, has occaſionally ſeen the printing-room, and has had papers in the printing-room.

They read the paper produced, and the tenor agreed with the information.

George Harris, Regiſter of Pamphlets and News-papers, proved, that the Defendant himſelf and ſervants paid the money for advertiſements in the Public Advertiſer; that Defendant had paid himſelf, and all the payments were on his account.

That Defendant has made the uſual affidavit, and has been allowed the ſtamp-duty for ſuch papers as were unſold.

That the duties on advertiſements in the paper now in queſtion were paid by Defendant's ſervant, and the receipt given on Defendant's account.

William Lee, Clerk to Sir John Fielding, proved, that he often carried advertiſements for the Public Advertiſer to the Defendant's, the Corner of Ivy-Lane.

That he generally paid ready money; that he had ſeen money paid to the Defendant for advertiſements, and he had a receipt from the Defendant, ſigned by him, the 29th of November, for 32l. for printing advertiſements in the Public Advertiſer. On the part of the Defendant they called no witneſſes.

His Counſel objected to ſome of the innuendos, but they principally applied to the Jury to acquit the Defendant, from the paper, being innocent, or not liable to the epithets given it by the information: or, that the Defendant's intent in publiſhing did not deſerve the epithets in the information.

There was no doubt but that the evidence, if credited, amounted to proof of printing and publiſhing by the Defendant.

There may be caſes where the fact proved as a publication, may be juſtified or excuſed, as lawful or innocent; for no fact which is not criminal, in caſe the paper be a libel, can amount to a publication, of which a Defendant ought to be found guilty.

But no queſtion of that kind aroſe in this Cauſe.

Therefore I directed the Jury to conſider whether all the innuendoes, and all the applications to matter and perſons, made by the information, were in their judgment the true meaning of the paper.

If they thought otherwiſe, they ſhould acquit the Defendant; but if they agreed with the information, and believed the evidence as to the publication, they ſhould find him guilty.

If the Jury were obliged to find whether the paper was a libel, or whether it was a libel to ſuch a degree as to deſerve the epithets given it by the information, or to require proofs of the expreſs intent of the Defendant in printing and publiſhing, and of its being malicious to ſuch a degree as to deſerve the epithets given by the information—then this direction was wrong.

In ſupport of it, I told them, as I have, from indiſpenſible duty, been obliged to tell every Jury, upon every Trial of this kind, to the following effect.

That whether the paper (meaning as alledged by the information) was in law a libel, was a queſtion of law upon the face

face of the record: For, after conviction, a defendant may move in arreſt of judgment, if the paper is not a libel.

That all the epithets in the information were formal inferences of law from the printing and publiſhing.

That no proof of expreſs malice was ever required, and is in moſt caſes impoſſible to be given.

That the verdict finds only what the law infers from fact: Therefore after conviction, a Defendant may, by affidavits, leſſen the degree of his guilt.

That where an act, in itſelf indifferent, if done with a particular intent, becomes criminal, there the intent muſt be proved and found: But where the act is in itſelf unlawful, as in this caſe, the proof of juſtification, or excuſe, lies on the Defendant; and in failure thereof, the law implies a criminal intent.

The Jury ſtaid out a great while, many hours; at laſt they came to my houſe, (the objection of its being out of the county being cured by conſent.) In anſwer to the uſual queſtion put by the Officer, the Foreman gave their verdict in theſe words: "GUILTY *of printing and publiſhing* ONLY." Nothing more paſſed.

The Officer has entered up the verdict literally, without ſo much as adding the uſual words of reference, to connect the verdict with the matter to which it is related.

Upon this, the two rules I have ſtated were moved for.

Upon that obtained by the Attorney General, the affidavit of a Juror was offered by the Counſel for the Defendant.

But we are all of opinion that it cannot be received.

Where there is a doubt upon the Judge's report, as to what paſſed at the time of bringing in the verdict, there the affidavits of Jurors, or by-ſtanders may be received, upon a motion for a new trial, or to rectify a miſtake in the minutes.

But the affidavit of a Juror never can be read as to what he then thought or intended.

This motion conſiſts of two parts: Firſt, to fill up the formal words of reference; ſecond, to omit the word ONLY.

We are all of opinion, that the firſt is a technical omiſſion of the Clerk, and ought to be ſet right.

As to the ſecond, that the word ONLY muſt ſtand in the verdict.

There is no ground (from any thing which paſſed) to explain the ſenſe of the Jury, ſo as that the Officer ought to have entered a general verdict.

No argument can be urged for omitting the word ONLY, which does not prove that it can have no effect, though inſerted; and therefore it is a queſtion of law upon the face of the verdict.

The Defendant's motion muſt be conſidered upon the ground of the word ONLY ſtanding; was it omitted, there could be no doubt.

Guilty of printing and publiſhing, where there is no other charge, is guilty; for nothing more is to be found by the Jury.

In the caſe of the King againſt Williams, the Jury found the Defendant guilty of printing and publiſhing the North-Briton, N° 45; the Clerk entered it up guilty, and no objection ever was made.

Where there are more charges than one, guilty of ſome ONLY is an acquittal as to the reſt.

But in this information there is no charge, except for printing and publiſhing.

Clearly there can be no judgment of acquittal, becauſe the fact found by the Jury is the very crime they were to try.

The only queſtion is, Whether, by any poſſibility, the word ONLY can have a meaning which would affect or contradict the verdict?

That the law, as to the ſubject matter of the verdict, is as I have ſtated, has been ſo often unanimouſly agreed by the whole Court, upon every report I have made of a trial for a libel, that it would be improper to make it a queſtion now in this place.

Among thoſe who have concurred, the Bar will recollect the dead, and the living not now here.

And we all again declare our opinion that the direction is right, and according to law.

This direction, though often given, (with an expreſs requeſt from me, that if there was the leaſt doubt they would move the Court,) has never been complained of in Court; and yet, if it was wrong, a new trial would be of courſe.

It is not now complained of.

Taking then the law to be according to this direction, the queſtion is, Whether any meaning can be put upon the word ONLY, as it ſtands upon the record, which will affect or contradict the verdict?

If they meant to ſay, that they did not find it a libel, or did not find the epi-

epithets, or did not find any expreſs malicious intent, it would not affect the verdict, becauſe none of theſe things were to be proved or found either way.

If, by ONLY, they meant to ſay that they did not find the meaning put upon the paper by the information, they ſhould have acquitted him.

If they had expreſſed this to be their meaning, the verdict would have been inconſiſtent and repugnant; for they ought not to find the Defendant guilty, unleſs they find the meaning put upon the paper in the information, and judgment of acquittal ought to have been entered up.

If they had expreſſed their meaning in any of the other ways, the verdict would not have been affected, and judgment ought to be entered upon it.

It is impoſſible to ſay with certainty what the Jury really did mean; probably they had different meanings.

If they could poſſibly mean, that which is expreſſed, would acquit the Defendant, he ought not to be concluded by this verdict.

It is poſſible ſome of them might mean, not to find the whole ſenſe and explanation put upon the paper by the inuendos in the information.

If a doubt ariſes from an ambiguous and unuſual word in the verdict, the Court ought to lean in favour of a *Venire de Novo*.

We are under the leſs difficulty, becauſe, in favour of a Defendant, though the verdict be full, the Court may grant a new trial."

And we are all of opinion, upon the whole of the caſe, that there ſhould be a new trial.

L—d C——n, after reading the contents, it is ſaid, declared that he conſidered the paper delivered in by L—d M——d as a challenge to himſelf, which he accepted, that the glove was thrown down, and *he* took it up. That he was ready to meet him in defence of the laws of his country, and deſired a day might be fixed. In the mean time the following paper was likewiſe left with the Clerk.

1. Does the opinion mean to declare, that upon the general iſſue of Not Guilty, in the caſe of a ſeditious libel, the Jury have no right, by law, to examine the innocence or criminality of the paper, if they think fit, and to form their verdict upon ſuch examination?

2. Does the opinion mean to declare, that in the caſe above-mentioned, when the Jury have delivered in their verdict *Guilty*, that this verdict has found the fact only, and not the law?

3. Is it to be underſtood by this opinion, that if the Jury come to the Bar, and ſay that they find the printing and publiſhing, but that the paper is no libel, that in that caſe the Jury have found the Defendant guilty generally, and the verdict muſt be ſo entered up?

3. Whether the opinion means to ſay, that if the Judge, after giving his opinion of the innocence or criminality of the paper, ſhould leave the conſideration of that matter, together with the printing and publiſhing, to the Jury, ſuch a direction would be contrary to law?

5. I beg leave to aſk, whether dead and living Judges, then abſent, did declare their opinions in open Court, and whether the noble Lord has any note of ſuch opinions?

6. Whether they declared ſuch opinions after ſolemn arguments, or upon any point judicially before them?

Particulars of the taking of Falkland Iſlands *as tranſmitted from the War-Office.*

THE Spaniſh fleet, ſent by the Governor of Buenos Ayres to take poſſeſſion of Port Egmont, in the name of the King of Spain, conſiſted of the Induſtry frigate, of 26 twelve pounders, two four pounders, 278 ſailors, 110 ſoldiers, commanded by Don Juan Ignacio Madanaga. The Barbaro, Don Joſhua Vianes, 26 twelve pounders, 2 four pounders, 256 ſailors, 112 ſoldiers. The Andaluſia, Don Dominico Pertez, 22 eight pounders, 8 five pounders, 190 ſailors, 100 ſoldiers. St. Roſe, Don Franciſco Bill, 20 ſix pounders, 110 ſailors, 82 ſoldiers; total 1103 ſailors, 524 ſoldiers, 78 twelve pounders, 24 eight pounders, 20 ſix pounders, 14 four pounders. Batteries formed by the Spaniards, 6 twenty four pounders, 6 eighteen pounders, 10 eight pounders, 5 four pounders, 4 ſix inch mortars, 800 ſhells, 60 Barrels of gun powder, 200 tons of balls, &c.

This ſquadron, commanded by Don John Ignacio Madanaga, landed at Port Egmont, June 1770: In February preceding, two of theſe frigates demanded Port Egmont in the name of the King of Spain, ſhewing a roll of parchment, containing thoſe orders from the King of Spain, and ſigned by his Majeſty of Spain, allowing the Engliſh ſix months to evacuate.—Force to reſiſt the Spaniards; a wooden block-houſe formed at Deptford; 4 ſix pounders, mounted upon

on embrasures of sod, without a platform, consequently could not be fired often;—No garrison; the sailors that had been left there being at that time upon a cruize.—Prisoners taken by the Spaniards—A few women: A sturdy marine.—Booty found by the Spaniards—A cabbage garden well stocked.—Port Egmont is about 60 leagues from the main, 80 leagues from Cape Horn: With a favourable wind, ten days sail round the Cape to the Southern Ocean. The Spanish frigate that claimed Port Egmont in February, made such a report of the English fleet, consisting of a small frigate and a sloop, and of the strong fortifications, that the Spanish fleet sailed in the middle of the winter to surprize the English settlement, the snow being there three feet deep, and the passage from the river Plate so much esteemed impracticable, that the sea officers refused to sail. The Governor declared he had the orders of his Master, the King of Spain, to confine them, if they disobeyed orders, and to appoint other Officers at Buenos Ayres, for the important and dangerous conquest of Falkland Island.

The Spanish Gazette Extraordinary contains a full account of the siege by land, and bombardment from the fleet, of the English fort, which they call the Wood-house Citadel; the particulars of the capitulation of the garrison, signed by his Excellency the Governor; (the Marine being the only man upon the island;) with the list of the artillery, arms, and military stores, delivered up for the service of his Catholic Majesty; with the submission of all the inhabitants of the island, and its dependencies, to the Crown of Spain.

What follows comes from a Gentleman who was an eye witness to the whole transaction: When the Spanish Commander in Chief, after delivering his master's message at the English fort on Falkland Island, landed his men on shore, he declared to the English inhabitants, "That he had orders from his Court to drive them from it *three years* before, but could not find the harbour out, till the two Spanish frigates discovered it." There were several English, Scotch, and Irish seamen on board the Spanish fleet; some of them declared, in confidence, to their countrymen, that it was with great difficulty the Governor of Buenos Ayres was able to raise 500 soldiers, and that he compelled Merchants and others, who had above 60000 dollars property, to bear arms in the expedition.

Extract of a letter to Dr. WILLIAM WATSON, F. R. S. *from the Hon.* DAINES BARRINGTON, F. R. S.

[Published in the Philosophical Transactions, for 1769.]

"Query, WHETHER the *Spanish*, or *Sweet Chesnuts*, are indigenous in Great Britain?

"1. The very name *Spanish* seems most strongly to indicate the country from which it was originally introduced here, as much as if a particular species of oak was known in Spain by the name of the English oak.

"Mr. Miller (in his *Gardiner's Dictionary*) hath endeavoured to prove, that the Spanish Chesnut grew in great profusion to the northward of London, by a citation from Fitz-Stevens, which only implies, that there were large forests in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, without either the Chesnut, or any other tree, being specified.

"Most Antiquaries also suppose, that Old London was chiefly built with this kind of timber from these forests; there is not, however, the least appearance of any such tree at present within 20 miles of London.

"I remember the having once been present myself, when a wager on this head was won; it being supposed that a small specimen of a beam from a very ancient house in Chancery-Lane, was of this wood; which turned out to be nothing but common oak.

"When you, therefore, lately put into my hands another such specimen of supposed Chesnut, from the old hall of Clifford's-Inn, I knew it immediately to be only the common oak.

"Dr. Ducarel, in his *Anglo Norman Antiquities*, p. 96. hath inserted a note of some length, to prove, that Old London was not only built with Chesnut timber, but that there still continues a large tract of Chesnut woods near Sittingbourn in Kent, which he conceives to be a full demonstration, that this tree is indigenous in England.

"I had no sooner read this account, than I determined to examine these woods myself, as well as what trees might be found in their neighbourhood.

"The result of a very minute inspection of them is, that I found those parts which consist of Spanish Chesnut to be planted in beds, or rows, about five yards distant from each other; nor are there any scattering trees to introduce them, which is what must be expected near woods of natural growth.

"Dr.

" Dr. Ducarel alſo mentions a grant *Decimæ Caſtanearum in Dena*, which he ſuppoſes to mean the foreſt of Dean.

" Upon looking into Spelman's *Index Villaris*, I find no leſs than 22 towns and villages which bear the name of *Dean*. Why, therefore, it ſhould mean the foreſt, rather than any of theſe places, is not ſo obvious; eſpecially when, conſidering the vaſt tract of ground included within this foreſt, the grant muſt have been of ſo very extenſive a nature.

" Suppoſing it to be the tythe *Caſtanearum* in any particular Pariſh, it will amount to no more than a grant of the tythe of Walnuts would do, which we know to be a tree originally of foreign growth. And the fruit of a ſmall number either of Walnuts or Cheſnuts is very valuable, if near a conſiderable town.

" If it be ſtill contended, however, that this grant of tythe includes the whole foreſt of Dean, I have been in almoſt every part of it, and can take upon myſelf to ſay, that there are not the leaſt veſtiges of any ſuch tree at preſent.

" Dr. Ducarel next relies upon a manor in the neighbourhood of Sittingbourn being called *Chaſtenye*, or *Caſtenye*, from the circumſtance of its being amongſt Cheſnut woods.

" This, however, is a ſingle inſtance of ſuch a name to any place in England; and therefore the Cheſnut being indigenous can be no more inferred from it, than that Box naturally grows in this country, from the name of Box-Hill in Surry.

" Now we happen to know that this hill was ſo called from an Earl of Arundel's having introduced this tree there in the time of James or Charles I. and, from many circumſtances, I ſhould ſuppoſe that the Cheſnut plantations near Sittingbourn are not of a much more ancient date.

" The Doctor then mentions two very fine Cheſnut-trees which grew at Hagley in Worceſterſhire; this, however, only proves that the owner of that eſtate, ſome time ago, might think it worth while to plant them, either for their beauty or their fruit.

" The oldeſt tree we have any account of, perhaps in Europe, (and one of the largeſt, being 51 feet in circumference) is a Spaniſh Cheſnut, which grows in a court at Tortworth in Glouceſterſhire:* it is ſuppoſed by Evelyn and Bradley to have been planted in the reign of King John, from mention of it in deeds of that antiquity.

" But though we ſhould ſuppoſe it to be thus ancient, it affords no ſtronger arguments of the trees being indigenous, than thoſe mentioned by Dr. Ducarel to grow at Hagley.

" In farther proof that the Cheſnut formerly grew in England, we are told, that the roof of Weſtminſter-Hall, Boſton Church, in Lincolnſhire, and many others, conſiſts of this wood, not becauſe any one has found it to be ſo upon examination, but becauſe there are no cobwebs upon ſuch roofs.

" Sometimes alſo to account for ſpiders not harbouring in them, it is ſuppoſed that the timber is not Engliſh but Iriſh Oak.†

" Having examined ſeveral ancient cielings with regard to this circumſtance, I take the cauſe of ſpiders not reſorting to many of them to be the following:

" This inſect is known to ſubſiſt chiefly on the ſmall flies which he ſurprizes in his nets; the conſequence is, that he will no more be at the trouble of ſpreading his web where flies cannot be expected, than a fowler will lay his nets in a place where there is no reſort of birds.

" It is believed that few of the fly tribe are found at any great height from the ground, as they may be ſuppoſed to prey upon ſtill ſmaller microſcopical inſects, which would be the ſport of the winds at any conſiderable elevation: They are not therefore formed by nature for a high flight.

" Beſides, a fly is ſcarce ever to be found but where there is a good deal of light and ſunſhine, conſequently a wide wooden roof (be it of what material it may) is the moſt improper place that a ſpider can lay his ſnares in.

" If ſuch roof therefore is dark, tho' it is at the ſame time very low, no flies will haunt it; for a proof of which I may refer you to the cloyſters at Lincoln, or any gloomy cellar, tho' it may

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* See a letter, on this ſubject, from the late Mr. Peter Collinſon, in the Gent. Mag. vol. xxxii. p. 54. Tortworth is the ſeat of Lord Ducie (not Dacre, as there mentioned,) and the late Lord ſeemed to think the evidence of this tree, or oak's antiquity, far from being concluſive, tho' Mr. Collinſon ſuppoſed that it was planted in King Egbert's reign, anno 800.

† Such, for inſtance, is ſaid to be the roof of the Chapter-houſe, or Sermon houſe, in the Cathedral of Canterbury, built about the year 1400.

be above ground, and have windows which give it a certain degree of light.

"Hence also spiders webs are more common on white-wash than on wainscot, especially if it be painted of a dark colour."....

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Mr. MASCH, *Aulic Preacher, Consistorial Counsellor, and Superintendant of* Strelitz; *to Dr.* NUGENT *of* Gray's Inn, London.

Read at the Society *of* Antiquaries, Nov. 22, 1770.

TOWARDS the close of the last century, as the Rev. Mr. Sponholtz, minister of the village of Prilwitz, in the neighbourhood of Strelitz, was setting a tree in his garden, he dug into the foot of a hill, and discovered in the earth two copper vessels, in the uppermost of which lay several figures of the deities of the Venedi, the ancient inhabitants of this country. The village of Prilwitz is situated on the lake called Tollensee, where formerly stood the city of Rethra, famous for the temple of the heathen god Radegast ‡ This treasure Mr. Sponholtz concealed from the public eye, during his life-time; but after his decease, the whole collection was sold to Mr. Pahlke, a Goldsmith, at New Brandenburg, whose daughter marrying Mr. Sponholtz's son, it returned again to the family. Mr. Sponholtz being a stranger to such pieces, shewed them to Dr. Hempel, physician to his Serene Highness the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz. The Doctor, who is a very learned Antiquary, was overjoyed at the discovery, and immediately made a purchase of the greatest part of the collection.

The connoisseurs will never be tired of admiring these pieces, which have all the marks of genuine antiquity, even to the *ærugo nobilis*. Most of them contain a considerable quantity of silver, and some particles of gold. They may properly be divided into three principal classes, viz. Idols, Sacred Utensils, and Monuments. The largest of these idols is Radegast; on his back the words *Radegost* and *Rethra* are plainly discoverable, in Runic characters. The inscriptions, indeed, on most of the idols render them extremely remarkable, as they are all in Runic letters, except one which is Greek; and as they contain divers circumstances relative to the history of those idols, and to the Pagan Theology, or to the religion of the ancient northern nations. The language is various, viz. Vandalic, or old German; Gothic; Venedic, or Sclavonian; and Greek.

From the circumstances of these pieces being somewhat damaged by fire, they appear to have belonged to the temple of Rethra, which was burned to the ground in a religious war in 1150.‖ Some devout pagan is supposed to have collected the remains of these idols from amongst the ashes, in hopes of a revolution favourable to his religion; and to have deposited them at the foot of the hill, where they have lain concealed between six and seven centuries.

That so valuable a treasure may be made known to foreign nations, Mr. Wogen, Painter to his Serene Highness the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, intends to lay before the world a set of copper-plates, designed by himself from the originals, with the utmost precision and exactness: and in order to render the undertaking still more complete, the Reverend M. Masch, Superintendant of Strelitz, proposes to give a full explanation of all the plates, illustrating the history, signification, and use of the several idols and sacred utensils. The number of single figures in this collection amounts to one hundred and twenty three, which makes the number of plates, necessary to the whole, fifty-five. They are now engraving at Berlin, and the greatest part of them are finished. Mr. Wogen proposes to publish this work by subscription; not with any view to lucre, but merely to oblige the curious enquirers into antiquity. Hence he has fixed the price for each copy so low as half a pistole, or nine shillings; the money not to be paid till the delivery of the book: no more copies will be printed than subscribed for, and the work will go to press immediately.

Those who chuse to encourage this undertaking, may send their names to Dr. NUGENT, in Gray's-Inn; or to EMANUEL MATHIAS, Esq; the King's Agent at Hamburgh; who will forward them to Mr. WOGEN, or to the Rev. Mr. MASCH, Superintendant at Strelitz.

Strelitz, Oct. 19, 1770.

‡ See Elias Schedius de Diis Germanis, p. 482.

‖ See Dr. Nugent's Vandalia, vol. I. p. 357.

List

List of the Antique Figures of Pagan Deities, *with the chief of the* facred Utenfils *and* Monuments, *lately difcovered in the Duchy of* Mecklenburg.

I. Figures of Superior Deities.

1. RADEGAST, naked, with a battle ax; a buffalo's head and a bird, fix inches and $\frac{3}{4}$ high; weight, one pound eleven ounces and a quarter; the metal yellow.

2. Radegaft, naked like the former, four $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; five $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces.

3. Ditto, half lead, half copper, with fome filver.

4. Radegaft, cloathed, with the bird and a buffalo's head, no battle ax, fix $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; one pound fix ounces. All thefe pieces have a lion's head.

5. Vodha, or Wodin, with three faces, and three fnakes, and the word *Zir* inferibed, fix inches, two $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.

6. Podaga, with a cornucopia, fix $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, two $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. The inferiptiou attributes to this deity the fuperintendancy over graziery, agriculture, fifhery, and the weather.

7. Percunuft, five inches, fourteen $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. The inferiptiou makes him a native of *Romove*, and contains a Venedic prayer.

8. Nemifa, fix $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, fifteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. This is, in all probability, the Rugian god Suantewit, under a Greek name; fince we find the city of Arcona, in the ifle of Rugen, mentioned in the inferiptiou.

9. Ziflbog, fix $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, one pound fix $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces. This is the Luna of the Vandals.

10. Ipabocg, fix inches, two pounds, with a helmet and two javelins, in good condition.

11. Zibog, only the head, the body being loft, three inches, twelve ounces.

12. Schuaixtix, feven $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, feven $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.

13. As-ri; this feems to be the *As Balduri* of the Goths, feven $\frac{1}{4}$ inches; fix $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of filver.

14. Sieba, five inches, ten ounces, the bunch of grapes wanting.

15 Sieba, this appears to have come from Roftock, five inches; one pound, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce.

16. Zerneboeg, with a lion, five inches; one pound five $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

II. Figures of Inferior Deities.

17. A ftand with fix heads, fix inches, fix ounces.

18. A ftand with three heads, three inches; two $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces.

19. Lelus and Poletus, two $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce.

20. The God of Harveft, with a bough and apples, two inches, one $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce.

21 Ditto, on a ftand, with a Greek inferiptiou, nine $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, twelve $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces.

22. An idol with a crab's claw, three $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, two $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces.

23. An idol with a couple of doves, two $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, one ounce.

24. An idol with a ring, one $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; half an ounce.

25. A piper, one inch; a quarter of an ounce.

26. A female idol, with a bow and arrows, three inches; one $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. Its name Zievonia.

27. A female idol, with a veil, and fails at her feet, three inches; one $\frac{3}{8}$ of an ounce.

28. A female idol, without a veil, but with fails. Both appear to be goddeffes of the wind.

III. Figures of Demi Gods.

29. Siegfa, a quadruped, two inches, fix $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces,

30. A fatyr, two $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, two $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces, with the inferiptiou in the Venedic language, *Crive, Preftident of the Prieft.*

31. *Rudii*, a fmall ftag, one inch; $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce.

IV. Sacred Utenfils.

32. Zirnitra, the enfign, a winged dragon, one pound, fix $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

33. A Caduceus, a fnake twining round it, with Greek and Venedic inferiptions.

34, 35, 36. Three fragments of an idol's throne, with Venedic inferiptions, two pounds feven $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

37. A hand, one inch one eighth.

38. A fabre, one $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

39. A bunch of grapes, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an oz.

40. A crater ufed in the facrifices to Radegaft, two pounds eleven $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, with Greek and Venedic inferiptions.

41. A crater ufed in the facrifices to Podaga, twelve $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces, of filver.

42. A crater of common ufe, two pounds fourteen ounces.

43, Ditto, one pound 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; both having the names of feveral idols.

44. A crater of Radegaft, one pound feven ounces.

45. Ditto of Radegaft, twelve $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

46. Ditto of Podaga, twelve ounces.

47. Ditto of Nemifa, five ounces.

48. Ditto of Zibog, fix $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

49. Ditto of Sieba, twelve ounces.

50 Ditto.

50. D'tto of Zernebocg, four ½ oz.
51. A ſacrificing knife of Radegaſt, eleven ½ ounces.
52. Ditto of ditto, two ½ ounces.
53. Ditto of Vodha, two ½ ounces.
54. Ditto of Podaga, two ½ ounces.
55. Ditto of Sieba, eleven ounces.
56. Ditto of ditto, with the figure of a monkey, ſix ½ ounces.
57. Ditto of Zernebocg, four ½ oz.
58 Ditto of Suantewit, three ounces.
59. Ditto of Prowe, two ½ ounces.
60. A bell uſed in the ſacrifices to Radegaſt.

V. Monuments.

61. A woman, with the Inſcription *Seli.*
62. A man named *Zois*, the famous Zoiſgar.
63. Mieiſlaus III. a Venedic king.
64. Miſtevoy III. a Venedic king.
65. A man with the head of his vanquiſhed enemy in his hand.
66. Two perſons dancing.

Mr. URBAN,

OUR country has been lately favour- with two very celebrated tranſlations of the Roman Comedians. Mr. Thornton, in conjunction with Mr. Coleman and Mr. Warner, have given us eight of the plays of Plautus. The latter gentleman has finiſhed the remaining twelve, which, in Mr. Thornton's Preface are in a manner promiſed to the Public. Mr. Coleman, ſince the death of his amiable coadjutator, has publiſhed ſingly a compleat verſion of Terence.

Beautiful as theſe tranſlations are, it is manifeſt that an Engliſh reader does not receive the ſame pleaſure from them as a ſcholar from the original. Let any man of taſte and feeling, or rather any young lady read in your preſence the firſt ſcene of Mr. Coleman's *Andrean*, the interview between Myſis and Pamphilus, the beginning of the *Self Tormentor*, or of the *Brothers*, you will obſerve no effect, no emotion, no tears; ſcarcely does it gain her attention. Give it to her brother in the original or to any ſcholar of ſenſibility, ſee how it works upon him, mark the changes in his voice and features, obſerve his eyes and action; you ſee he trembles, his voice faulters, his very ſoul is moved. To what can this ſtrange difference be owing? the thoughts, the ſcene, the circumſtances of diſtreſs are the ſame to both, each has the ſame fine paſſions, yet one is quite diſſolved and the other wholly uninterrupted. The language, under Mr. Coleman's hands, cannot be in fault; he affects us as much as Terence himſelf, in his own compoſitions. How ſhall we account for it? Here is the ſame piece of muſic performed upon the ſame inſtrument by two equal artiſts, one melts us away, the other leaves us unmoved as a ſtone. In one it is cold harmony, in the other ſublime, pathetic melody.

The Latin language has no intrinſic advantage over ours, to cauſe this difference. Mr. Addiſon aſſerts that nothing was ever ſo well expreſſed in Latin or in Greek, but the ſame thing may be equally well expreſſed in Engliſh. Biſhop Lowth goes farther and gives the pre-eminence to our tongue above Latin, Greek, and Hebrew for ſublimity and variety. Yet I cannot but conjecture that there are peculiar advantages to a lofty expreſſion in the Oriental languages. Their very little uſe of adjectives or of epithets, their putting the plural ſubſtantive for the adjective, &c. are amongſt the ὑψηγορια which both the Greek and Latin poets have feebly imitated them in. It would be too harſh a cenſure to ſay that no man of a true poetic ſoul ever ſtudied Hebrew. The Profeſſor himſelf juſt mentioned might with perfect propriety have filled both the chairs of Hebrew and Poetry; yet I think he himſelf ſomewhere affirms that our Engliſh Verſion of the Pſalms is very little inferior to the Hebrew. I myſelf am happy in the intimacy of one ſcholar whoſe perfect ſkill in this language the world has been many years apprized of, and of whoſe ſenſibility to the feelings of poetry they will not be long ignorant. This true admirer of antient authors and languages always repeats with rapture the common Pſalms in *Engliſh*, and I cannot ſay I ever knew him or any other ſcholar to have by heart any favourite paſſages in the original, which is directly contrary to the practice in the other antient languages. I have heard one excellent Hebraiſt aſſert that the Engliſh tranſlation is in ſome places ſuperior to the Hebrew: However that may be, whether there is a nearer affinity between the two languages, or whether our tranſlators had more poetic fire than the other European divines, it is allowed on all hands that our Engliſh Pſalms reſemble the Hebrew ones more nearly than thoſe in any other tongue in Europe.

In this tranſlation we may remark by the bye how much good poetry there may be without verſe, what various meaſure

ſure our language admits, and exquiſite ears our old divines muſt have had for applying thoſe meaſures. For my own part, I have ever regarded the verſion of the Pſalms and Prophets as a monument of the Engliſh tongue in its ſtrength and manhood, and ſhould be very ſorry to live to ſee our Phidian Jupiter weakened under the idea of ſmoothing and correcting. Whilſt it remains as it is, we have a ſtandard of maſculine expreſſion fit for a manly nation, and whilſt it continues in daily uſe, I prophecy that neither our people nor our tongue will ever decline or fall from their majeſty.

Here are a few inſtances where the meaſure is ſuitably varied according to the ſubject.

Theſe numbers have a firmneſs and ſtrength perfectly expreſſive of the confidence there pronounced.

God is our hope and ſtrength, a very preſent help in trouble,

Therefore will we not fear though the earth be moved and the hills be carried into the midſt of the ſea.

Though the waters thereof rage and ſwell, and though the mountains ſhake at the tempeſt of the ſame.

Very different is the broken and complaining meaſure.

Will the Lord abſent himſelf for ever, and will he be no more intreated!

Is his mercy clean gone for ever, and is his promiſe come utterly to an end for evermore!

On the contrary how lively and awakening is this.

Sing ye merrily unto God our ſtrength, make a chearful noiſe unto the God of Jacob.

Take the Pſalm, bring hither the tabret, the merry harp with the lute.

Inſanire juvat, ait Berecynthiæ.
Ceſſant Flamina tibiæ!

In following a thought or two as they aroſe on our Engliſh tranſlation of the Pſalms, I have been inſenſibly led away from the deſign of this eſſay which was to ſhew why in our tranſlations of the antient authors in general, an Engliſh reader can ſeldom or ever perceive, I do not ſay their peculiar beauties, but any traces of beauty at all. Is there any one tranſlation that ever gave a ſcholar pleaſure? I was then going to point out the art of making tranſlations ſucceſsfully, and to inſtance in thoſe of Virgil from Theocritus and Homer; of Horace from Æſchylus, Pindar, and Sapho; of Milton from Homer in his Paradiſe Loſt, and from Æſchylus in his Sampſon; of Pope from Vida, Palingenius and Boileau. I will reſume this entertainment in another magazine.

I am, &c. X.

Mr. URBAN,

HAVING ſeen a very extraordinary piece of muſic, compoſed by the famous Mr. *William Byrd*; (lately revived, and publiſhed by Dr. *Alcock*:) which is ſo contrived, that all the *parts* may be ſung backwards, as well as forwards, it put me in mind of the following curious Greek inſcription, round the font, in the church at *Sandbach*, in *Cheſhire*: the inſerting of which, in your uſeful, and entertaining magazine, will oblige many of your conſtant readers, and, in particular, your humble ſervant, J. A.

Litchfield Cloſe, Dec. 1770.

NIΨON ANOMHMA MH MONAN OΨIN

Which may be thus tranſlated.

Waſh the ſin not only the face.

A Review of the preſent State of the War between the Ruſſians *and* Turks, *with an accurate Map of the* Turkiſh *Dominions in* Europe, *by way of Illuſtration.*

THE war between the Ruſſians and Turks has been the chief object that has agitated the continent of Europe during the courſe of the year paſt. The many diſaſters that have attended the armies of the contending parties are known with certainty only to thoſe who are principally engaged in the conteſt. We are happily too far removed from the ſcenes of action, to be able to confirm the truth or detect the falſity of thoſe reports that have been circulated by the friends or enemies of the Belligerent powers. Many ſkirmiſhes daily happen in the conduct of an extenſive war; ſometimes to the advantage of one party, and ſometimes to that of the other; but it is by attending to the great events, and to the conſequences that follow; the progreſs that is made in an enemies country, and the ground that is maintained, that we can form a judgment of the preſent ſtate of things.

When it is conſidered what vaſt treaſures are neceſſary for the maintenance of ſo many armies as her imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia has now on foot in her enemies country, and how difficult it muſt

muſt be to tranſport war-like ſtores, ammunition, proviſion, and carriages to armies ſo remote from each other; all Europe muſt ſtand aſtoniſhed at the greatneſs of an Empire that is equal to ſuch undertakings, and at the vaſtneſs of thoſe reſourſes that can ſupport ſuch a profuſion of wealth as has been expended, and at the ſame time ſupply ſuch an incredible loſs of men, as have periſhed by the ſword, by peſtilence, and by famine, ſince the commencement of the preſent war.

The ſecret motives, by which her imperial Majeſty might be led to involve her country in a conteſt with the Ottoman power, at a time when ſhe was endeavouring to eſtabliſh the religious liberties of a neighbouring kingdom upon a firm and equitable foundation, are not eaſily to be penetrated.

Thoſe who pretend to ſee far into the policy of Princes, attribute her eagerneſs to engage in foreign wars, to her ſollicitude for the preſervation of domeſtic peace. The revolutions of empires are eaſily accompliſhed, when men of active ſpirits are at leiſure to form combinations, and to carry their projects into execution. The ſeveral revolutions that have happened in Ruſſia without diſturbing the tranquillity of the empire, give colour to this conjecture.

But there are other politicians, who, perhaps, with better reaſon, aſcribe the origin of the preſent war to the jealouſy of the Turks, and to the intrigues of the enemies of Ruſſia, who, envious of her growing power, judged her embarraſment with Poland, a favourable opportunity to check her ambition, and put a ſudden ſtop to the progreſs of her increaſing greatneſs.

The formidable power of this infant empire, it muſt be owned, was never ſo conſpicuous as in the diſpoſitions and arangements of the preſent war. Who can eſtimate the immenſity of a ſtate that can ſend ſo many armies againſt her enemies, and at the ſame time retain ſuch a ſtrength at home as to ſecure her frontiers againſt foreign invaſions. Her imperial Majeſty had, during the campaign of 1770, an army on the Wolga to protect her dominions from the Uſemſi Tartars, who acknowledging no ſubjection to any power, are ready to fall upon their neighbours whenever an opportunity offers to favour their incurſions. She had another upon the Don to keep up a communication with the Black Sea, and to watch the motions of the Turks on that quarter. A third army was employed in the ſiege of Bender, a fortreſs made famous by the retreat of Charles XII. of Sweden, after the loſs of the battle of Poltowa in 1709, the conqueſt of which has opened the paſſage of the Neiſter, and ſecured a retreat for her troops in caſe of a defeat by the Turks; a fourth army, the moſt formidable of all, croſſed the Neiſter in 1769, and wintered in the Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia with a view to take the field early in the ſpring.

General Count Romanzow, who commanded in chief, after ſuffering innumerable hardſhips from ſickneſs, want of proviſions, carriages, and military ſtores; at length aſſembled his troops, and driving all before him, croſſed the Pruth, diſlodged the enemy from Larga, penetrated the Province of Wallachia, as far as the borders of the Danube; and there on the memorable firſt of Auguſt gave battle to the grand Turkiſh army conſiſting of 150,000 of their beſt troops commanded by the Viſier in perſon, over whom he obtained a complete victory.

A fifth army is ſaid to have been no leſs ſucceſsful on the ſide of Circaſſian Tartary between the Black and Caſpian Seas. This army commanded by Count Tottleban, having paſſed the Caucuſſus, entered Georgia, where having met with little oppoſition, the whole country renounced their dependance upon the Turks, and acknowledged her imperial Majeſty's ſovereignty, after having taken the accuſtomed oaths to ſecure their ſubmiſſion.

The Buziak Tartars inhabiting the banks of the Boriſthenes, have likewiſe revolted on the late defeat of the Turks; and if we may rely on accounts that have not been contradicted, the Ruſſians are maſters of all that tract of country along the Black Sea, from the Nieper to the Danube.

It is not to be imagined, that all theſe conqueſts can have been obtained without conſiderable loſs. But there is reaſon to conclude that the countries through which the Ruſſian armies have paſſed, have been made to contribute largely towards their ſubſiſtence. It was ſaid of Charles XII. of Sweden, that when fortune changed ſides at the battle of Poltowa, he was poſſeſſed of more than 20 millions of crowns, which he had raiſed in contributions on the miſerable

miſerable inhabitants of the towns thro' which he had marched his army. Perhaps an example ſo flattering to the views of great commanders, has not been ſuffered to paſs on the preſent occaſion without being copied. The immenſe booty that fell into the hands of the Ruſſians at the battle of the Danube could only ſupply the conquerors with a few weeks ſubſiſtence. When that was expended, the country muſt be ranſacked to furniſh the remainder.

Wallachia and Moldavia are fruitful provinces, abounding with corn, cattle, and fiſh; but the ravages of war had almoſt depopulated the open country, many of the inhabitants of which fled upon the firſt approach of the enemy. It is the cuſtom of thoſe plunderers of mankind, the commanders of mighty armies, to deſtroy when they depart what they cannot conſume while they ſtay; and to ſtarve thoſe by whoſe ſubſtance their troops have been enabled to live. The Turks, who firſt entered Wallachia, left the inhabitants deſtitute, leſt they ſhould ſupply the army of the Ruſſians with proviſions. On the contrary, Count Romanzow, found it his intereſt to offer them protection, and promiſed rewards to thoſe that had fled who ſhould return and cultivate their lands. The inhabitants, who are moſtly Greeks, relying upon his good faith, to the number of 30,000, came back, and again took poſſeſſion of their farms, by which the Ruſſian army has been ſaved from famine, and the poor farmers from ruin.

The cruelties that have been committed during this bloody depopulating war, almoſt ſurpaſs belief. In Poland, where the war began, whole towns were put to the ſword in cold blood without the leaſt appearance of oppoſition; but as this was done on a religious account, thoſe who ſuffered had the conſolation of dying Martyrs to the *True Faith*. It often indeed happened, that thoſe who were the murderers one day, were the martyrs the next, and theſe too, like the former, conſoled themſelves in the agonies of death, that they had been *the champions of the Lord*. Happy it is for the zealot, that whether he is bent to deſtroy, or is himſelf devoted to deſtruction, he is alike gratified in what he *acts* and what he ſuffers. If he kills, he kills for the Lord; and if he dies, he dies in the cauſe of God.

But how tragical ſoever the ſcenes were that Poland exhibited, they fell very far ſhort of the horrors that depopulated the Morea. On the firſt appearance of the Ruſſian ſuccours, the Greeks, who had long groaned under the tyrannical yoke of the haughty Ottomans, aſſumed for a moment the appearance of the manly bravery of their renowned anceſtors, and fell upon their oppreſſors with all the violence of vindictive rage; but their firſt attacks diſcovered the womanly ſpirit by which they were inſpired; they fell furiouſly on all the Turks they could maſter, and maſſacred without diſtinction, men, women, and babes at the breaſt; their boaſted victories were the frantic exploits of enraged madneſs, and not the deliberate enterprizes of men, determined to die or ſhake off their bondage; but while the panic that had ſeized the enemy prevailed, they ſeemed to carry all before them. Town after town was either ſurprized or abandoned; and all who were ſo unhappy as to fall into their hands were ſlaughtered without mercy. The few Ruſſians that accompanied them in their horrible exploits, were unable to reſtrain their fury, or to eſtabliſh any regular diſcipline amongſt them. At length, fortune that had favoured their firſt onſet, changed ſides; an army of 30,000 Turks, haſtily drawn together from the neighbouring iſles, appeared on a ſudden, and ſurprized the ſtrong city of Patraſſo that had juſt fallen into the hands of the inſurgents, and in which their main body was aſſembled. In a moment their courage failed them. Unable to make any defence, they abandoned themſelves to deſpair, and whole families ſlew one another to avoid falling into the hands of their incenſed conquerors.

Of all the multitudes who had poſſeſt the city, not one of the inſurgents were ſuffered to eſcape; the carnage was dreadful; and as an example of greater terror, the city was ſet on fire, and thoſe who had ſecreted themſelves from the ſword periſhed in the flames.

The frightened inſurgents every where took the alarm, and fled to the mountains with the greateſt precipitation, abandoning their Ruſſian allies to the fate of war. Men accuſtomed to diſcipline are ſeldom diſpirited at a reverſe of fortune. It is upon ſuch occaſions that true courage diſtinguiſhes the veteran ſoldier from the raw undiſciplined inſurgent. A handful of Ruſſian infantry, ſupported by a contemptible train of Artillery, but headed by

an experienced leader, maintained their ground againſt the whole army of new-raiſed Turks.

Their numbers being few at firſt were leſſened by the victories they gained, till at length the few that remained fought their way to Navarino, where they were received under cover of their fleet.

The Turks were now again in poſſeſſion of the Morea, except a few ports that were occupied by the Ruſſians, and they every where retalliated upon the Greeks, the cruelties committed upon the true Muſſelmen.

Things were in this ſituation by land, when the Turkiſh fleet paſſed the Dardanels, and appeared in ſight before San Severino, a bloody combat ſoon enſued, in which both admirals being cloſely engaged, their ſhips blew up at one and the ſame inſtant. The Ruſſian admiral Spiritow, with 24 of his crew were providentially ſaved; the engagement became general; the Turks were worſted; and fled to port, where in the night their fleet, conſiſting of more than 30 ſail, twelve of which were capital ſhips from 96 to 80 guns each, were almoſt all burnt by the ſkilful diſpoſition of ſome fire-ſhips haſtily fitted up, and properly directed for that purpoſe.

Of their whole number only one ſixty-four gun ſhip and a few galleys eſcaped the flames, and fell into the hands of the Ruſſians. The crews took to their boats, and moſt of them reached the ſhore, where they immediately ſet out and travelled by land to places of greater ſafety, committing the moſt horrid outrages upon the poor Greeks wherever they fell in their way.

By this fortunate blow, the Ruſſians became maſters of the Archipelago. They have till lately been employed in diſtreſſing the enemies trade, ſeizing the proviſions deſtined for Conſtantinople, and exacting tribute from the iſles wherever they have power to compel obedience.

On the approach of winter, they have, as the laſt letters inform us, found it neceſſary to quit the Archipelago, and take ſhelter at Port-Mahon; where they are ſupplied not only with proviſions and military ſtores, but with every conveniency to careen and refit their ſloops, with hoſpitals for their ſick and a market for their Captures.

But the grand project which the empreſs is ſaid to have in view is not yet ripe for execution. This project, the foundation of which was laid by Peter the Great, when he cauſed forty ſhips of the line to be built upon the Black Sea, her preſent imperial Majeſty has ſtill in contemplation. It is by means of the junction of her fleets and armies at the Thracian Boſphorus, to accompliſh the conqueſt of Conſtantinople. The project is great, but not impracticable. Whoever will take a view of the preſent Map, and compare it with the plan publiſhed in December, will be able to diſcover how acceſſible Conſtantinople is, both by ſea and land, when once the fleet from the Archipelago has paſſed the Dardanels.

We have already followed the Ruſſian General Romanzow to the Borders of the Danube at the head of a victorious army flushed with conqueſt; and have left him in poſſeſſion of two fruitful provinces, with his enemies flying every where before him. The ſame ſucceſs that has attended his march through a waſt tract of country almoſt depopulated by plague and famine, may conduct him to the walls of Conſtantinople in another campaign thro' a country abounding with every neceſſary that can be wiſhed.

From the banks of the Danube to Adrianople is ſcarce a march of one hundred and fifty miles; from Adrianople to Conſtantinople not more than one hundred. Thus at this very hour the difficulties are ſeemingly leſs that are to come, than thoſe that have been already ſurmounted. We now ſee a victorious army that has traverſed a thouſand miles reckoning from the capital of Ruſſia to the banks of the Danube, within 250 miles of their deſtined enterprize, with every town of ſtrength in their rear in poſſeſſion; we ſee a triumphant fleet within a few days ſail of the threatened port, without a ſhip to oppoſe their paſſage; and we behold the Turks every where diveſted of their tributary provinces, or deſerted by them. Egypt, we are told, has already revolted; Georgia, Moldavia, and Wallachia are ſubdued; the Budziac Tartars have acknowledged the ſovereignty of her imperial Majeſty; and all Greece is ready to ſhake off the Turkiſh yoke whenever a favourable opportunity offers to ſecure them protection. What then is there to prevent this grand project from being carried into execution, but the oppoſition of an already routed army, that fights under the panic of an ancient prophely, *that their empire ſhall be overthrown by a power from the North.*

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN 1770.

TRANSLATIONS.

MILLS's Tranſlation of Count Gyllenberg's Natural and Chymical Elements of Agriculture, 12mo. *Bell.*—The books on agriculture that abound in our own language, are ſo much ſuperior to thoſe publiſhed abroad, that I cannot but think it labour loſt to endeavour to introduce foreign whims to the notice of the Engliſh huſbandman. It is pleaſant enough to hear theſe foreigners decrying our countryman, Mr. Tull, and at the ſame time acknowledging by their practice that he has laid the foundation of agriculture among them.

Northern Antiquities, tranſlated from M. Mallet's Introduction a l'Hiſtoire de Dannemarc, with additional notes, 2 vols. *Carnan and Co.*—A very curious work, containing a deſcription of the manners, cuſtoms, religion, and laws of the antient Danes and other Northern nations, including thoſe of our own Saxon anceſtors, with a tranſlation of the Edda, or ſyſtem of Runic Mythology, and other pieces from the antient Iſlandic tongue; and alſo Geraſon's Latin verſion of the Edda.

Logic, or rational Thoughts on the Powers of the Human Underſtanding, &c. Tranſlated from the 12th *edition of the German of Baron Wolfius*, 8vo. *Hawes and Co.*

The Hiſtory of the Negociations of the Peace concluded at Belgrade, Sept. 28, 1739, *between the Emperor, Ruſſia, and the Ottoman Port, by the mediation and under the guarantee of France; ſhewing the grounds of the preſent war between the Ruſſians and Turks. Tranſlated from the French of the Abbe Langier*, 8vo. *Murray.*—The grounds of the preſent war do not appear from this hiſtory.

Machean's Tranſlation of Phocion's Converſations; or, the Relation between Morality and Politics, from the French of the Abbe Mably, 8vo. *Dodſley.*—Theſe converſations do honour to the much-admired author, and the tranſlator has done great juſtice to the original.

The Hiſtory of the Lower Empire, tranſlated from the French of M. Le Bean, 8vo. *Davis*—This is only the firſt volume of a work, the credit of which is already eſtabliſhed throughout Europe. It comprehends a period of 1000 years from the battle of Actium, to the entire fall of the Roman empire: The power of the Roman empire, this author obſerves, had the ſame conſiſtence as their works, it required many ages and repeated blows to ſhake and overthrow it.

Woreſley's Tranſlation of the New Teſtament from the original Greek, 8vo. *Cadell.*—The tranſlator ſeems to have taken infinite pains to compare every particle, word, and phraſe with the original; but from what appears, a new tranſlation by public authority does not ſeem neceſſary. A reviſal of the Sacred Oracles has very lately taken place at Oxford, with a view to correct any errors that may have crept in from the frequent repetition of new editions from the preſs; and it muſt be acknowledged to the honour of the learned gentlemen employed in that reviſal, that they have reſtored many paſſages to their true ſenſe. (See vol. xxxix. p. 1. *et ſeq.*)

Dr. Smith's Tranſlation of Xenophon's Hiſtory of the Affairs of Greece, 4to. *White.*—Dr. Smith hath formerly tranſlated Thucydides, and therefore thought himſelf under an obligation to the public to give an Engliſh dreſs to his continuator.

Dr. Leland's Tranſlation of the Orations of Æſchines and Demoſthenes, vol. iii. 8vo. *Johnſton.*—Scholars, who take the pains to convey to the Engliſh reader thoſe valuable remains of antiquity that do honour to the age and country in which they were produced, deſerve the greateſt encouragement; and it were a meritorious work to give one uniform edition of the Greek and Latin Claſſics in an Engliſh dreſs, for the uſe of the ladies who ſeldom have learning ſufficient to taſte the originals.

Stockdale's Tranſlation of the Amyntas of Taſſo, 8vo. *Davis.*—It is no eaſy taſk to preſerve the beauties of this celebrated Paſtoral in an Engliſh Verſion; Mr. Stockdale has done much, but has left more to do.

Mrs. Brooke's Tranſlation of the Memoirs of the Marquis de St. Forlaix, 2 vols. 12mo. *Dodſley.*—This tranſlation is a proof that Mrs. Brooke is miſtreſs of the French as well as of her native language.

Dr. Franklyn's Tranſlation of M. De Voltaire's Letters to his Friends, 12mo. *Davis.*—There is no part of a celebrated writer's works more in requeſt than that of his private correſpondence. This volume will therefore both excite and gratify literary curioſity, and few men were better qualified to do juſtice to the original than the Rev. Dr. Franklyn.

Swedenberg's Theoſophic Lucubrations on the Nature of Influx, as it reſpects the communication and operation of ſoul and body,

body, 4to. *Lewis.*—A very ſhort quotation from this author's account of himſelf will ſhew what may be expected from his work. After having informed his readers that he is a Swede, and the ſon of a biſhop, he proceeds. "I converſe freely with all the biſhops of my country, who are ten in number, and alſo with the ſixteen ſenators, and the reſt of the grandees who love and honour me, as knowing that I am in fellowſhip with Angels, &c."

Letters concerning England, Holland, and Italy; tranſlated from the French of the celebrated Madame du Boccage, 2 vols. 12mo. *Dilly.*—Theſe Letters are very much in the manner of Lady Wortley Montague's, and muſt be read with pleaſure in the original, by all who are admirers of fine writing.

Buckner's Eaſy Method of enabling Deaf Perſons to Hear, tranſlated from the German, 8vo. *Hawes.*—His method ſeems to have been diſcovered by accident. A perſon totally deaf, who loved muſic, was adviſed to hold one end of a thin ſtick or a tobacco pipe to the bridge of the ſounding-board, and the other end to his upper teeth. He did ſo and heard the muſic perfectly. This led him to apply the ſtick to his upper teeth, and to point it to the perſon with whom he wanted to converſe. The man took it to his mouth and ſpoke, and the deaf man heard diſtinctly, when all other auditory machines had been tried in vain. This will anſwer till all the auditory nerves are deſtroyed.

Manſtein's Memoirs of Ruſſia, Hiſtorical, Political, and Military, from 1727 *to* 1744; *with a Supplement containing a ſummary Account of the State of the Military of that great Empire. Illuſtrated with maps and plans*, 4to. *Becket.*—This writer tells us, that the Ruſſians, ſo late as the beginning of the preſent century, were totally ignorant of all the rules of good breeding, the laws of nations, and the prerogatives of foreign miniſters as eſtabliſhed in other courts.

The Night and Moment. A Dialogue. Tranſlated from the French of M. Crebillon, 12mo. *Richardſon and Urquhart.*—A compoſition of the looſeſt images expreſſed in the chaſteſt language.

The Conſpiracy of the Spaniards againſt the Republic of Venice, tranſlated for the third time from the French of the Abbé St. Real, 8vo. *Baldwin.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Hiſtorical Eſſay on the Engliſh conſtitution; or, an Impartial Enquiry into the Elective Power of the People, from the firſt Eſtabliſhment of the Saxons in this Kingdom; wherein the Right of Parliament to tax our diſtant Provinces is explained, and juſtified upon ſuch conſtitutional Principles as will afford an equal Security to the Coloniſts as to their Brethren at Home, 8vo. *Dilly.*

Dr. Furneaux's Letters to the Hon. Mr. Juſtice Blackſtone, concerning his expoſition of the Act of Tolleration, and ſome poſitions relative to religious Liberty, in his celebrated Commentaries on the Laws of England. 8vo. *Cadell.*—In the Commentaries Judge Blackſtone has laid it down as a poſition, that the Act of Tolleration only frees Diſſenters from the *penalty* but not from the *crime* of non-conformity. Dr. Furneaux denies this poſition, and proves by the Act itſelf, that perſons qualified as the Act directs, are exempted from the crime as well as the penalties.

Brevis ad Artem Cogitandi Introductio. 12vo. Law.—In this ſhort Treatiſe the author has comprehended the elements of Rhetoric, Juriſprudence, Hiſtory, Criticiſm, and Taſte.

Beattie's Eſſay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth, in oppoſition to Sophiſtry and Scepticiſm. 8vo. *Dilly.*—In this firſt Eſſay, the excellent author propoſes to examine the foundations of Scepticiſm, and to ſee whether theſe be conſiſtent with what all mankind muſt acknowledge to be the foundations of truth; to enquire, whether the cultivation of Scepticiſm be ſalutary or pernicious to ſcience and mankind; and whether it may not be poſſible to deviſe certain criteria, by which the abſurdity of its concluſions may be detected. In this enquiry the author has diſcovered an excellent talent of acute reaſoning, and a quick ſenſe of moral obligation.

Pilkington's Gentleman's and Connoiſſeur's Dictionary of Painters. 4to. *Cadell.*—This is a very elaborate work, extracted from a multitude of authors, and calculated to direct the reader to the works of the moſt diſtinguiſhed artiſts. It is a work of merit, but is capable of great improvement.

Buchanan's Plan of an Engliſh Grammar-School *Education; with an introductory Enquiry, whether by the Engliſh language alone, without the Embarraſſment of Latin and Greek, the Britiſh youth in general, cannot be thoroughly accompliſhed in every part of uſeful and polite literature, and qualified to make a more early, advantageous, and elegant*

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Edwards's Eſſays upon Natural Hiſtory, and other Miſcellaneous Subjects. 8vo. *Robſon.*—This gentleman's reputation as a naturaliſt is already ſufficiently eſtabliſhed. The preſent work is chiefly a collection of detached pieces reduced into order and publiſhed with a view of increaſing the number of his readers, as his Natural Hiſtory was rather too dear for the claſs of ordinary readers to purchaſe.

An Apology for Lady Groſvenor. Addreſſed to the Ladies. 8vo. *Thompſon.*

Letters written by his Excellency Arthur Capel, Earl of Eſſex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1675. 4to. *Dodſley.* This is the nobleman, about the manner of whoſe death in the Tower, there has lately been ſome doubt, that is, whether he murdered himſelf, or was murdered by order of King Charles II. He had formerly been in great favor at court, had been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Lord High Treaſurer of England; but upon the Bill of Excluſion he changed ſides, which, no doubt, made a mighty breach. The letters now offered to the public are not very intereſting.

New Preſent State of Great Britain. 8vo. *Almon.*—Not ſo good as the old.

The genuine Trial between the Right Hon. George Onſlow, Eſq; and the Rev. Mr. John Horne, at Guildford, Auguſt 1, 1770, *for printing two Libels againſt, and ſpeaking defamatory words of the Plaintiff, together with the Libels, and all the Letters that paſſed relative to this Affair.* 8vo. *Williams.*—On this trial the jury gave the plaintiff 400 l. damages. but a new trial has ſince been moved for, and granted.

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Conſiderations on the Expediency of admitting Repreſentatives from the American Colonies, into the Britiſh Houſe of Commons. 8vo. *White.*—The Conſiderations are ſuch as may be urged in favour of American Repreſentation; but it is queſtioned, Whether American Repreſentation would not ſoon, like Scotch Repreſentation, throw an additional weight into the miniſterial ſcale.

Miſſing's Letter to Lord Mansfield on the Freedom of Debate, the Right of Petitioning, and illegallity of Proſecutions, 8vo. *Davis.*

Grayhurſt's Remarks on the Trial in which Lord Groſvenor was Plaintiff, and his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland Defendant, for unneceſſary Communication with the Plaintiff's Lady. 8vo. *Anderſon.*—This writer is one of thoſe gallant gentleman, who thinks an affair with another man's wife a very trifling offence, and that 10,000 l. damages was compenſation ſufficient for 10,000 frolics of the like kind.

Les Loiſirs de Chevalier D'Eon en Angleterre, &c. Vol. I. II.—This gentleman having been for ſome time employed by the court of France in a public character, upon ſome occaſion of diſtruſt, fell under the diſpleaſure of his court. Several attempts have ſince been made to recover him by force or ſtratagem; but he now ſeems to be ſettled in ſecurity, and as he has abilities, and is of an active turn of mind, has employed his leiſure in digeſting his obſervations on a variety of ſubjects chiefly reſpecting Government, Hiſtory, and Politics, a ſpecimen of which only is now offered to the public.

A Review of the Characters of the principal Nations in Europe. 2 vols. 8vo, *Cadell.*—An amuſing work, in which there are many uſeful obſervations; many obvious contradictions; many bold truths; and many palpable falſities. It is not true, as a characteriſtic of this nation, that men in the brutal fury of drunkenneſs, aſſociate themſelves by mutual oath, for the deſtruction of the firſt of their fellow-creatures, who may unhappily fall in their way; perhaps, there is no nation under the ſun leſs chargeable with exceſſes of that kind than the Engliſh, and if one inſtance *could* be produced of ſuch a nature, it ought not to have been adduced as a characteriſtic, by which a whole people is to be diſtinguiſhed.

Drury's Illuſtrations of Natural Hiſtory; wherein are exhibited upwards of 240 *Figures of exotic Inſects, according to their different Genera, very few of which have hitherto been figured by any Author. Engraved and coloured from*

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Nature with the greateſt accuracy, and under the Author's own Inſpection, on 50 *Copper-Plates; with a particular Deſcription of each Inſect; interſperſed with Remarks and Reflections on the Nature and Properties of them.* 4to. *White.*

Archologia, or Miſcellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity, publiſhed by the Antiquarian Society. 4to. *Whiſton, White, &c.*—Many of the diſcourſes in this miſcellany, will probably ſeem frivolous to ſome, while to others they will appear of importance. Men are generally well pleaſed with the recovery of what they have loſt, and the bringing back from remote antiquity, arts that have long lain in obſcurity, is a gratification of the ſame kind.

Tracts concerning Patronage in Scotland. 12mo. *Gray.*—The right of the people to chooſe their own Miniſter, has long been contended for in Scotland. Theſe tracts are in ſupport of that right.

Doſſie's Eſſay on Spirituous Liquors, with regard to their Effects on Health, 8vo. *Ridley.*—The author's motive for writing this treatiſe was a laudable one; a notion has of late prevailed that brandy is wholeſomer than rum; a notion than which nothing can be more falſe, as Mr. Doſſie has fully proved.

Worſley's Short, Plain, and Comprehenſive Latin Grammar, 8vo. *Pearch.*

Pincott's Eſſay on the Origin, Nature, Uſes, and Properties of artificial Stone.—Mr. Pincott's deſign in this treatiſe is to ſhew that artificial ſtone is more durable than natural, which in this climate is moſt certainly true.

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January 1770	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S little	30 1	40	very heavy and moiſt.
2	W N W ditto	29 9	44	Ditto.
3	N freſh	30	45	Ditto.
4	N N W ditto	29 6½	47	a very dull heavy day, ſmart ſnow in the even.
5	Ditto ſtrong	29 5	41	bright and froſty, night and day.
6	N N E freſh	29 3	39	ſmart froſt, with ſome falls of ſnow.
7	N N W ditto	29 4	35	ſtrong froſt, with a good deal of ſnow.
8	Ditto	29 5	33	Ditto, with a great deal of ſnow.
9	Ditto	29 6½	34	froſt at a ſtand all day, rain in the evening.
10	W N W ſtrong	29 2½	35	froze ſmartly, a large fall of ſnow in the evening.
11	N N E ditto	29 4	35	ſlight froſt all day, thawed in the evening.
12	Ditto	29 7½	37	ſlight froſt in the night, gentle thaw all day.
13	N N W freſh	29 9	37	foggy morning, bright day.
14	Ditto	29 8	38	heavy moiſt air, but no rain.
15	W N W freſh	29 6½	40	fair day, and in general bright.
16	W S W ſtrong	29 5½	42	fair mild day, rainy evening.
17	N N E ditto	29 7	41	very bright day, ſmart froſt in the evening.
18	N E freſh	29 7	40	ſmart froſt, a great deal of ſnow.
19	W S W ditto	29 7	41	rainy morning, bright afternoon.
20	S ditto	29 6½	43	rain early, fair day, tolerably bright.
21	W little	29 8	45	fair day, and tolerably bright.
22	S freſh	29 7½	45	rain early, fair day, tolerably bright.
23	Ditto	29 9	50	Ditto.
24	Ditto	30 1½	47	a very fine bright day.
25	S S W little	30 2½	49	very dull day, moiſt air.
26	Ditto	30 2	49	Ditto.
27	Ditto	30 2	47	dull morning and evening, bright mid day.
28	Ditto	30 3	47	an exceeding heavy, thick day.
29	W N W little	30 3½	49	Ditto.
30	W S W freſh	30 3	50	Ditto.
31	Ditto	29 9	47	ſmall rain, moſt part of the day.

The LONDON GENERAL BILL *of*

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS *from* December 12, 1769, to December 11, 1770.

Died under 2 Years of Age	7990	20 and 30 -	1789	60 and 70 -	1468	100 - -	0
Between 2 and 5	2127	30 and 40 -	2178	70 and 80 -	1026	102 -	1
5 and 10	926	40 and 50 -	1992	80 and 90 -	397	105 - -	1
10 and 20	875	50 and 60 -	1603	90 and 100 -	56	107 - -	1

DISEASES.							
Abortive & Stilborn	715	Evil	6	Miſcarriage	5	CASUAL FIRS.	
Aged	1230	Fever, malignant Fever, Scarlet Fever, Spotted Fever, and Purples	3214	Mortification	187	BIT by mad Dogs	0
Ague	8			Palſy	68	Broken Limbs	0
Apoplexy & Sudden	225	Fiſtula	8	Pleuriſy	18	Bruiſed	0
Aſthma & Tiſſick	427	Flux	15	Polypus	0	Burnt	10
Bedridden	9	French Pox	57	Quinſy	6	Choaked	0
Bleeding	9	Gout	63	Raſh	2	Drowned	102
Bloody Flux	1	Gravel, Strangury, and Stone	24	Rheumatiſm	7	Exceſſive Drinking	3
Burſten & Rupture	11			Rickets	4	Executed	26
Cancer	44	Grief	5	Riſing of the Lights	2	Fractured	0
Canker	4	Headach	2	Scurvy	4	Found Dead	5
Chichen pox	2	Headmouldſhot, Horſhehead, and Water in the Head	39	Small Pox	1986	Killed by Falls, and ſeveral other Accidents	78
Childbed	270			Sores and Ulcers	13		
Cholick, Gripes, Twiſting of the Guts	64	Jaundice	162	Sore Throat	26	Killed themſelves	32
		Impoſthume	9	St Anthony's Fire	3	Murdered	8
Cold	3	Inflammation	70	Stoppage in the Stomach	22	Overlaid	6
Conſumption	459	Itch	1	Surfeit	2	Poiſoned	0
Convulſions	6144	Leproſy	1	Swelling	2	Scalded	2
Cough, and Hooping Cough	218	Lethargy	7	Teeth	792	Stabbed	0
		Livergrown	2	Thruſh	68	Shot	0
Diabetes	4	Lunatick	88	Tympany	3	Starved	5
Dropſy	839	Meaſles	325	Vomiting and Looſeneſs	7	Suffocated	3
				Worms	6	Total	289

Chriſtened	Males 8761 / Females 8348	Buried	Males 11210 / Females 11224	Increaſed in the Burials, this Year 587.

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